

Warren County

Emergency Support Function 10 Hazardous Materials

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Record of Changes

Change Number	Date of Change	Date Entered	Change Made by (Signature)
Appendix 1 page 21	2-28-2011	3-30-2011	TWB
Appendix 3 page 30	2-28-2011	3-30-2011	TWB
Appendix 5a page 3 Appendix 5b page 2	3-4-2011	3-30-2011	TWB
Appendix 6 New ESF 2 Public Notification Plan	5-3-2011	5-16-2011	TWB
Appendix 1	3-12-2012	3-12-2012	TWB
Appendix 5a page 3 Appendix 5b page 2	3-19-2012	3-30-2011	TWB
Page 22	5-3-2012	5-3-2012	TWB
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Appendix 5a page 3 Appendix 5b page 2	3-1-2013	3-6-2013	TWB
Appendix 12 page 1	3-4-2013	3-5-2013	TWB
Appendix 4 Attachment 7.b A Pg 2	4-3-2013	4-4-2013	TWB
Main Plan Page 22	9-10-2013	9-10-13	TWB
Main Plan Page 4	9-10-2013	9-10-2013	TWB
Appendix 1	4-20-2014	6-10-2014	TWB
Main Plan Page 25	7-8-14	7/8/14	TWB
Main Plan Page 32	7-8-14	7-8-14	TWB
Main Plan Page 35	7-8-14	7-8-14	TWB

Primary and Supporting Agencies

ESF Coordinator: Warren County Emergency Management Coordinator

Primary Agencies

Warren County Local Fire Departments

City of Des Moines Bomb Squad

City of Des Moines/Polk County Metro Special Tactics and Response Team

City of Des Moines Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team

Warren County Public Health Departments

Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health.

Support Agencies

Local/County:

911 Communications

Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Amateur Radio Civil Emergency Services

County Conservation Board

County Public Health Department

County Emergency Management

Emergency Medical Services

Local Fire Department

Local/County Law Enforcement

Local/County Public Works and Utilities

Local Medical Clinics “NO Hospitals in Warren County”

Local/County Public Information Officer

State:

Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Division of the Environmental Protection

Iowa Department of Public Health

Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health

Iowa Department of Transportation

Iowa Homeland Security/Emergency Management Division

Iowa National Guard, 71st Civil Support Team

Iowa State University Department of Environmental Health and Safety

Iowa State University Department of Occupational Medicine Personnel

Federal:

Ames Laboratory, United States Department of Energy

Federal Emergency Management Agency

National Animal Health Complex

National Response Center

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function 10 – Hazardous Materials provides support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of hazardous materials when activated. It is designed to fulfill the requirements of the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Title III, Superfund Amendments and Emergency Management Reauthorization Act of 1986), and responsibilities of Local Emergency Planning Committees/Emergency Management Commissions as established by Iowa Code 29C and Iowa Administrative Rules.

Scope

This annex provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential hazardous materials incidents. Response to hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan , 40 Code of Federal Regulations 300.

For purposes of this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Warren County hazardous materials include chemical, biological, radiological/nuclear substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released, and explosives.

It includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential hazardous materials incidents.

This annex may be used under appropriate authorities to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan but that pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment.

Appropriate response activities to such incidents include, but are not limited to, household hazardous waste collection, monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.

This annex is applicable to all departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support local and regional response to actual or potential hazardous materials incidents.

Appropriate and prudent elements of this annex shall be implemented whenever a hazardous or extremely hazardous material release poses an immediate or acute threat to public health and safety, personal or public property, or the environment.

In accordance with the aforementioned guidance the following steps should be taken:

- Assess the potential hazards of a hazardous or extremely hazardous substance incident.
- Reduce the vulnerability of residents in the event of a hazardous or extremely hazardous substance incident.
- Establish capabilities for protecting citizens from the effects of a hazardous or extremely hazardous substance incident.
- Establish those interagency responsibilities, capabilities and organizational structures necessary to facilitate a coordinated public and private sector response to a hazardous materials incident.
- Establish those policies and standard operating procedures necessary to protect the health and safety of public and private sector personnel responding to a hazardous materials incident.
- Provide for the recovery in the aftermath of an emergency involving extensive damage or other detrimental effect on normal life within the community.

Policies

The policies and authorities for this annex contained in:

- Public law 99.499 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. This act has four major provisions:
 - [Section 301-303, Emergency Planning](#) is designed to help communities prepare for and respond to emergencies involving hazardous substances. Every community in the United States must be part of a comprehensive plan. The Iowa Homeland Security Emergency Management Division is responsible for implementing Section 301-303.
 - [Section 304, Emergency Release Notification](#) (Spill Reporting). Facilities must provide an emergency notification and a written follow-up notice to the Local Emergency Planning Committee and the State Emergency Response Commission (for any area likely to be affected by the release) if there is a release into the environment of a hazardous substance that is equal to or exceeds the minimum reportable quantity set in the regulations. In Iowa these reports are made to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources at **(515) 281-8694**.
 - [Section 311-312 Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting](#) (Tier II) requires facilities that have a material safety data sheet for any hazardous chemicals stored or used in the work place above certain quantities to submit an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form (TIER II) to the State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Planning Commission, and local fire department. The TIER II form is due annually on March 1st. Approximately 500,000 products have material safety data sheets.
 - [Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting](#) requires facilities meeting regulatory requirements to complete a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form annually for specified chemicals. The form must be submitted annually to Environmental Protection Agency and the State Emergency Response Commission by July 1. The form covers releases and other waste management of toxic chemicals that occurred during the preceding calendar year.
- Chapter 30.1 - 30.12 Iowa Code 1989, as amended.
- Iowa Administrative Rules Chapter 605 101.1(17a)-103.7(30).
- Iowa Code 567 Chapter 131
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 Code of Federal Regulations , Part 300
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration , 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

- National Fire Protection Association Recommendations on Transportation, Storage, and Use of Explosive Materials #45.
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
- Local resolutions
- Mutual Aid Agreements.
- Contract (s) for hazardous materials response.
 - Des Moines Fire Department – Hazardous Material Team **911 or 515-283-4550**
 - Indianola Fire Department – Anhydrous Ammonia **911 or 515-961-1122**

For a terrorist incident involving hazardous materials (to include certain chemical, biological and radiological substances), the primary agencies identified in this annex provide assistance, investigative support, and intelligence analysis for the hazardous materials response in coordination with the law enforcement and criminal investigation activities.

See also:

- Emergency Support Function 13 – Public Safety and Security.

For an incident involving hazardous materials and is determined to be an intentional criminal act but not an act of terrorism, the Environmental Protection assumes primary Federal responsibility for the Federal criminal investigation in accordance with its authorities and applicable laws and regulations.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

Emergency planning requirements (sections 301-303) are designed to help communities prepare for and respond to emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Every community in county must be part of this annex.

Facilities subject to emergency planning requirements:

- Any facility with any Extremely Hazardous Substance on-site greater than the relevant Threshold Planning Quantities.
- Any other facility designated as subject to the emergency planning requirements by the Governor of State or the State Emergency Response Commission after a period of public comment.

Facilities are required to:

- Cooperate in emergency plan preparation and designate a facility emergency coordinator to participate in the planning process.
- Notify their State Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Commission within 60 days of becoming subject to the emergency planning requirements (such as from a shipment or production of an Extremely Hazardous Substance).

State Emergency Response Commission

The Governor of Iowa has designated a State Emergency Response Commission that is responsible for implementing the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act provisions. The Commission's duties include:

- Establishing procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
- Reviewing local emergency response plans
- Designating local emergency planning districts
- Appointing a Local Emergency Planning Committees for each district
- Supervising the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committees

Local Emergency Planning Committees

This Local Emergency Planning Committee must develop an emergency response plan, review it at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. Plans are developed with stakeholder participation.

The committee membership must include (at a minimum):

- Elected state and local officials
- Police, fire, civil defense, and public health professionals
- Environment, transportation, and hospital officials
- Facility representatives
- Representatives from community groups and the media

Committee tasks:

- Develop and review the local plan
- Conduct hazards identification and analysis along with assessing the local response capabilities
- Develop this annex appropriate for Warren County
- Holds scheduled meetings to establish short and long range plans mandated by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 303(a)
- Provides support and focus on hazardous materials in fixed facilities and transportation routes by performing a hazards analysis or updating the current analysis utilized
- Appoints a Community Emergency Coordinator who is charged with responsibility for implementing the plan
- Will keep current lists of available training and training courses available and will request grant funding for hazardous materials training as necessary
- Shall annually submit the plan to the Emergency Management Commission for review and comment

Community Emergency Coordinator

The Community Emergency Coordinator is the administrative coordinator of Warren County hazardous materials response effort and is the County Emergency Management Coordinator.

Community Emergency Coordinator tasks:

- Responsible for implementation of this annex.
- Assist Local Emergency Planning Committee in conducting community hazard and response capability assessments.
- Assist the fire chief or designee in making any notifications to the mayor or city administration as needed.
- Work with the Iowa Emergency Management Division, the Iowa Department of Public Health and Iowa Department of Natural Resources to maintain hazardous materials preparedness programs in the jurisdiction.
- Integrating hazardous materials information into the County Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan and Emergency Support Functions.

Local Emergency Management Commission

The Emergency Management Commission is created under Chapter 29C of the Iowa Code and is comprised of the Mayors, Chair of the Board of Supervisors, and the Sheriff of Warren County, or designees.

The Emergency Management Commission shall review the Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan – Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 – Hazard Materials. Revisions shall be with the concurrence of the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Emergency Response Planning – Tier II Facilities

This annex shall include appendices that (but is not limited to) address each of the following:

- Identification of Tier II facilities. See **Appendix 1** – Tier II Facility Maps.
- Identification of routes (pipelines, railroads, roadways, and waterways) likely to be used for the transportation of extremely hazardous substances to include vulnerable areas prone to accidents along the route. See **Appendix 2** – Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes.
 - If roads require closure, alternate routes of travel/detours shall be marked and the public notified. Alternate routes shall be determined by the Iowa Department of Transportation and the Warren County Engineer.
 - Traffic control will be handled by the local law enforcement agencies and assisted by the Iowa Department of Transportation and the Warren County Engineer.
- Identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to Tier II facilities. See **Appendix 3** – Facilities and Populations at Risk (Proximity).

- Natural Gas Facilities
- Child Care Facilities
- Schools and playgrounds
- Nursing Homes
- Medical Clinics
- Retirement Communities
- Shopping Malls
- Private/Public Campgrounds
- Plan and procedures for unknown spills, such as solid waste, hazardous waste illegal dumps that are not caused by Controlled Facilities. Documentation of local policies and procedures that are adopted by the Warren County Board of Health , Warren County Environmental Health and the Board of Supervisors. See **Appendix 4** – Environmental Health Plan
- Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement this annex. See **Appendix 5** –Tier II Facility Emergency Coordinator Contact Information.
- Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred. See **Appendix 6** – Public Notification Procedures.
- Methods for determining the occurrence of a release.
 - The only method of determination for 302 facilities in Warren County is human senses (sight, sound and smell)
 - Exceptions.

The following 302 facilities in Warren County have identified the chemical emergency monitoring equipment that is available at their site:

NONE

- Area or population likely to be affected by such release. See **Appendix 3** – Facilities and Populations at Risk (Proximity).
- Description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community and identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities. See **Appendix 7** – Resource List.

- Evacuation plans including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes. See **Appendix 8** – Evacuation Procedures and Routes.
- Shelter in Place Procedures. See **Appendix 9** – Shelter-in-Place Procedures.
- Decontamination Procedures. See **Appendix 10** – Decontamination Procedures.
- Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel. See **Appendix 11** – Emergency Responder Training.
- Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.
 - The Local Emergency Planning Committee shall be responsible for exercise planning, with assistance and coordination from the Community Emergency Coordinator and/or his designee and the Emergency Management Coordinator.
 - Tabletop, functional, and full-Scale exercises will be conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program guidelines.

Emergency Response Planning – Other Facilities

Numerous businesses and publicly owned facilities such as those listed below also use chemicals which pose a threat to their own private property and employees.

- Private public sector teaching and research laboratories.
- Hardware stores and lumber yards.
- Lawn care and garden supply retailers.
- Agricultural product dealers and co-ops.
- Swimming pools and retailers of pool products.
- Service stations and automotive dealers.
- Convenience stores.
- General merchandise retailers.
- Welding equipment supplies.
- Hospitals and clinics, and dentist offices.
- Paint retailers.
- Propane dealers.
- Oil companies.

These threats are to be controlled by the businesses concerned and are not addressed in this annex unless the spill or release poses a threat to offsite personnel and property or to the environment. Such facilities routinely provide Material Safety Data Sheets to the supporting fire departments which are responsible for training of the fire fighters who would encounter these chemicals when fighting fires on private property.

Facilities exempt from the Tier II reporting requirements included in this annex when significant quantities of extremely hazardous substances are stored that could pose a threat to off-premises personnel and property. For exempt facilities see **Appendix 12** – Facilities with Hazardous Materials Exempt from Reporting.

Situations and Planning Assumptions

Situations

- The potential for a hazardous material accidental release is based on the county's hazard analysis and risk assessment. See Warren County Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan.
- With responders being both rural volunteers and urban-paid, training and equipment varies across the county. Funding of necessary planning and training is limited and, in most cases, will be for the lower level of protective measures at the time.
- In the event of a hazardous materials accidental release, action will be taken by the fire department of that jurisdiction. In all cases outside help will be needed if it is a major hazardous materials incident.
- An event could require protective measures including evacuation and sheltering in place, which may be the only response option appropriate due to equipment and training.
- A warning capability should be established for the use of transportation routes designated to evacuate the population and/or to provide shelter in place instructions.
- In the case of an evacuation, re-entry into the area will be only after qualified personnel are available to make recommendations.
- When responding to an incident, county emergency response agencies will normally not be aware of the presence of hazardous materials until they arrive on-scene.
- Initial report of an incident rarely reflects the true nature of the situation. The worst situation must be assumed and an objective on-the-scene evaluation and assessment must be made as soon as possible.
- It may not be immediately possible to identify the hazardous or toxic materials or chemicals involved in the spill.
- Emergency response personnel should always assume the substances are highly toxic, even in small quantities and take protective action.
- Due to the reduced threat of all-out nuclear attack, the most credible scenarios remaining wherein local jurisdictions might be affected by high-level radiation exposure and/or widespread contamination include: terrorist activities, nuclear material transportation accident, fire/explosion in a facility containing significant quantities of radioactive materials (RAM).
- Warren County is not within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) of any nuclear power plant. The risk of an impact resulting from a reactor incident is **low**.

Planning Assumptions

- Regardless of type, size, or complexity of the incident, this annex will be implemented through the use of the Incident Command System.
- A major hazardous materials incident in the county might result in one or more of the following conditions:
 - Cause multiple serious injuries or fatalities
 - Require a large scale evacuation
 - Disrupt normal transportation routes
 - Cause extensive damage to public or private property
 - Cause extensive environmental damage
 - Disrupt normal utility services, i.e. sewer, water, and electricity
 - Disrupt normal economic, educational, and social activities within the affected community.
 - Affect multiple jurisdictions or political entities.
 - The county could receive the downwind/downstream effects from a hazardous materials release from an adjoining county.
 - An adjoining county could receive the downwind/downstream effects of a hazardous materials release in this county.
 - Within the county, a community could receive the downwind/downstream effects of a hazardous materials release in a rural area.
- Local government has the primary responsibility for the protection and well-being of its citizens. Consequently, local governments, through the designated response agencies, will:
 - Respond to hazardous materials incidents of all types and sizes.
 - Make initial assessments as to the severity or magnitude of the situation.
 - Take appropriate first responder protection measures to prevent or minimize injuries and property/environmental damage.
 - Determine protective actions for citizens in the risk area, shelter in-place or evacuation.
- The amount of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of the incident (lead time) will impact on the protective actions recommended.
- Private agencies involved in the use, storage and transport of extremely hazardous substances will cooperate with local governments in preparing for and conducting operation in response to hazardous materials incidents.

- A serious hazardous materials incident in the county will require a coordinated multiagency response including both private and public sector personnel and resources.
- A variety of chemical products are transported through and/or stored at fixed facilities, and planning must accommodate a broad range of hazardous commodities.
- Although the potential exists for a hazardous materials release from a fixed facility, the most likely and potentially most serious scenario would be a transportation accident involving hazardous materials within or adjacent to an urban area.
- Although a broad range of chemicals might be involved in hazardous materials incident, the most likely products in Warren County are:
 - Anhydrous ammonia
 - Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Propane)
 - Chlorine
 - Gasoline or other petroleum products
 - Pesticide or herbicide
 - Gasoline/Ethanol
- Locally available resources are in short supply and will require augmentation from mutual-aid agreements, local business donations or agreements, and state or federal assistance.
- Emergency responders lack the equipment and training for all but minor incident accidents.
- Hazardous Material response personnel will be trained in hazardous materials control and vehicles will be equipped with emergency response reference materials, guidebooks and specialized equipment.
- In the event of a peacetime radiological incident, assistance will be available from the state and federal governments and from the nuclear industry to detect radiation, monitor it and predict its spread.
- First responder organizations, particularly fire, medic and law enforcement, will be part of the local radiological emergency support program and should accept appropriate training for such response.
- Based on previous history, the chance of a radiological incident is not a significant threat to people or the environment in Warren County.
- During radiological incidents, state and federal assistance will be available as well as assistance from the nuclear industry for detection, monitoring, and contamination control.
- Life saving and radiological hazard mitigation decisions will be made at the local level of government.

- Local radiological response personnel may need additional radiological information and technical advice.
- Communication with city, local, state and federal agencies may be difficult as in any emergency situation can cause overloaded communication channels.
- First responder organizations, particularly fire and law enforcement, will be part of the Warren County Radiological Emergency Support program and should receive appropriate training for radiological response.
- Warren County emergency response agencies, when responding to a transportation incident, may not be aware of the presence of radioactive materials until they arrive on the scene.
- Fixed facilities that produce, process, or store radiological materials should be identified as well as facilities for treatment, storage or disposal of radiological wastes. Hospitals that have nuclear medicine departments should be identified.
- Transportation Routes at risk for transportation incidents lie along highways, rail lines and at airports. Information should be obtained on spent fuel shipment routes and the routes for other radiological shipments. There is also a risk of incidents involving an airplane crash.
- Nuclear weapons are maintained by the United States and a number of foreign powers. The possibility of one or more of these weapons being detonated accidentally or deliberately by terrorists or a full-scale strike against the U.S. should be considered. Even if nuclear detonations were distant from the area, a system would be necessary to detect and access the radiation hazard.
- **Off-site planning for radiological incidents at nuclear power plants is treated separately from the Warren County Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan.**

Concept of Operations

General

This annex promotes close coordination with local, regional, State, and Federal officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support. It coordinates the support for and the overall management of the various responses to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of hazardous materials and minimize the impact of the incidents.

Support agencies will increase the need for coordination during the emergency. If the local capabilities are over-taxed, support may come from other regional jurisdictions, State or Federal agencies. The coordination of resources should be directed from the Emergency Operations Center depending on the type and seriousness of the incident.

- Primary and supporting agencies will use their available equipment and supplies unless prior agreements are made for support by other sources.
- The Emergency Management Coordinator with the assistance of the Local Emergency Planning Committee will be responsible for administrative coordination of emergency planning for all hazardous material incidents/accidents.
- All activities will be in accordance with the Comprehensive Emergency Operations Basic Plan.
- Emergency incidents/accidents require activation of the local Emergency Operations Center to provide coordination between agencies. This includes agencies within and outside the county boundaries. It is essential that response agencies understand the Basic Plan, this annex, the Incident Command System, and Unified Command.

Notification and Activation

The Warren County/City law enforcement communications center will receive the initial notification of a release of an extremely hazardous substance via telephone from the fixed facility, from a citizen using the telephone, a law enforcement officer, or first-on-the scene first responder through radio transmissions.

The Communications Center will refer to their Standard Operating Guides for coordinating and cooperating with the Incident Commander at the scene and with the Chief Elected Official in providing warning to the public. The provisions for notifying the public that a release has occurred is a requirement of the Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act. See Appendix 6 - Public Notification Procedures.

To insure proper warning for residents of this county that could be affected by the release of an extremely hazardous substance in another adjoining county, warning procedures are coordinated

with the law enforcement center(s) and emergency management coordinators of adjacent counties by way of a mutual aid agreement.

The initial report of an incident will necessitate an immediate dispatch of the local Fire Department.

At the local and regional-level, this annex becomes operational upon notification from the Incident Commander. Initial actions coordinated under this annex include:

- Alert primary and supporting agency members.
- Ensure that the primary agency is ready to support local response activities and to coordinate resources for the Incident Commander as needed.
- Deploy response teams.
- Establish communications.
- Identify initial resource requirements.

If the incident is a transportation incident, the communication dispatcher, receiving the call, will acquire as much of the information as possible and enter on the “Hazardous Materials Incident Report form”.

If the incident involves a fixed facility, the “Hazardous Materials Incident Report” will be filled out as complete as possible.

The dispatcher will initiate the established initial call list kept in the Communications Center.

Hazardous materials emergencies commonly require mutual aid assistance to ensure coordination of warning procedures with cities or counties affected by a facility’s extremely hazardous substance release when located in another county.

Upon identification of actual or potential releases of hazardous materials, the primary agency for this annex coordinates with the Incident Commander to develop and implement a response strategy.

Upon becoming fully operational and throughout the response period, the Warren County Emergency Operations Center with primary and support agency representatives coordinate to meet response needs. These actions may include communicating management objectives to regional response elements.

The local and regional actions may include:

- Receiving damage information from reconnaissance teams, other supporting agencies, and local, regional, State and Federal agencies.

- Identifying support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with local, regional, State and Federal agencies.
- Validating priorities and identifying the resources required to meet the needs.

Working with local governments, the private sector and state agencies to maximize use of available regional assets and identify resources required from outside the region.

- Initiating actions to locate and move resources into the incident area.
- Maintaining close coordination with the State Emergency Operations Center to share information and ensure effective response to requests for assistance.
- Continuing to coordinate on-scene response operations at the Incident Command Post.

Incidents involving Radioactive Materials.

- Reporting Requirements:
 - Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division Duty Officer Phone (24 hours/day): **515-979-2200 Cell**
 - Iowa Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health Phone: **(24 hour) 515-323-4360.**
 - Iowa Department of Natural Resources Phone: **(24 hour) 515-281-8674**
 - Radioactive materials are closely regulated by federal and state laws for reporting, handling, and transporting these kinds of materials.
 - Fixed facilities are required to report their radioactive materials.
 - Highway and railway shipments of radioactive materials are also required to report the material to be shipped, when it will be shipped, and the shipment route to the Iowa Homeland Security Emergency Management Division, the Iowa Department of Health, or the Iowa Department of Transportation.
- Monitoring Equipment
 - Radiological equipment for local organizations is provided, calibrated and maintained by the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division.
 - Radiological Defense (RADEF) Instrument Resources

One of the purposes of a radiological response program is the protection of the public from peacetime radiological emergencies or the effects of a nuclear weapons attack.

- Description
 - The composition of the emergency response radiological detection sets are:

- CD V-700 (Low Range Survey Meter, 0-50 Mr/Hr)
- CD V-715 (High Range Survey Meter, 0-500-R/Hr)
- CD V-720 (High Range Survey Meter, 0-500 R/Hr)
- CD V-730 (Dosimeter, 0-20 R)
- CD V-742 (Dosimeter, 0-200R)
- CD V-750 (Dosimeter, Charger)
- CDV-138 (Dosimeter, 0-200 R)

- **Distribution**

The State Emergency Management Division will make the initial issue of radiation detection sets based on local needs and will provide replacement sets as necessary. State Emergency Management Division (EMD) will accomplish all calibration and maintenance on the radiation detection sets, as scheduled (to include date last calibrated and battery replacement date).

- The University Hygienic Lab, Iowa City, maintains sophisticated radiation monitoring and detection instruments, which may be used during decontamination activities. The State may also provide a sufficient quantity of thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDS) to support local needs during decontamination activities.

- **The Canaberry Mini Radiation Detector – Personal Radiation Monitor**

This device will measure and display:

1. Radiation dose-rate (uR/Hr or R/hr)
2. Total accumulated dose received since the dose memory was last cleared

Basic Use:

Turn ON the Detector; Unit will display current Dose Rate (typically 5-25 uR/hr)

Rate Alarms:

Two (2) Rate Alarms have been preprogrammed into the unit.

Should the rate increase 2.0 mR/hr (LOW Rate) the unit will alarm with a GREEN light below left side of the display screen.

The user can acknowledge the LOW Rate Alarm by pressing CLR/TEST.

The HIGH Rate Alarm will indicate at 50 mR/hr. The unit will alarm with a RED light below on the right side of the display accompanied by a VIBRATING Alarm.

The user can acknowledge the HIGH Rate Alarm by pressing CLR.

If the Canaberry Radiological Detector sounds a **HIGH RATE Alarm**, the Responder needs to; **BACK UP**. The Responder needs to “*Back Up*”! and clear from the Radiological Detected Area.

The Responder needs to **Reassess the Area** and look for **Labels, Placards or Signs**, that may help identify what the meter is detecting.

When the Responder has reassessed the detected area and feels that there is a radiation exposure problem, responder needs to mark off the area and keep the area secure.

Contact Warren County Emergency Management

The Canaberry Radiological Detector is only a “Detector”.

The Canaberry Meter is only letting the Responder know that Radiation has been detected.

This Does Not mean the radiation that has been detected is a true emergency

- *Remember:* **TIME, DISTANCE AND SHIELDING.**

- Accident Assessment
 - First on-the-scene responders should follow the appropriate “Action Guides” for radioactive materials found in the North American Emergency Response Guidebook developed in part by the U.S. Department of Transportation. These Action Guides conservatively assume minimal specialized training by first responders; hence, response actions beyond those indicated in this Guide would depend on the particular accident contingencies and the expertise of the responders.
 - Since specialists with the expertise to assess the degree of the radiological hazards in an accident will seldom be at the accident in the initial response phase, provisions should be made for rapid and reliable communication linkages between emergency first responders and the radiological authorities not at the scene.
 - Trained state and local radiological response teams should be established. Two local teams with radiological detection equipment and expertise is the Des Moines Fire Department Hazardous Material Team and the 71st Civil Support Team. Provisions should be made for rapid notification and deployment capabilities of these teams on a 24-hour basis. Procedures for response by adequately trained teams from appropriate jurisdictions (i.e., state, local) should have responsibility for the following functions:

- Protective Actions for the Public
 - The three options for protecting the population are access control, evacuation and shelter. Local officials will implement one or more options, depending on the best available estimate of the disaster situation.

- Controlling access to the area should be included as a method here. It is the most prudent action to be taken until experts from the Department of Public Health or Natural Resources arrive on-scene.
 - Evacuation will be considered based on the condition of the area to be evacuated, the condition at the selected destination, and any risk of exposure while in route. Evacuation operations are discussed in Annex E.
 - Sheltering in place will depend on the relative protection afforded by the structures in the community. People will be advised to stay indoors and reduce the airflow into the structure. In-place shelter is discussed in Annex J.
- Decontamination
 - For decontamination procedures for personnel, contact the Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health, or the local hospital that has radiological capabilities. The Department of Public Health, Bureau of Radiological Health should be contacted regarding decontamination of facilities, equipment, and the environment.
 - Decontamination Procedures

Decontamination procedures for non-attack related radiological incident.

- A. A relocation station with decontamination capabilities will be established
- B. Survey instruments are furnished by the State Emergency Management Division
- C. Guidelines and Precautions
 1. Establish and secure the decontamination area
 2. Anyone touching contaminated persons or handling their clothing may become contaminated
 3. Appropriate protective clothing will be determined by the Hazardous Materials Team. This may include, but not, limited to, rubber gloves, shoe covers, protective coveralls and head cover. Respirator equipment may also be required depending on the chemical properties of the contaminating material.
 4. Following decontamination, the gloves, shoe covers, and protective clothing should be removed and discarded into a radioactive waste container marked-“RADIOACTIVE – DO NOT DISPOSE”. These should then be turned over to the State Department of Public Health for proper cleaning and disposal.
 5. A thorough washing and scrubbing to remove any possible contamination should be performed by all attending personnel following the decontamination of other personnel. Care should be taken not to break skin during this procedure.
 6. A person trained in the use of radiation survey instrumentation should be present and monitoring these decontamination procedures.
 7. All contaminated objects (i.e., instruments, clothing, personal items, etc.) should be labeled with the time, date, and decontaminated person’s name. These objects should then be stored in a radioactive waste container that clearly displays the label

(sign) "RADIOACTIVE – DO NOT DISCARD".

8. Whenever possible, remote handling instruments (tongs or other mechanical equipment) should be utilized when handling contaminated objects.
9. Vehicles and other equipment may also be contaminated. To decontaminate, use the water hose and soap and clean the vehicles/equipment in the assigned decontamination area until the level of radiation has been reduced to safe, acceptable levels

D. Decontamination Station Operational Procedures

1. Survey Vehicles: record survey results
2. Separate contaminated vehicles from non-contaminated vehicles by assigned areas
3. Send contaminated people to decontamination station for resurvey and the recording of radiation levels. Record each individuals full name, address, social security number and telephone number so the State Department of Public Health can continue to monitor the progress of each individual for health effects.
4. Obtain nasal smear, place in an envelope. Match each envelop with the name of the individual for health effect evaluation.
5. Remove outer clothing of people as necessary for control contamination. Place contaminated clothing in a plastic bag and mark with the name of the individual (keep track of valuables). Log all belongings in each bag.
6. Move people through decontamination station – taking care not to break skin.
7. Resurvey people after decon line
8. Decon again if necessary
9. Resurvey; if the individual is still contaminated, note and record radiation levels. Do not decon third time. Notify hospital for specialized medical care.
10. Have people placed in coveralls as a substitute for clothing (keep track / log valuables).
11. Send decontaminated persons to the clean area to complete personal records.
12. Survey the decontaminated area (walls, floors, showers) as necessary
13. When surveying a vehicle for radioactive contamination, the following areas on the vehicle should be checked.
 - a. Each wheel and tire
 - b. Each fender well
 - c. The grill and headlight area
 - d. The radiator
 - e. The front of the engine (if located in the front of the vehicle)
 - f. The carburetor air install filter (from the top of the air cleaner assembly)
 - g. The underside and back of the vehicle where contaminated dust may collect (do not crawl under the vehicle)
 - h. If contamination is found on the exterior of the vehicle, then the vehicle interior and the occupants should be surveyed also.

E. Before terminating the decontamination process, check each member of the decontamination staff and all of the equipment to determine if the area is back to normal use, and is in uncontaminated condition.

- Cleanup

- The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures is assigned to the Incident Commander in coordination with appropriate technical resources.
- The spiller is responsible, according to state and federal law, for the costs of all cleanup and countermeasures. The Incident Commander, in conjunction with requested state and federal resources is responsible for determining these measures and monitoring the cleanup and disposal of contaminated materials.

Roles and Responsibilities

Emergency Support Function Coordinators

Each Emergency Support Coordinator (chemical, biological, nuclear/radiological, and explosives) has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases of incident management. The role of the coordinator is carried out through a “unified command” approach as agreed upon collectively by the designated primary agencies.

Responsibilities of the coordinator include:

- Pre-incident planning and coordination;
- Maintaining ongoing contact with primary and support agencies;
- Conducting periodic meetings and conference calls;
- Coordinating efforts with corresponding private-sector organizations; and
- Coordinating activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness as appropriate.

Primary Agencies

When activated in response to an incident, the primary agency is responsible for:

- Conducting response operations within their functional area for an affected area.
- Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities.
- Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies.
- Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support agencies, as well as appropriate local jurisdictions.
- Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
- Supporting and keeping all organizational elements informed of operational priorities and activities.

- Procuring goods and services as needed.
- Ensuring financial and property accountability for activities.
- Planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

Support Agencies

When activated in response to an event, threat, or incident, support agencies are responsible for:

- Conducting support operations using their own authorities, subject matter experts, capabilities, or resources;
- Participating in planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations.
- Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.
- Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by the primary agency.
- Providing information or intelligence regarding their agency's area of expertise.

Organizational Structure

An effective span of control is maintained by consolidating agencies with emergency responsibilities into groups with an internal management structure. Each of the branches is consolidated in the Emergency Operations Center during activation to insure coordination among the various organizations.

Most primary and supporting agencies have only one or two personnel assigned to the Emergency Operations Center during emergencies. Each is assigned a place on the floor plan that corresponds to the Emergency Support Function in which his/her primary responsibilities lie. Information and mission assignments flow between the branches through the Division Chiefs and from the Division Chiefs to the Incident Commander and to the Emergency Operations Center Director.

This ensures that Emergency Support Function 5 – Emergency Management is able to maintain an accurate assessment of the disaster situation and is able to develop short-range and long-range planning guidance for use by other potentially affected Emergency Support Functions within the Emergency Operations Center.

Multiple Response Actions

When more than one incident occurs or the incident is widespread, multiple local, tribal, State and Federal agencies will be required to support response actions. In cases where Environmental Protection Agency is the primary Federal agency and multiple incident sites or multiple regions are involved, the Environmental Protection Agency may establish an Area Command for Federal Agencies.

Where multiple Environmental Protection Agency regions are involved and there is a need to identify a lead region, the Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters will designate a lead in consultation with the affected regions.

Even when the Environmental Protection Agency establishes an Area Command with regard to Federal Agency resource coordination, the local primary agency will maintain local incident command. The incident starts local and ends local.

Recovery

Hazardous material recovery begins as soon as response begins. Documentation of all primary and support agency response activities is required during recovery support and ultimately costs reimbursement.

The Warren County Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for collecting all incident related documentation. Whenever a hazardous material release/spill occurs, the person responsible must initiate clean up, as rapidly as feasible to an acceptable, safe condition.

The cost of cleanup is borne by the person having control over a hazardous substance. If the person having control of a hazardous substance does not cause the cleanup to begin in a reasonable time in relation to the hazard and circumstances of the incident, Warren County may proceed to procure cleanup services and bill the responsible person.

If the bill for those services is not paid within thirty (30) days the Warren County Attorney shall proceed to obtain payment by all legal means. If the cost of the cleanup is beyond the capacity for Warren County to finance, the authorized officer shall report to the Board of Supervisors and immediately seek any state or federal funds available for said clean up.

Primary Agency Functions

Agency	Function
City of Des Moines Bomb Squad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide specialized equipment for explosive ordinance disposal operations. • Provide Certified Hazardous Materials Technicians. • Provide explosive detection (bomb sniffing) canine. • Provide a multi-function robotics platform for remote access of dangerous items.
City of Des Moines/Polk County Metro Special Tactics and Response Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Certified Hazardous Materials Technicians capable of operating in contaminated areas. • Provide personnel trained in the use of specialized equipment to handle a wide variety of critical incidents.
County/Local Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an environmental analysis of the situation and recommends proper epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with public health issues concerning hazardous material incident/accidents. • Manages the distribution and use of health resources (personnel, materials, and facilities). • Allocates medical and non-medical supplies in short supply. • Conducts damage assessments. • Based on the assessments, issues guidance to the general public.
Fire Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire Chief or designee assumes the role of Incident Commander at the Scene. ▪ Establishes the Incident Command Post and implements the Incident Command System. ▪ Determines the severity of the incident and directs response operations. ▪ Coordinates the activities of all support agencies at the Incident Command Post.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Performs initial on-scene assessment. ▪ Takes tactical and operational actions regarding fire suppression and other immediate public safety requirements. ▪ The Incident Commander may make decisions based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Harmful nature of materials involved. ○ Type, conditions and behavior of shipping container. ○ Conditions (location, time and weather). ○ Spread of hazardous substances after releases. ○ Potential losses versus control measures available. ○ Training, level of expertise, and specialized equipment that is available to on-scene emergency responders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishes staging areas upwind at highest elevation.
Local Radiological Emergency Response Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide isotopic identification, sample collection, decontamination operations oversight, determination of appropriate detection equipment and monitoring devices and train response personnel as necessary. • Re-evaluate perimeters based on detection equipment capability and current radiation readings. • Provide recommendations (i.e. public information, protective actions, etc).
Iowa Department of Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will provide response/support in an incident involving extremely hazardous substances in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Iowa Emergency Plan, Hazardous Substance Spill Plan.
Regional HAZMAT Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates with on-site authorities and the Emergency Operations Center. • Decides which public protection actions are appropriate based on the initial phase of the incident • Specifies clear objectives and tactics, (i.e., in-place protecting, [sealing up] or evacuation methods). • Performs rescue of the injured and commencement of

	<p>evacuation from the exposure area or issues orders to stay indoors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinates and implements the necessary resources in order to neutralize or contain hazardous materials or waste with or without a fire.• Manages immediate containment requirements, if necessary.• Briefs the medical, law enforcement and other authorities on the hazard evaluation and environmental assessment.• Provides staff support to the Emergency Operations Center.• Requests necessary support by type (technical assistance, manpower and equipment, etc.)• Provides assistance in search and rescue operations.• Maintains records of all persons in the exclusion area.• Provides for decontamination of personnel and equipment.• Supports the Incident Commander at the Incident Command Post.
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Support Agency Functions

Support agency representatives will provide technical expertise, personnel, teams and equipment in support of a hazardous materials incident. Personnel assigned in support of the incident will maintain close coordination with Incident Command Post representative.

Note: Support agencies are not listed in order of priority. They are all in support of the primary agency.

Local/County Agencies	Functions
911 Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement communications operators will follow the Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan in the event of a chemical hazard incident.
Amateur Radio Emergency Services/ Amateur Radio Civil Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided alternate or additional radio communications for the Incident Command Post or the Emergency Operations Center.
County Conservation Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in coordinating response efforts when public lands or waters under jurisdiction of the Conservation Board are threatened by a hazardous materials incident. • Increase public awareness of the consequences of hazardous or extremely hazardous materials releases and the county response through existing environmental education programs.
Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures the Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan is implemented to provide the unique skills and capabilities required for emergency operations within the various departments of local government with regard to a hazardous materials spill/release. • Coordinates with the Incident Commander to provide emergency response agencies such as law enforcement, fire fighting and medical/rescue in response to a hazardous materials incident. • Briefs local, tribal, state and federal officials as to the situation. • Ensures a resources list is used; including contracts and agreements to support a hazardous materials spill/release.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates technical assistance for hazardous material risk assessments.
Emergency Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the on-scene emergency medical care, transportation and hospital treatment for victims of a hazardous materials emergency. • Ensure that patients have been decontaminated prior to being transported or notify the receiving facilities of the need for decontamination. • Ensure that mutual aid plans for both the Emergency Medical Service and hospitals are implemented. • Provide emergency medical care and transportation. • Provide emergency medical assistance to employees of the facility, emergency workers, and the affected public. • May provide medical assistance in the decontamination area in regard to fire personnel. • Will assist in medical monitoring for the fire departments and Regional Hazmat Teams. • Provide medical control and rehab for entry teams. • Place Hospitals on Alert.
Hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide decontamination and treatment for any and all victims.
County/Local Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides an environmental analysis of the situation and recommends proper epidemiological and toxicological solutions to deal with public health issues concerning hazardous material incident/accidents. • Manages the distribution and use of health resources (personnel, materials, and facilities). • Allocates medical and non-medical supplies in short supply. • Conducts damage assessments. • Based on the assessments, issues guidance to the general public.

<p>Local/County Law Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes incident boundaries, access control points in accordance with Command Post guidelines. • Provides for warning support and coordinates evacuation to sheltering areas or pick-up points. • Provides the Emergency Operations Center, Command Post, and Incident Commander with the communications link in disseminating industrial emergency notification of releases of hazardous substances through the public address system. • Provides mutual aid assistance for the coordination of effective traffic control.
<p>Local/County Public Works and Utilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public works/roads and bridges agency shall assist in necessary road closures, detours and establishment of control zones. • Ensure coordination with Iowa Department of Transportation on state road closures. • Shall establish appropriate procedures to support this requirement. • County Engineer will work with the Incident Commander to coordinate evacuation of personnel within the affected area. • Place signage on the roadway to notify evacuees regarding safe passage evacuation routes. • Provide technical assistance and resources to support hazardous materials containment activities. • Water and sewer department shall be responsible for providing remedial actions when a hazardous material may affect water sources and distribution system and assist in product analysis. • Coordinates and establishes procedures for disposal of hazardous materials/waste. • Coordinates for the posting of contaminated areas. • Assists fire departments with decontamination efforts. • Coordinates for utilities and other services essential for

	basic human needs.
Public Information Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the collection, coordination, and dissemination of emergency public information material to the resident and transient population. • Appointed by, and is the official spokesperson(s) for, the Mayor and/or County Supervisors (according to the impacted jurisdiction) and is a member of the Emergency Operations Center. • Coordinates all public information activities with the Chief Executive Officer and the County Emergency Management Coordinator. • Appoints a supporting staff, as needed, to assist in the public information functions and ensure the capability of 24-hour operations, when required.
State Agencies	Functions
Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Division of the Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide response/support in an incident involving extremely hazardous substances in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Iowa Emergency Plan, Hazardous Substance Spill Plan. • State law mandates immediate notification of all incidents involving hazardous materials must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources. • Provides technical guidance on the response and recovery of hazardous materials incidents. • May serve as on-scene coordinator if so required.
Iowa Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as advisors to the Local Emergency Planning Committee in matters pertaining to the transportation of hazardous materials.
Iowa Homeland Security Emergency Management Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the overall emergency coordination of state assistance if a multiple state agency response is required. • May establish a forward command post for preparation, response and recovery in an incident.
Iowa National Guard, 71 st	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for State Terrorism Response support in areas of chemical, biological, radiological detection and

Civil Support Team	<p>identification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides communications capabilities and mobile laboratories. • Can provide decontamination capabilities.
Iowa State University Department of Environmental Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as technical advisors to the Local Emergency Planning Commission local response organizations. • Provide technical advice on the toxicological properties of chemical products. • Provide technical advice on risk assessment. • Provide technical advice on applicable regulations concerning industrial hygiene, and chemical safety.
Iowa State University Department of Occupational Medicine Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as technical advisors to the Local Emergency Planning Committee and local response organizations. • Provide technical advice on medical evaluation and monitoring of hazmat response personnel. • Provide technical advice on the long and short term health effects exhibited by specific substances.
Federal Agencies	Functions
American Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for mass care and shelter management.
Ames Laboratory, US Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as technical advisors to the Local Emergency Planning Committee and local response organizations. • Provide technical advice on the toxicological properties of chemical products and radiological materials. • Provide technical advice on Risk Assessment.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During a Federal Presidential Declared Disaster the Federal Emergency Management Agency works with local government during the recovery phase of the incident.
National Animal Health Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as technical advisors to the Local Emergency Planning Committee and local response organizations. • Provide technical advice on the toxicology properties of infectious agents.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice on risk assessment.
National Response Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the Domestic Preparedness Chemical/Biological Hotline in conjunction with Department of Defense and the Department of Justice. • Takes reports via the toll-free number on potential or actual domestic terrorism and coordinates notifications and response with the Soldier and Biological Chemical Command and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. <p>For the US Environmental Protection Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receives incident reports under the Federal Response System which is supported under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, SARA Title III, and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. • Disseminates telephonic and electronic (fax, email) reports of oil discharges and chemical releases to the cognizant Environmental Protection Agency Federal On-Scene Coordinator. <p>For the Federal Emergency Management Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts as a 24 hour contact point to receive earthquake, flood, hurricane, and evacuation reports. <p>For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes telephonic notification of all incidents involving radioactive material releases to the environment. <p>For the Department of Defense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For incidents involving transportation emergencies with Department of Defense munitions or explosives are recorded and referred for action to the Army Operations Center. • For transportation anomalies involving hypergolic rocket fuels and oxidizers are recorded and immediately passed to the Air Force Operations Center.

US Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinates federal funding, equipment, personnel and expertise during major ground/air toxic incidents and land water spills.• Regional Response Team may be requested, and activated by the state.• Regional Response Team will coordinate with federal and local governmental agencies through the state.• Federal coordinator may assist the state in integration into local government and the private sector.
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Annex Development, Testing, and Maintenance

The Warren County Local Emergency Planning Committee shall be responsible for exercise planning with assistance and coordination from the Community Emergency Coordinator or designee and the Warren County Emergency Management Agency Coordinator, if different from the Community Emergency Coordinator.

At a minimum, the exercises will be conducted according to the Iowa Homeland Emergency Management Division requirements. ESF10 may be exercised at least every two years and parts of plan may be exercised yearly.

The Warren County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for ensuring scheduling, designing, conducting, and evaluating exercises.

Recommended changes to this to this annex shall be forwarded to the Warren County Local Emergency Planning Committee. As revisions are made, revised and dated, changed pages will be provided to all individuals and agencies involved with the execution or support of this annex.

It is the responsibility of the copy holder to keep individual copies current. Each changed page should be recorded in the "Record of Change Sheet" in the front of the annex. Revisions shall be forwarded to the State Emergency Response Commission upon approval.

NOTE:

August of 2010.

Tier II Facility in Lacona had an actual Large anhydrous release event in ESF10 was used as well as numerous other ESFs to take care of the situation and deem safe. The facility also had an after action training and review of ESF10 Plan with LEPC and numerous Local Emergency Responders in January of 2011. Having this ESF was greatly beneficial in the operation of this event.