CITY OF EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT CUPA
AREA PLAN FOR
EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

REVISED JUNE 2020

CITY OF EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT
314 MAIN STREET
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

CITY OF EL SEGUNDO
AREA PLAN
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INTRODUCTION

A. General

The El Segundo Area Plan has been written and updated in a format to match that of the Area Plan Review Checklist developed by the State Office of Emergency Services (CalOES). Since specific procedures, protocols, agreements, lists, and policies exist in different documents, this format allows each specific plan element to be discussed relative to CalOES review criteria. The elements in this plan reference existing procedures, plans and documents to include the City of El Segundo Fire and Police Departments' Standard Operating Procedures, the Area "G" Mutual Aid Plan, the City of El Segundo Hazard Mitigation Plan (2015), and California Office of Emergency Services Region 1 Hazardous Material Emergency Plan. The Area Plan is prepared by the El Segundo Fire Department (ESFD), which is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the City of El Segundo.

The California Office of Emergency Services requires that the Area Plan describe an emergency communication plan for any release or threatened release from a refinery within the CUPA's jurisdiction. In October 2017, Governor Edmund Gerald Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB 1646, Muratsuchi). AB 1646 amended the California Health and Safety Code (section 25536.6 et seq.) administered by the Unified Program Agencies (UPA, usually a *Certified* Unified Program Agency, or CUPA) under the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program. It mandates a *"local implementing agency"* (LIA) to develop an integrated Alert and Warning system, in coordination with local emergency management agencies, UPA, local first response agencies, petroleum refineries, and the public, to be used to notify the community surrounding a petroleum refinery in the event of an incident at the refinery warranting the use of the notification system. The Chevron Products Company Refinery is located within the city limits of El Segundo, and the ESFD has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with other CUPAs in the area and has developed an interim Alert and Notification Plan in accordance with AB 1646.

Historically, the ESFD has had an excellent record in responding to local hazardous material incidents and many of the discussed plan elements are derived from the Department's practical experience at hazardous material releases. It is the goal of the ESFD to continue to review its procedures and to upgrade hazardous material incident response wherever possible.

The ESFD is also committed to respond to the rapid and dynamic changes which take place in the area of hazardous materials and to work with all public or private sector agencies or groups to reduce hazardous material problems through community planning. This document is intended as only an overview of a complex process of emergency response and community planning as it exists in the City of El Segundo.

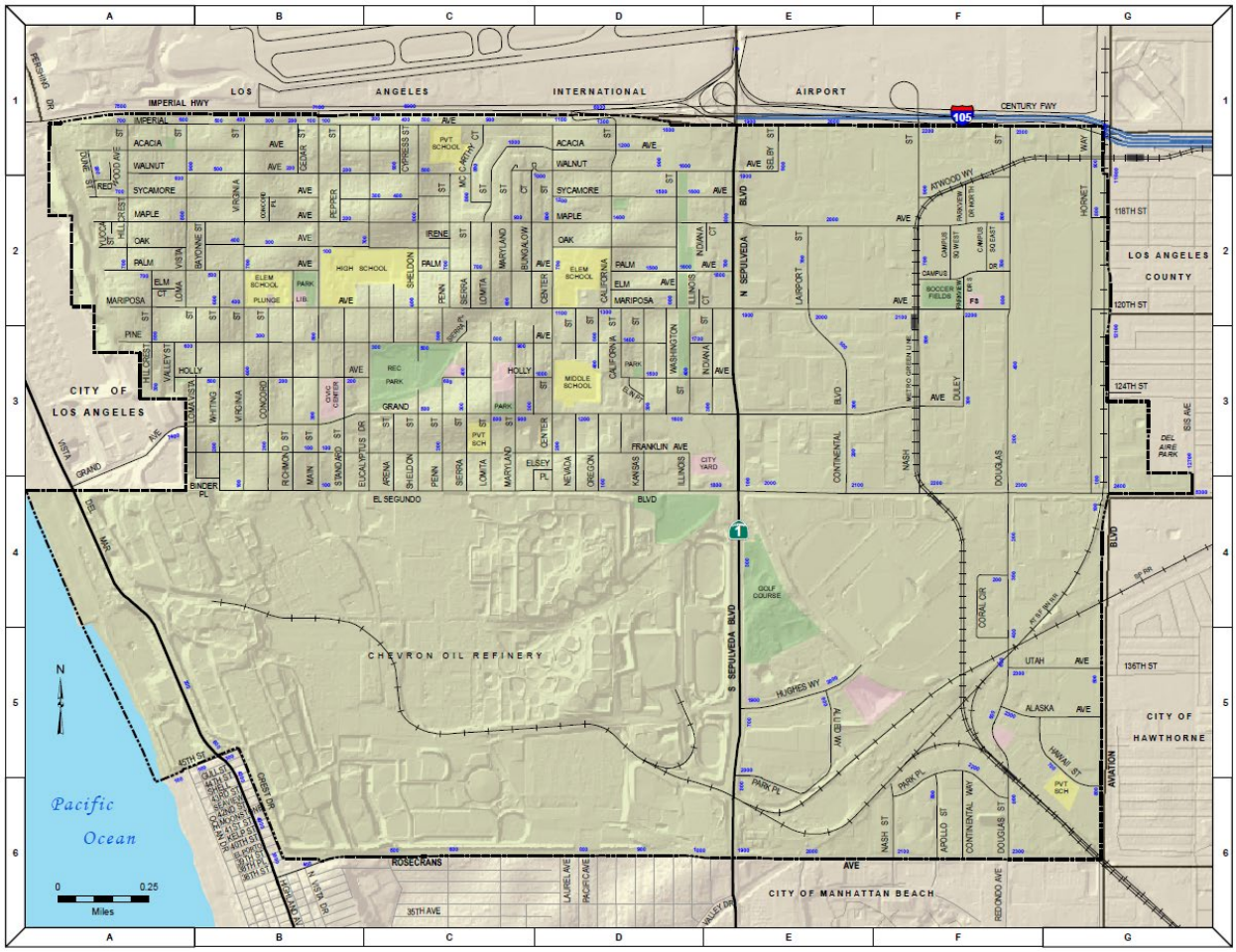
B. Jurisdiction

The ESFD was designated as the CUPA by the State Secretary for Environmental Protection Agency. The ESFD is the local administrative agency that coordinates the regulation of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes in the City of El Segundo through the following six programs:

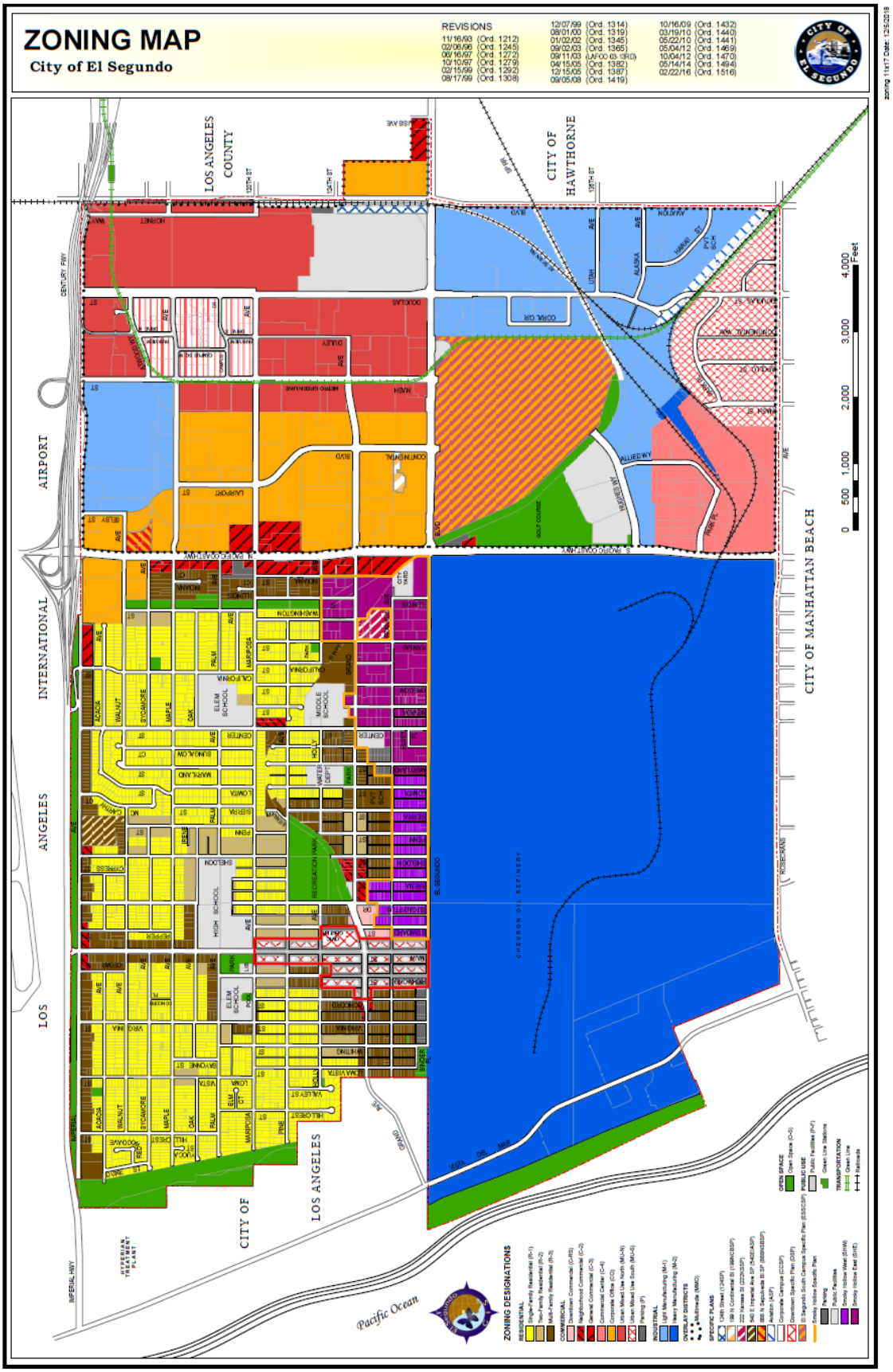
- Hazardous Materials Business Plans (HMBP)
- Hazardous Waste Generator (HW)
- On-site Hazardous Waste Treatment (Tiered Permitting)
- Underground Storage Tank (UST)

- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA)
- California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP)

The City of El Segundo covers 5.46 square miles and is located in western Los Angeles County. It is bounded by Los Angeles International Airport on the north, Hawthorne and part of unincorporated Los Angeles County on the east, Manhattan Beach on the south, and the City of Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The estimated population in 2018 was 16,719 residents. A City relief map is shown below.



The City of El Segundo is subdivided into distinct residential, commercial, and industrial sections. The Chevron Oil Refinery is located in the southwestern part of the City. A zoning map of the City is shown below.


ZONING MAP
City of El Segundo
REVISIONS
11/16/93 (Ord. 1212)
02/05/96 (Ord. 1245)
06/16/97 (Ord. 1272)
10/10/97 (Ord. 1279)
02/15/99 (Ord. 1292)
09/17/99 (Ord. 1308)
12/07/99 (Ord. 1314)
08/01/00 (Ord. 1319)
01/02/02 (Ord. 1345)
09/02/03 (Ord. 1365)
09/11/03 (UP00-03-ORD)
04/15/05 (Ord. 1382)
12/15/05 (Ord. 1387)
09/05/08 (Ord. 1419)
10/16/09 (Ord. 1432)
03/19/10 (Ord. 1440)
05/22/10 (Ord. 1441)
05/04/12 (Ord. 1469)
10/04/12 (Ord. 1470)
05/14/14 (Ord. 1494)
02/22/16 (Ord. 1516)
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CITY OF HAWTHORNE
CITY OF MANHATTAN BEACH
AIRPORT
INTERNATIONAL
LOS ANGELES
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
EL SEGUNDO
CHEVRON OIL REFINERY
RECREATION PARK
ELEM SCHOOL
MIDDLE SCHOOL
HIGH SCHOOL
GOLF COURSE
Pacific Ocean
ZONING DESIGNATIONS
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

For the purposes of this plan, a hazardous material is defined as a substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical characteristics may: cause or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or serious illness; and/or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to humans or the environment. The term handle means to use, generate, process, produce, package, treat, store, emit, discharge, or dispose of a hazardous material in any fashion. The term business means an employer, self-employed individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation, partnership, or association. This includes a business organized for profit and a nonprofit business.

The Cal-OES Form (Appendix A) lists corresponding page numbers for each section located in this document. These sections demonstrate that the ESFD has met the reporting requirements of The California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3. The Area Plan is considered a dynamic document that is periodically updated and triennially revised.

SECTION 2622: PESTICIDE DRIFT EXPOSURE INCIDENT RESPONSE & PROTOCOLS

A. General Procedures

The Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner is responsible for enforcement of all State and Federal regulations relating to the use of pesticides. With regard to potential pesticide drift within the city of El Segundo, there are four facilities that handle, use, and store pesticides. These facilities include a garden center, a golf course, an oil refinery, and a municipal facility. None of these facilities store pesticides in reportable quantities, nor do any of these facilities use pesticides in a manner that could stimulate pesticide drift. The primary hazardous materials used at these locations involve liquid and/or granular fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides that are not amendable to broad area spray, aerosol, or gas/fumigant application techniques associated with drift incidents. These products are applied in limited amounts in general using hand application. Therefore, no drift incident should occur because no broad-scale spraying is happening within or adjacent to the city. General information concerning pesticide drift is contained in Appendix B.

B. Pesticide Drift Incident Response Protocols

Should a pesticide drift incident occur, the ESFD (in coordination with the other jurisdictional public safety departments), will implement the protocols outlined in the following sections.

Information on pesticide usage/application in production agriculture is mandated by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (Cal DPR) and the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner. Growers must obtain the proper permit and report all application of pesticides to the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner. These reports submitted by growers contain information regarding the specific pesticide applied to a specific field at a specific date. If the Incident Commander (IC) suspects that a pesticide is involved in an incident, he or she will have immediate access to pesticide-specific information for responders to pesticide releases by contacting the following agencies:

- Los Angeles County Agriculture Commissioner (562) 622-0402
- Los Angeles County Health Services (213) 240-8101
- Regional Poison Control Center 1-800-222-1222
- California Department of Pesticide Regulation – Environmental Monitoring Branch (916) 324-4039
- California Department of Pesticide Regulation – Medical Toxicology Branch (916) 445-4233

This access may also be initiated or coordinated by the responding hazardous materials response team. The information to be accessed is intended to assist emergency response and emergency medical services personnel in identifying and characterizing any pesticides which have the potential to come into contact with one or more individuals as the result of a pesticide drift incident.

Pesticide drift information will be gathered using Material Safety Data Sheets collected from existing pesticide handlers, Meisterpro's Crop Protection Handbook, The Pesticide Book and Pest Control Guide, for pesticides not routinely handled in the El Segundo area. Examples of exotic pesticides include DDT, Aldrin, Warfarin and other dangerous chemicals associated with the application of pesticides.

Analysis of pesticides can be conducted by taking and submitting samples for analysis at the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner's Environmental Toxicology Bureau, which can analyze samples utilizing the following instrumentation:

- Atomic Absorption
- Mercury Analyzer
- Ion Chromatography
- UV/Visible Spectrophotometer
- Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometer
- GC/MS

C. Public Safety and Information

The Los Angeles County Agricultural commissioner will determine if it's a pesticide drift incident. After joint consultation, either the ESFD or the Los Angeles County Agricultural commissioner will notify persons exposed/potentially exposed from a pesticide drift incident regarding access to health care within 24 hours of and up to one week after a pesticide drift incident.

Utilization of the Everbridge system is dependent on the IC and would be available for any Pesticide Drift hazard that is considered significant or potentially dangerous. Whenever the potential for off-site consequences involves sensitive populations, non-ambulatory care facilities or public recreation areas, mass notification will be implemented during any pesticide drift situation.

The ESFD along with the El Segundo Police Department will cooperate with the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner to conduct evacuations and determine areas of safe shelter. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation will also be contacted as needed. Public notification in El Segundo for all hazardous materials incidents is described throughout this area plan.

D. Protocols for Service Access in Various Languages

First responders are aware that certain individuals that cannot speak English, may not be able to understand commands for evacuation or decontamination. First responders can use either the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) or the AT&T language line translation service to assist these individuals. The NPIC has an agreement with Language Line Services, Inc. to connect NPIC with interpreters trained in medical and scientific terminology for real-time interpretation in more than 170 languages. The AT&T language line translator can be reached at 831-648-7582 (although there is a fee for using this service).

E. Reimbursement of Medical Costs for Pesticide Drift Incidents

Senate Bill 391 places legal responsibility on violators to pay certain medical costs of victims. Victims will be notified by the El Segundo Fire Department or another public agency of their eligibility for medical reimbursement. For more information regarding medical reimbursement, victims should refer to the California Department of Pesticide Regulations' document "Reimbursing Medical Costs of Persons Injured in Pesticide Incidents." This document can be found at www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/sb391.pdf. The California Department of Pesticide

Regulation can be consulted as necessary. Information on reimbursement of medical costs in English and Spanish is contained in Appendix B.

SECTION 2640: PROPOSED AREA PLANS

A. Description of Requirements for Implementing Area Plan

The use, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials and the generation and transportation of hazardous wastes are issues of increasing importance in the protection of life, the environment, and property in the City of El Segundo. The prevalence of businesses routinely storing and handling hazardous materials and hazardous wastes has promoted an increasing awareness and concern for the public's health and safety. Hazardous materials emergencies are the result of a release or threatened release, highway accidents, clandestine drug laboratories, train derailments, pipeline transportation accidents, pesticide drift incidents, or related fire and/or spills at fixed facilities. The Area Plan for Emergency Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents (Area Plan) will identify local, state, and federal responsibilities during incidents involving the release or threatened release of hazardous substances. The Incident Commander (IC) has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the Area Plan.

The City of El Segundo adopted City Ordinance No. 1088 on August 19, 1986, which designates the City Manager with the authority to implement the Area Plan. In turn, the City Manager has designated the ESFD as the agency responsible for plan development and area plan implementation. The ESFD is the designated CUPA for the City. Currently, the plan has been implemented by the ESFD with various city departments aware of their responsibilities. The plan is to be revised on a tri-annual basis or more frequently if incident critiques indicate a need for change. The plan will be considered final when approved by OES; however, as a functional document, the plan will always be in a state of revision to meet the needs of local change and State or Regional plan revisions.

1. PLAN OBJECTIVE

   The objective of this Area Plan is to establish specific emergency management policies and procedures for coordinating ESFD's integrated response to hazardous materials incidents. This Area Plan and all supporting documents shall pertain to the management of any hazardous materials incident occurring within the City of El Segundo. This plan is developed in accordance with California Code of Regulation, Title 19, Division 2, Sections 2640-2648 as it relates to the implementation of the requirements of Chapter 6.95, Article 1, Section 25500-25503 of the California Health and Safety Code.

2. AUTHORITY

   Authority for the development and implementation of this Area Plan is contained within various local, state, and federal laws and regulations, and specific authorities including:

   - Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Section 1910;
   - Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA);
   - California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, Section 25500-25503; and
   - California Code of Regulation, Title 19, Division 2, Section 2640-2648.

3. PLAN SCOPE AND FRAMEWORK

This Area Plan and all supporting documents shall pertain to the management of any hazardous materials incident occurring within the City of El Segundo.

In California, all state agencies are required to use the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), as outlined in Section 8607 of the California Government Code. SEMS standardizes the principles and methods of emergency response in California. The Incident Command System (ICS) operates under SEMS and is an efficient tool for responding to all types of incidents. All local first responders use the ICS when responding to incidents. Under the Incident Command Structure, the IC has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the Area Plan. On February 8, 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order S-2-05, directing the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to integrate the National Incident Management System (NIMS) into SEMS. Integrating NIMS into SEMS provides statewide consistency with emergency response activities and a nationwide approach for federal, state, local and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently. It is the intent of this Area Plan to comply with NIMS wherever changes may have occurred.

The State legislature, in recognizing the risks that hazardous materials and wastes pose to emergency responders and the community, created a hazardous materials disclosure program under Chapter 6.95, Section 25500, et seq., of the Health and Safety code. This program requires the ESFD to develop a Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Area Plan (Area Plan) detailing the duties and responsibilities of government and other response agencies during a hazardous materials incident. The Area Plan provides information for agencies involved in hazardous materials response within the City of El Segundo.

There are several plans related to the Area Plan, which deal with hazardous materials emergency response at the federal, state, regional, and local levels. This plan is designed to complement information already addressed in these plans such as the following:

- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP);
- California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan;
- Region I Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan; and
- Local Agencies' (both City and County) Emergency Plans,

The National Contingency Plan addresses the hazardous materials response procedures for the National and Regional Response Teams. The California Hazardous Substances Response Plan addresses the State's hazardous materials response procedures. The Region I LEPC Hazardous Materials Response Plan, as mandated by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), describes hazardous materials emergency response for the five Region I counties: San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange. Lastly, the Local Agencies' Emergency Plans address many types of natural and man-made emergencies.

B. Provisions for Integrating Information from Hazardous Materials Business Plans

An essential component of the Area Plan is the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP). As required by Section 25503.5 of the CH&SC, a HMBP must be submitted by all businesses that handle hazardous materials over a designated threshold quantity. The designated threshold quantities are generally equal to or greater than 55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids or 200 cubic feet for compressed gases. The intent of the HMBP program is to provide first responders with site-specific information such as chemical inventory and facility site maps indicating locations and quantities of hazardous materials and wastes. The information is submitted annually and is verified by the CUPA during triennial inspections for integration into the Area Plan.

The California Health and Safety Code (HSC), Section 25508 requires all HMBPs to be submitted electronically to the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS).

The ESFD has 291 active businesses that are listed in CERS and 251 active business that have HMBPs on file. Information is currently kept in a hard copy format as well as electronically (CERS), which is available to all city departments and first responders. The chemical inventory is incorporated electronically through Digital Health Department (DHD) software, at the ESFD. Each site listed has been inspected and given a permit hazard rating relative to the volume and chemical hazards present. All business plans are evaluated for compliance with Health and Safety Code requirements.

The ESFD has reviewed the submitted chemical inventories of all businesses within the city. At the time of this revision, 5 specific sites within the City are rated as high risk because of the use and volume of acutely hazardous materials. Five facilities have been required to prepare Risk Management Plans (RMPs), or California Accidental Release Prevention Plans (CalARP) as per Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code.

In general, past analysis has indicated that the refinery and various chemical facilities have the greatest potential for chemical incidents. Aerospace and electronics companies which use acutely hazardous materials also present significant hazards, and are considered to be high risk because of site-specific chemical inventory.

The City of El Segundo can be divided into four quadrants. The northwest quadrant contains the City residential area, schools, and locations of public health concern such as the senior housing. The northeast quadrant contains aerospace companies and light manufacturing sites. The hazardous material inventories in this quadrant are significant but limited in total quantity by use and storage requirements under current building and fire codes. The southwest quadrant contains the refinery. This quadrant provides the major section of hazardous material concentration within the City because of the nature of chemicals and volumes on site. The southeast quadrant contains aerospace and electronics companies, a plating shop and freight handlers. Hazardous material inventories in this quadrant are significant at several sites but more limited in volume when compared to the southwest and northeast quadrants. Quadrant information has been broken down into 271 separate sites with specific chemical inventory and site plans on file. Preplans have also been developed for major facilities. Risk analysis is done on a frequent basis as new or modified information is submitted by plan check of proposed construction and operations by the Environmental Safety Division.

All hazardous material incidents are investigated, and a file is created recording all relevant information. Historical information is compared with current inventory and business plan data to

detect any pattern of violations related to a specific process, chemical, or site. All hazardous material locations are inspected on a triennial basis. Inspection records are kept on violations of environmental regulations and the fire code, relative to hazardous material use and storage.

Sensitive receptors and critical facilities that can be affected by a hazardous materials incident include various categories such as schools, medical facilities, government buildings and first responder facilities. Sensitive receptors in the City of El Segundo are listed in the following chart.

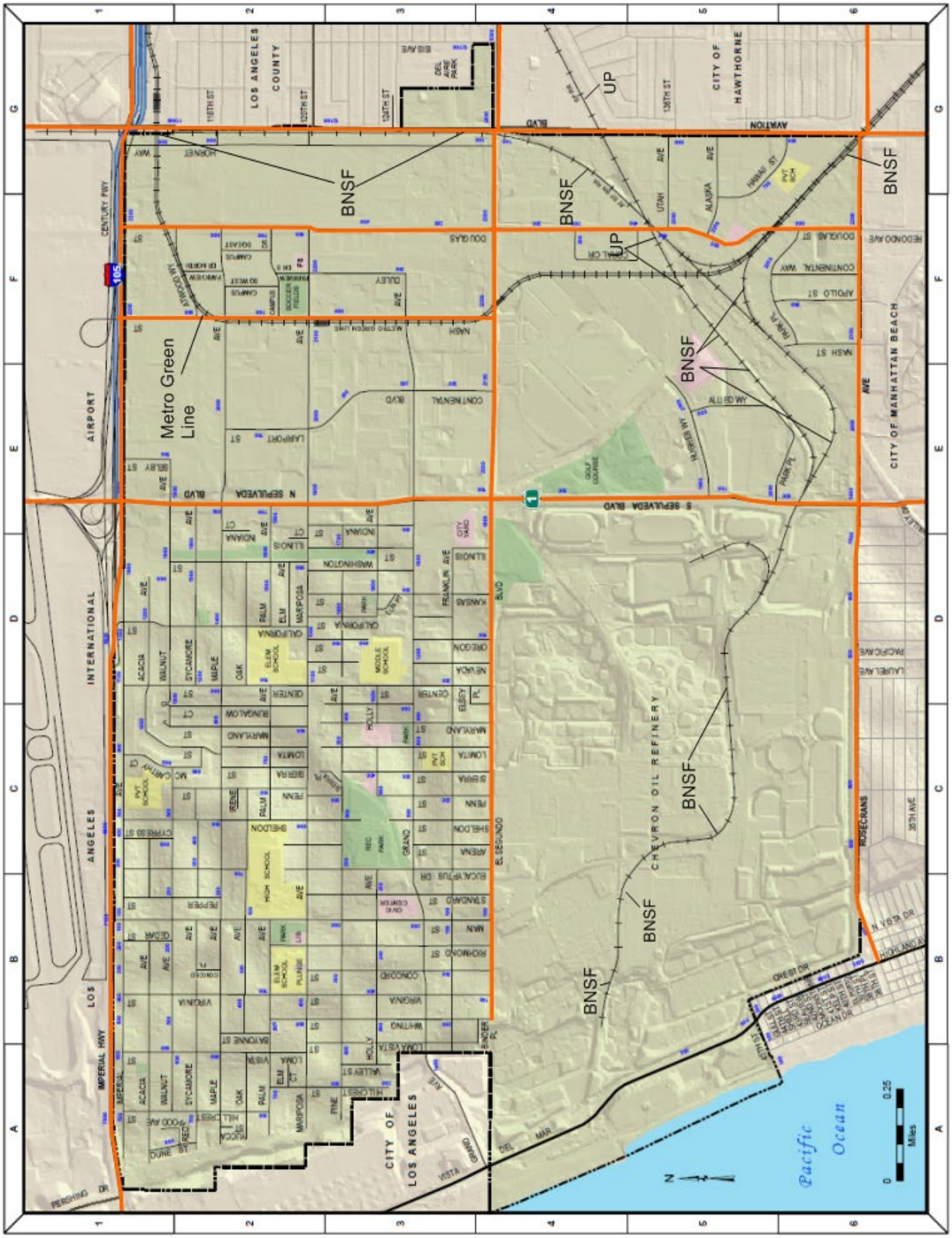
Category	Critical Facility	El Segundo Street Address
City, County and Federal Buildings	El Segundo Public Library	111 West Mariposa Avenue
	West Basin Municipal Water	1935 South Hughes Way
	El Segundo Police Department	348 Main Street
	El Segundo City Hall	350 Main Street
	Los Angeles Sanitation Department	12000 Vista Del Mar
	Los Angeles Airforce Base	200 North Douglas Street
	USDA	222 Kansas Street
	El Segundo Power Plant	300 Vista Del Mar
Fire Stations	El Segundo Fire Department Station #1	314 Main Street
	El Segundo Fire Department Station #2	2261 East Mariposa Ave
Retirement/Senior Facilities	Park Vista	615 East Holly Avenue
	Joslyn Center	339 Sheldon Street
Community Centers/Shelters	Community Care Licensing Division	300 Continental Boulevard
	George E. Gordon Clubhouse	300 East Pine Avenue
Schools/Preschools	El Segundo Unified School District	641 Sheldon Street
	Center Street Elementary School	700 Center Street
	Richmond Street Elementary School	615 Richmond Street
	El Segundo Middle School	332 Center Street
	Arena High (Alternative) School	641 Sheldon Street
	El Segundo High School	640 Main Street
	Saint Anthony Catholic School	233 Lomita Street
	Vistamar School	737 Hawaii Street
	El Segundo Co-Op Nursery School	300 East Pine Avenue
	El Segundo Pre-School	310 West Grand Avenue
	Hilltop Christian School	717 East Grand Avenue
	St. John's Lutheran Preschool	1611 East Sycamore Avenue
	Race Family Daycare	615 West Maple Avenue
	Beach Cities Montessori School	2233 East El Segundo Boulevard
	DaVinci Schools	201 North Douglas Street
	Futures Academy - Manhattan Beach	2101 Rosecrans Avenue

The northwest quadrant of the city is the major area of public health and safety concerns with the schools and residential neighborhoods. El Segundo has no hospitals or large health care institutions or neighborhoods of non-English speaking residents. Within the City of El Segundo, no major environmentally sensitive areas exist (including wetlands, flood zones or aquifer recharge zones) that would be effected by an anticipated hazardous material release. The City's shallow aquifers are not a source of water use due to saltwater intrusion and other factors.

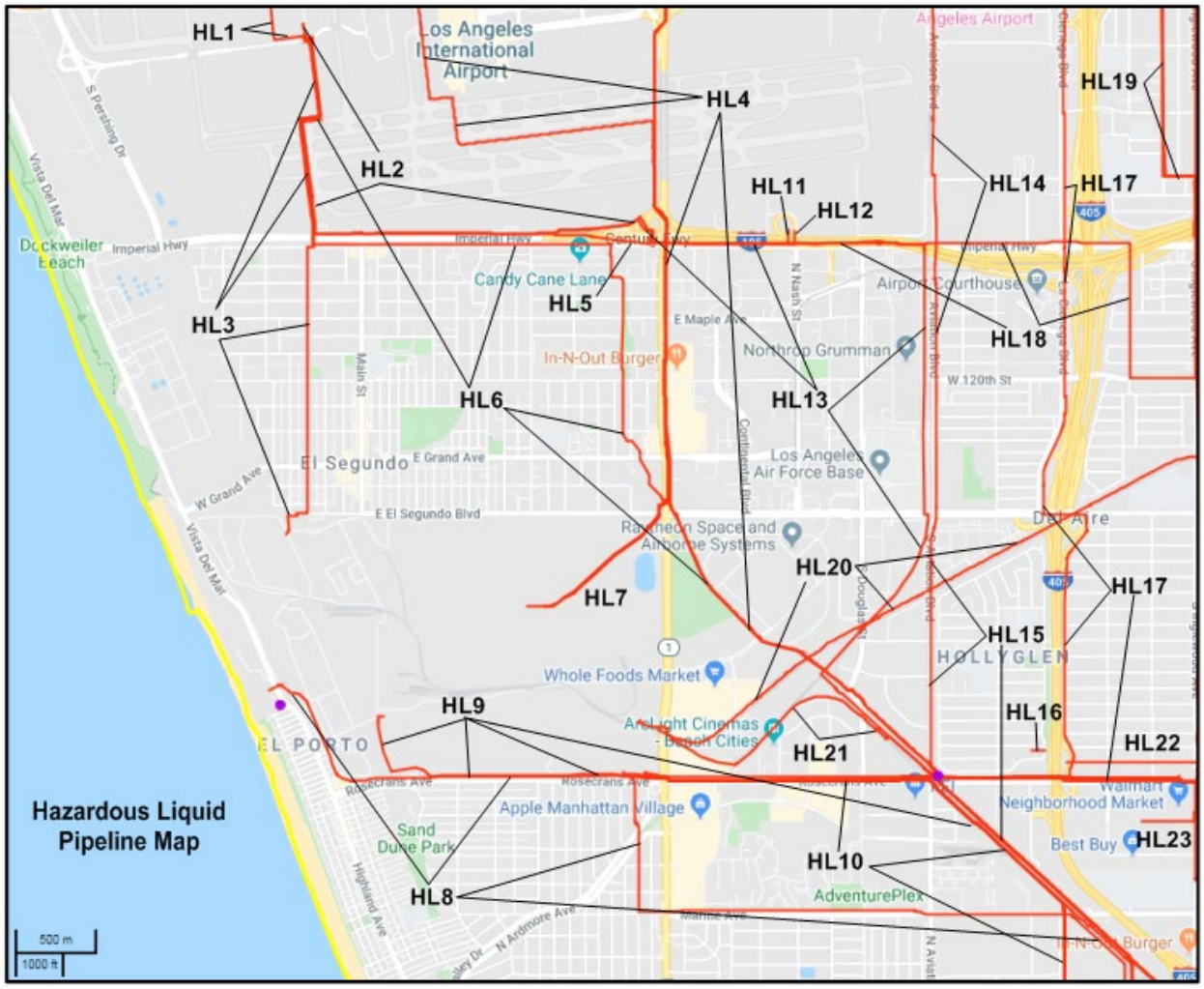
Specific business plan emergency contingency plans are historically archived in hard copy information and current information is included in CUPA Digital Health Department software (DHD).

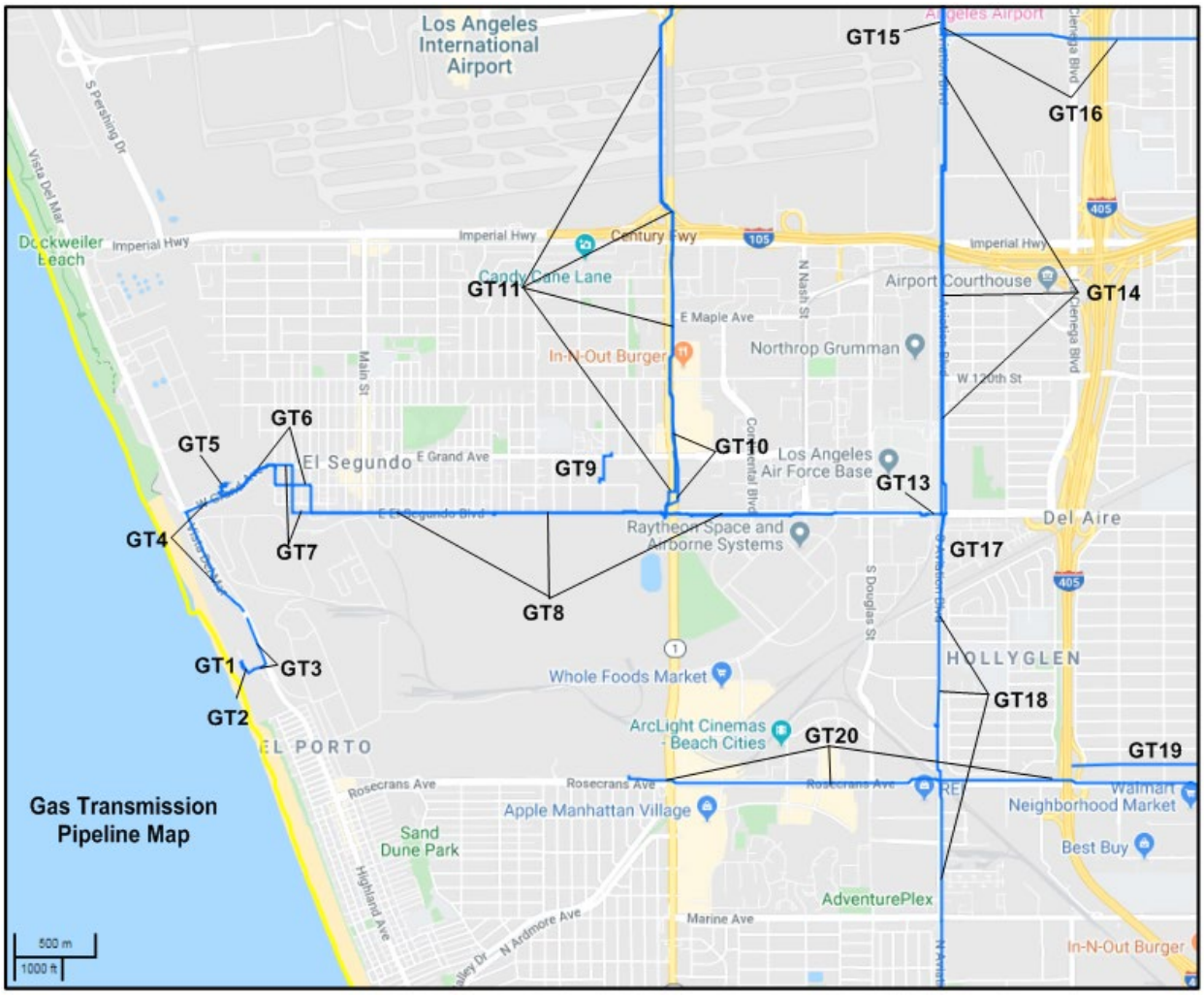
The ESFD has developed a Risk Management Plan (RMP) program to include selection criteria based upon qualitative risk assessment as recommended by the EPA SARA Title III Technical Planning Guide.

Pacific Coast Highway, Imperial Highway, Rosecrans Avenue, El Segundo Boulevard, Aviation Boulevard, Nash Street, and Douglas Street are major transportation routes for movement of hazardous materials by truck. Railroad spur lines to the refinery are major transportation routes for movement of hazardous materials by rail. Major transportation routes showing railroads and roads transporting hazardous materials (orange) in the City of El Segundo are identified on the map below.


BNSF
UP
Metro Green Line
CHEVRON OIL REFINERY
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CITY OF HAWTHORNE
CITY OF MANHATTAN BEACH
Pacific Ocean
AIRPORT
INTERNATIONAL
IMPERIAL HWY
CENTURY FWY
N SEPULVEDA BLVD
S SEPULVEDA BLVD
EL SEGUNDO BLVD
ROSECRANS
105

Hazardous liquid and natural gas pipelines traverse the City of El Segundo. Maps showing the pipeline locations were reproduced from the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Public Viewer. Maps showing the hazardous liquid pipelines and gas transmission pipelines are shown in the maps below. Data shown on the pipeline maps are contained in Appendix C.





C. California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) – Acutely Hazardous Materials (AHMs)

California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) facilities are required under state and federal law to develop CalARP plans. CalARP is defined by Section 25531 of the California Health and Safety Code and is regulated city-wide by ESFD. CalARP was adapted from the Federal accidental release program established by the Clean Air Act Section 112 (r) and modified to meet California's needs. This program requires businesses that handle threshold quantities of a Regulated Substance (RS) in a process to develop an RMP. The RMP is implemented by the business to prevent or mitigate releases of regulated substances that could have off-site consequences. The intent of the program is to prevent the release of materials that could cause harm to the public or the environment, and to ensure proper mitigation measures are in place should a release occur. The ESFD implements this program for the City.

Regulated Substances and their threshold quantities can be found in CCR, Title 19 Division 2, Chapter 4.5 in the following tables:

Table 1: Federal list of Toxic Regulated Substances
Table 2: Federal list of Flammable Regulated Substances
Table 3: California list of Regulated Substances

A second component of the RMP includes an emergency response program. Procedures for informing and interfacing with the public and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases, emergency planning, and emergency response are included in this component.

The agency that would have hazardous material IC responsibility for the jurisdiction in which a CalARP facility is located, should use the off-site consequence information for a catastrophic release and/or a significant release of a hazardous material contained in the CalARP plan for that facility, to develop a pre-emergency plan for those CalARP facilities within its jurisdiction. The pre-emergency response plan shall be developed in conjunction with the CalARP facility and shall include procedures for notification and possible evacuation of sensitive populations.

Because of the volumes and types of chemicals handled, these operations present a threat to public health and the environment if they are accidently released. The regulated materials are either acutely toxic (such as chlorine, ammonia, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen fluoride) or are highly flammable (such as propane, butane, hydrogen and acetylene). Threshold quantities range from 1 pound to 20,000 pounds depending on the material. These materials are classified as extremely or acutely hazardous because a release into the environment could produce a significant likelihood that persons exposed may suffer acute health effects resulting in significant injury or death. In the event of an emergency, CalARP facility information can be accessed by emergency responders on CERS.

The five CalARP facilities within the City of El Segundo are listed as follows:

- Chevron Products Company
- Toyota Sports Center
- El Segundo Generating Station/NRG
- Boeing Satellite Systems
- Air Liquide

In addition to fixed site hazards, large quantities of hazardous materials are transported by ground and rail transportation through the City, as well as through pipelines.

D. Pesticide Drift Incident Response Protocols

Pesticide drift incident response protocols are discussed in detail above in Section 2622: Pesticide Drift Exposure Incident Response & Protocols.

E. Element Information Form

The Cal-OES Form (Appendix A) lists corresponding page numbers for each section located in this document. These sections demonstrate that the ESFD has met the reporting requirements of The California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 3. A glossary of terms and a list of acronyms are included as Appendix D.

F. Provisions for the Chevron Refinery

Assembly Bill No. 1646 requires the Local Implementing Agency (LIA), as defined, to develop an integrated Alerting and Notification System, in coordination with local emergency management agencies, local first response agencies, petroleum refineries, and the public. The El Segundo Police Department is the LIA. The ESFD, as the CUPA is the local emergency management agency for the City of El Segundo.

The Alerting and Notification System will be used to notify the community surrounding the Chevron Refinery in the event of an incident warranting the use of the notification system.

AB 1646 requires that the notification system to be configured, as specified, and used to alert and notify the communities surrounding a petroleum refinery, including schools, public facilities, hospitals, transient and special needs populations, as defined, and residential care homes.

The policy of the LIA and ESFD is to immediately notify the community upon the confirmation of any incident warranting the use of the notification system, significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of residents on the LIA Chevron Oil Refinery areas, unless issuing a notification will worsen or compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

The integrated alerting and notification system shall include, when determined to be appropriate and consistent with the ESFD Area plan, the following:

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)/Everbridge/Nixle
- Telephone Call out (Landline & Cell)
- Text Message
- Social Media – Facebook, Twitter
- Warning Sirens (Audible Alarms)
- National Weather Service/NOAA
- New technologies

A copy of the AB 1646 Emergency Notification & Alerting System Plan is contained in Appendix E.

SECTION 2642: EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A. Approach, Recognition and Evaluation of Releases

The ESFD follows recognized procedures and site preplan information in approach and recognition of releases. Functional responsibilities in a hazardous materials incident are defined in the Appendices B and C of the El Segundo Fire Department Standard Operating Procedures. These appendices also contain the Area G Fire Departments Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations (F. R. O.) Standard Operating Guidelines which conform to NFPA standards and 29 C.F.R. 1910 guidelines. These guidelines have been developed to conform with the South Bay and Los Angeles County mutual aid formats and hazardous materials protocols.

The first-in fire officer or battalion chief acts as Incident Commander (IC) and is responsible for identifying the type of release and estimating the level of health hazard posed within the incident command structure. In this process, the incident commander will utilize all the expertise available to include site business representatives, environmental health technical support, telephone hot lines such as Chemtrec (1-800-424-9300), and will include the CUPA, DHD, and CERS databases. Preplan information is also available for major sites and designed to anticipate health hazard problems and incident potential based upon site chemical inventories.

1. APPROACH

   The ESFD responding to Hazmat incidents utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as defined by the State of California. The first emergency personnel, generally the first-in fire officer or battalion chief to arrive at an incident will act as the IC unless relieved by a representative who has the appropriate IC authority as identified in the following section. First responders are trained to respond in a defensive manner. The primary responsibilities of these responders may include the following:

   - The order of completion of the tasks is incident specific and should be based on protecting life, the environment and property.

   - Isolate the scene and deny entry **(establish zones)**. Approach with caution: uphill, upwind, and upstream when possible, or use discretion based on facts, if not possible. Continually check the wind direction on the way and at the scene.

   - Identify the product and product characteristics (if identification can be done safely (i.e., from a safe distance; i.e., spill, leak, vapor cloud, illegal dumping, etc.).

   - Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) in the Support Zone using the Incident Command/Unified Command System. The command post is established upwind, uphill, and/or upstream from the incident.

   - Establish an Exclusion Zone and a Safe Refuge Area within the Exclusion Zone. Safe Refuge Areas need to be areas where further exposure to the hazardous material via inhalation or dermal contact will not occur.

- Assess the type of incident and request appropriate resources based on the level of emergency.
- Ensure notification of all appropriate agencies.
- If necessary, rescue victims if it can be done safely (i.e., if proper level of protection is available).
- Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination of exposed persons.
- Determine need for protective actions (e.g., evacuation or sheltering in place).
- Conduct evacuation, if appropriate.

(Reference California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan-First On Scene Checklist 1990)

Upon arrival, the IC will determine the level of the incident and make sure the established ICP is upwind, uphill, and/or upstream from the incident until hazards are completely identified. Upon arrival of the ESFD, the IC and ESFD will consult and perform a scene assessment.

The IC will assist victims and may utilize shelter-in-place techniques as necessary to prevent further exposure to the community.

Site perimeter security and traffic control is the responsibility of the law enforcement agency having traffic investigative authority and should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of citizens and to allow emergency response personnel to perform their tasks without interference from uninvolved individuals and parties.

The IC will be responsible for coordinating the multi-agency operations (i.e., fire, law enforcement, emergency response team, public works, etc.) and designating the safety officer.

2. RECOGNITION

Recognizing the type and degree of hazard present is usually one of the first steps after arriving at an incident. The substance involved must be identified. Among the sources of hazardous materials identification are the following:

- Placards;
- Shipping manifests;
- Visual observation;
- Package labels;
- Pesticide application signs;
- Container shapes, sizes, and/or color;
- Pesticide application equipment, tarped fields, and other evidence of pesticide application nearby;
- Information from drivers, shippers, operators, and/or witnesses;

- Observing the signs and symptoms of possible pesticide exposure victims (Including headache, nausea, dizziness, and increased secretions such as sweating, salivation, tearing and respiratory secretions; and progressive symptoms including muscle-twitching, weakness, tremor, in coordination, vomiting, abdominal cramps and diarrhea);
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS); and
- CHEMTREC - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center provides two types of assistance during a hazardous materials incident:
  - Relays information in regards to the specific chemical (Appendix F - Chemtrec Communication Form); and
  - Will contact manufacturer or other expert for additional information or on-site assistance.

The IC may use the above resources to identify the substance involved (if the identification can be done safely (i.e. from a safe distance). On Level II and Level III, as defined in Section 3 “Evaluation”, incidents the ESFD will provide sample retrieval, material identification and/or categorization.

The ESFD responds to incidents city-wide that involve a release or potential threat of hazardous materials and wastes that pose a physical, chemical, biological, or radiological hazard to the community. The ESFD provides emergency response support staffing 24-hours a day.

The primary duties of the ESFD are to provide regulatory guidance and technical expertise, to mitigate and oversee the removal of hazardous substances, and to investigate hazardous materials incidents. The ESFD responds to a variety of incidents including:

- Food and water borne illness investigations;
- Hazardous materials spills and accidents;
- Clandestine drug labs;
- Pesticide exposures;
- Sewage spills;
- Medical waste;
- Railroad incidents;
- Radiological incidents;
- Airplane crashes; and
- Abandoned containers

In the event of a spill involving hazardous materials or waste, which constitutes an immediate threat to public health, the County Health Officer (CHO) may initiate actions to proclaim a City health emergency. Once a proclamation is made, the CHO will coordinate with the ESFD through the City's contract Emergency Communications Center .

3. EVALUATION

Levels of response to a hazmat may vary due to differing perceptions of the incident by response personnel, based on their experience, training, and capability. Three levels of hazardous materials emergencies have been developed to assist in determining the level of response needed during a hazardous materials incident. The response to a hazardous

materials emergency will be dictated by the type and magnitude of the emergency. Generally, response to a major hazardous materials emergency will progress from local, to regional, to state, to federal involvement. For planning purposes, there are three levels of emergency response to a hazardous materials release. Each level is based on the severity of the situation and the availability of local resources and is designed to be consistent with state and federal contingency plans. These levels are described for planning purposes, and do not represent a formal classification of any actual hazardous materials incident. The incident level is the determination of the IC, under NIMS and SEMS.

a. Level I Incident – Minor

A minor to moderate incident is one in which local resources necessary to mitigate the incident are adequate and available. Two on-scene conditions fall into this category: a Potential Emergency Condition in which conditions exist that could lead to the release of hazardous materials into the environment, or a Limited Emergency Condition in which hazardous materials have been released, but the public is not expected to be endangered. A local emergency may or may not be proclaimed. Level I Incidents include hazardous material spills, leaks, and ruptures which can be reasonably contained, extinguished, and/or abated using equipment, supplies, and resources available to the First Responders.

b. Level II Incident – Moderate

A moderate to severe emergency is one in which local resources are not adequate and mutual aid may be required on a regional or even statewide basis. The on-scene condition in this category is a Full Emergency Condition in which hazardous materials have been released and present a significant threat to public health and safety. Hazardous materials incidents may be contained, mitigated, and/or extinguished utilizing resources available within the City of El Segundo. Hazardous materials incidents which may require evacuation of civilians within the area of the fire department having jurisdiction. A local emergency may be proclaimed and a Gubernatorial State of Emergency might be proclaimed.

c. Level III – Major

A major disaster is one in which resources in or near the impacted area are overwhelmed and extensive state and/or federal resources are requested. This could include the evacuation of civilians extending across city boundaries, as well as serious civilian injuries or deaths as a result of the hazardous materials incident. A local emergency will be proclaimed and a Gubernatorial State of Emergency as well as a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency of Major Disaster will be requested.

B. Monitoring and Decontamination Guidelines for Personnel and Equipment

Decontamination consists of physically removing contaminants or changing their chemical nature to innocuous substances. How extensive decontamination must be depends on a number of factors, the most important being the type of contaminants involved. The more harmful the contaminant, the more extensive and thorough decontamination must be. Less harmful contaminants may require less decontamination.

The ESFD follows the monitoring and decontamination guidelines. These guidelines conform to the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists "Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing", the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Standard Operation Safety Guidelines, 29 C.F.R., and NFPA recommendations. Paramedic protocols for incidents are followed to include the current Los Angeles County procedures for decontamination of injured. Mass population decontamination would require use of mutual aid to include a County-wide medical response team and public health department involvement as well as the Red Cross for logistical support. The ESFD has monitoring equipment to evaluate various chemical exposures as discussed below in Section 2647: Supplies and Equipment.

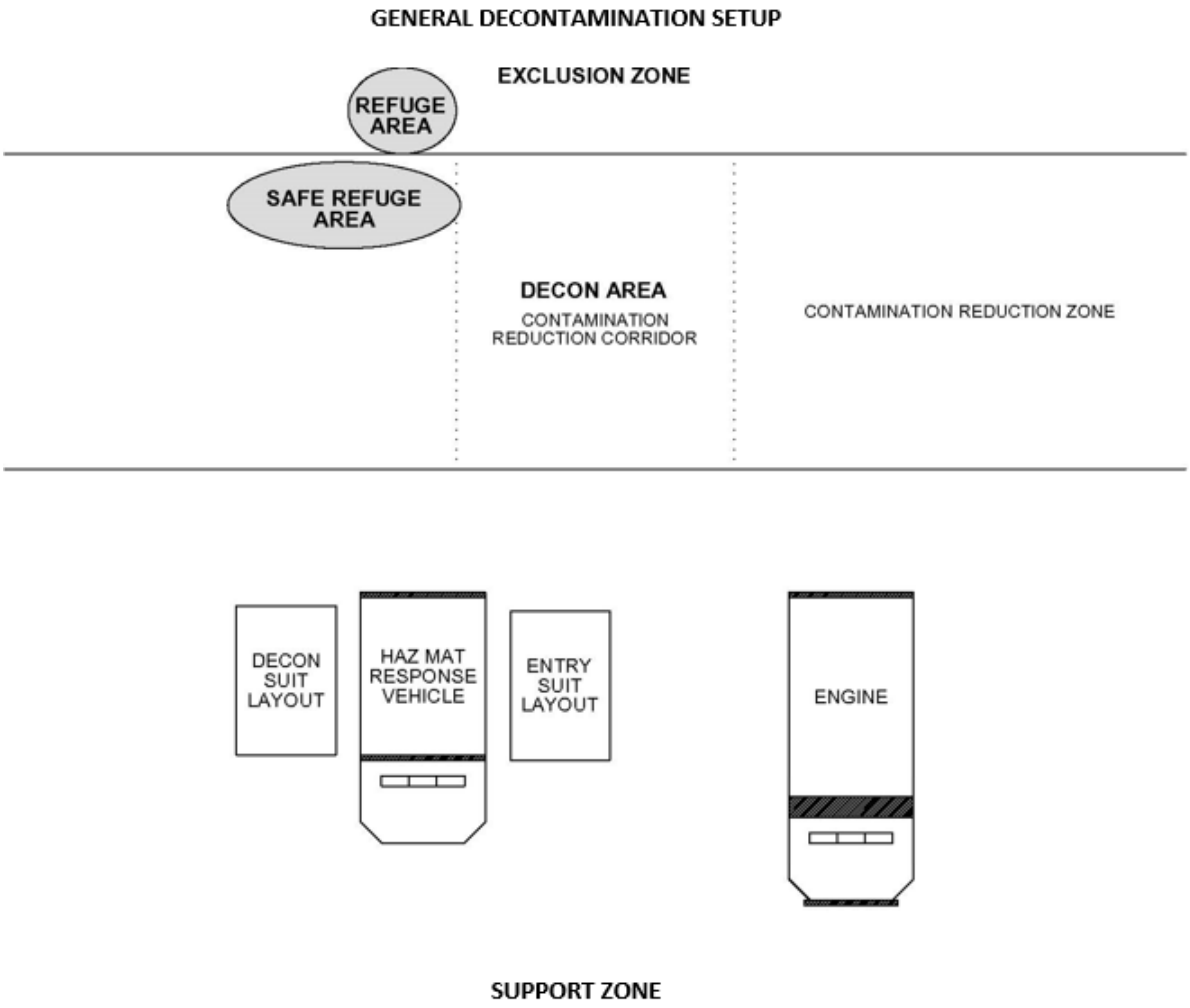
1. GENERAL

Emergency response personnel and equipment are subjected to various degrees of chemical contamination as a result of exposures encountered at hazardous materials incidents. Response personnel can become contaminated in a number of ways, including exposures to vapors and gases, walking or driving through released liquids, powders, or contaminated soils, and from contact with other contaminated personnel, victims, or equipment.

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to ensure emergency decontamination of contaminated victims will be performed on scene prior to any transport to a medical facility. Any additional decontamination procedures, if required, will be performed according to the attending hospital's policy and procedure for hazardous material exposures.

Before a patient involved in a hazardous material incident will be transported by ground or air ambulance, it must be ascertained by the Site Safety Officer that the victim(s) are not contaminated or that the hazardous material(s) are known and the victim(s) have undergone an appropriate decontamination procedure to render them non-contaminated.

A general decontamination setup is shown below.



2. TYPES OF DECONTAMINATION

There are five types of decontamination (decon) which are described as follows:

a. Emergency Decon

Emergency Decon refers to decon that is urgent, field expedient and there is an immediate need to remove contaminants. Most often it is done to civilians or response personnel who have had direct exposure to hazardous solids, liquids, mist, smoke, and certain gases, and who are displaying related symptoms. It is a two-stage process: the first stage consists of clothing removal and a gross water rinse; the second stage is a soap-and-water scrub and rinse. Exposures to the eyes might involve flushing for 15 minutes or longer. The environment and personal modesty are not of primary importance when there are potentially life-threatening injuries/exposures; however, emergency decon should, if possible, take place in the least environmentally sensitive area. Rescuers should don the most appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when performing emergency decon. An attempt to communicate information to lessen the victim's fears about the

emergency process and to ensure their cooperation throughout all phases of the response should be made.

b. Respiratory Decon

Respiratory Decon is provided to civilians who have had an exposure to a gas, which is toxic, but poses little or no risk of secondary contamination to rescue and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel. It may be required on an emergency basis for victims displaying related symptoms. It involves removing the victims from the hazardous environment and relocating them to a clean and safe location. It may include the administration of oxygen. Bulky clothing capable of trapping gas should be removed outdoors prior to turning the victim over to medical personnel.

c. Primary Decon

Primary Decon refers to that form of decon which is provided to personnel working in the Exclusion Zone or Contamination Reduction Zone. Although accelerated, it is a more thorough and detailed process than emergency decon. It is organized and conducted by HAZMAT teams or specially trained decon teams. A Contamination Reduction Corridor is established prior to entry of a HAZMAT team and is conducted within the Contamination Reduction Zone. This generally includes HAZMAT Entry and Decon Teams working in Level A or Level B protective clothing. Primary decon provides for the collection of the contaminants for analysis, treatment or proper disposal.

d. Secondary Decon

Secondary Decon refers to decon provided to civilians that may have been exposed to hazardous chemicals, but are not displaying any related symptoms of exposure. Secondary Decon may also be used following Emergency Decon for victims displaying related symptoms. In secondary decon there is time to contain runoff water; communicate information to lessen the victim's fears about the emergency process and ensure their cooperation throughout all phases of the response; provide for modesty; and properly handle the victim's personal items. This level of decon might involve the use of tents, trailers, tarps, containment basins and/or showers. Secondary Decon is too time-consuming for victims with immediate life-threatening injuries/exposures.

e. Equipment Decon

Equipment Decon refers to the type of decon utilized to clean equipment so that it can be returned to service. This may refer to the cleaning of equipment contaminated during mitigation of the incident or additional cleaning of PPE once back at the station.

3. EXTENT OF DECONTAMINATION REQUIRED

Decontamination procedures should be tailored to the specific hazards of the incident and may vary in complexity and number of steps, depending on the degree of hazard and the employee's exposure to the hazard. Decontamination procedures for personnel and PPE will vary depending upon the specific hazardous materials or symptoms of exposure, since one procedure or method may not work for all substances. Evaluation of decontamination methods

and procedures should be performed, as necessary, to assure that employees are not exposed to hazards by reusing PPE.

To achieve plan objectives and protect responders from harm or risk as a result of exposure to hazardous materials, the following general guidelines should be used when the decision to decontaminate personnel and/or equipment is made by the IC. The exact procedure to use must be determined after evaluating a number of factors specific to the incident. Factors that can affect the decontamination process include:

- Prevention of further contamination. Minimizing contact with potential contaminants is essential to keep the incident from escalating.

- The physical and chemical properties of the hazardous material. The very properties that make a chemical more hazardous also make it more difficult to decon. Gases are more likely to permeate clothing and skin tissue. Liquids are harder to see and remove than powders and other solid materials. Low-viscosity liquids may permeate more readily than high-viscosity liquids. Soluble materials will be easier to decon than non-soluble materials.

- The amount and location of contamination. The more of the body that has been contaminated, the more involved the decon process will be. If contaminants are located near the face, there is a greater likelihood of harm due to inhalation or ingestion. If a product is located in other body cavities, folds, nails or hair, there is greater likelihood of permeation into the body. For this reason it is recommended to start decon with the head and then work down. Eyes, ears, nose, mouth, hair, armpits, etc., need to be thoroughly decontaminated, and open wounds need to be completely irrigated.

- Contact time and temperature. The longer a contaminant is in contact with an object, the greater the probability and extent of contamination. For this reason, minimizing contact time is one of the most important objectives of decon. Temperature will also increase vapor production, which may in turn affect the rate of permeation.

- Level of protection and work function. The Technical/Reference person and the Decon Team Leader will determine the level of protective clothing needed for the Decon Team. Risk factors may include but are not limited to; physical state of material, the likelihood of contamination and the task to be performed.

- Reasons for leaving the hazard site. Personnel leaving the Exclusion Zone to pick up tools may need little decon. People with life-threatening medical emergencies may need very rapid emergency decon.

4. DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT

Decontamination equipment, materials, and supplies are generally selected based on risk assessment. ESFD's hazardous materials response vehicles carry decon supplies and equipment for use during most Level I and Level II hazardous materials incidents. Additional equipment available for decontamination includes, but is not limited to:

- Soft-bristle scrub brushes or long-handle brushes;
- Garden sprayers used for rinsing;
- Children's wading pools to hold wash and rinse solutions;
- Large plastic garbage cans or other similar containers lined with plastic bags to store contaminated clothing and equipment;
- Water storage containers;
- Mild dish washing detergent or soap in squeeze bottles;
- Sponges and absorbent pads for washing;
- Tent or curtain for privacy;
- Diking or absorbent materials to absorb spills;
- Decontamination solvents; and
- Mass decon equipment.

Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) to protect the body against contact with known or anticipated chemical hazards has been divided into four categories: A, B, C, and D, according to the degree of protection afforded.

a. Level A Protection

Level A Protection should be worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin and eye protection is needed. For example, Level A protection is necessary in any atmosphere containing cyanide substances which can be readily absorbed by the skin. This level requires a fully encapsulating chemical resistant suit and the use of SCBA. When Level A is ruled out, Level B is the minimum level recommended on initial site entries until hazards have been further defined by onsite studies and appropriate personal protection utilized.

b. Level B Protection

Level B Protection is similar to Level A protection. It does not include a fully encapsulating suit; however, a source of supplied air is required. It requires the highest level of respiratory protection, but a lower level of skin and eye protection. Level B PPE equipment includes:

- Pressure demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (MSHA/NIOSH approved);
- Chemical resistant clothing (overalls and long sleeved jacket; coveralls; hooded, one or two piece chemical splash suits; disposable chemical resistant coveralls;
- Coveralls (optional);
- Gloves (outer), chemical resistant. Gloves (inner), chemical resistant;
- Boots (outer), chemical resistant, steel toe. Boots (outer), chemical resistant (disposable) optional; and
- Hard hat (if overhead protection is needed).

c. Level C Protection

Level C Protection should be selected when the type(s) of airborne substances is known, the concentration(s) is measured, and the criteria for using air purifying respirators are met. Level C protection is distinguished from Level B by the equipment

used to protect the respiratory system, assuming the same type of chemical resistant clothing is used. The main selection criterion for Level C is that conditions permit wearing air purifying devices. The air purifying device must be a full face mask (MSHA/NIOSH approved) equipped with a canister suspended from the chin or on a harness. Canisters must be able to remove the substances encountered. Quarter or half mask or cheek cartridge full face mask should be used only with the approval of a qualified individual. Also, only a qualified individual should select Level C (air purifying respirators) protection for continual use in an unidentified vapor/gas concentration of background to 5 ppm to above background. A full face, air purifying mask can be used only if:

- Oxygen content of the atmosphere is at least 19.5%. Substance(s) is identified and its concentration(s) measured, and individual must pass a fit test as determined appropriate for the specific equipment;
- Appropriate cartridge/canister is used, and its service limit concentration is not exceeded; and
- Continual surveillance using direct reading instruments and air sampling is needed to detect any changes in air quality necessitating a higher level of respiratory protection.

Level C PPE includes:

- Full face, air purifying canister equipped respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approved);
- Chemical resistant clothing (coveralls; hooded, two piece chemical splash suit; chemical resistant hood and apron; disposable chemical resistant coveralls);
- Coveralls (optional);
- Gloves (outer), chemical resistant;
- Gloves (inner), chemical resistant, (optional);
- Boots (outer), chemical resistant, steel toe and shank (optional). Boots (outer) chemical resistant, disposable (optional); and
- Hard hat (if overhead protection is needed).

d. Level D Protection

Level D Protection should not be worn on site with respiratory or skin hazards. It is primarily a work uniform providing minimal protection. Level D PPE includes:

- Gloves (optional);
- Boots/shoes, leather or chemical resistant, steel toe and shank;
- Boots (outer), chemical resistant (disposable) (optional);
- Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles (optional); and
- Hard hat (optional).

5. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Decontamination of all entry personnel will follow the guidelines as determined by the ESFD. Decontamination shall be performed whenever contamination is suspected. In the event of

physical injury, heat stress, or other related health emergencies, life-saving care should be undertaken immediately.

Physical injuries can range from a sprained ankle to a compound fracture, from a minor cut to massive bleeding. Depending on the seriousness of the injury, treatment may be given at the site by trained response personnel. For more serious injuries, additional assistance may be required at the site, or the victim may have to be treated at a medical facility. Life-saving care should be instituted immediately without considering decontamination. The outside garments can be removed (depending on the weather) if they do not cause delays, interfere with treatment, or aggravate the problem. Respirators and backpack assemblies must always be removed. Fully encapsulating suits or chemical-resistant clothing can be cut away. If the outer contaminated garments cannot be safely removed, the individual should be wrapped in plastic, rubber, or blankets to help prevent contaminating the inside of ambulances and medical personnel. Outside garments are then removed at the medical facility. No attempt should be made to wash or rinse the victim at the site. One exception would be if it is known that the individual has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material which could also cause severe injury or loss of life. For minor medical problems or injuries, the normal decontamination procedure should be followed.

Heat-related illnesses range from heat fatigue to heat stroke, the most serious. Heat stroke requires prompt treatment to prevent irreversible damage or death. Protective clothing may have to be cut off. Less serious forms of heat stress require prompt attention or they may lead to a heat stroke. Unless the victim is obviously contaminated, then decontamination should be omitted or minimized, and treatment begun immediately.

The Contamination-Reduction Corridor will be established at all hazardous materials incidents, involving entry operation or decontamination for victims, responders, or equipment. The Decontamination Leader, in conjunction with the Technical/Reference person, will determine the extent of preparation for decontamination based on the hazard evaluation. In some cases, a full decontamination set-up may not be necessary.

Fire department personnel trained to the First Responder Operation Decon level may be used to staff the decontamination area. Such personnel will usually be at the same level of protection or one level lower than the Entry Team.

All personnel and equipment entering the Exclusion Zone will be decontaminated and evaluated following final exit, if the materials are hazardous and exposure is possible. Personnel exposed to a mildly toxic material(s) or greater will take a shower following the operation in addition to on-site decontamination. Responders will evaluate the waste/water generated during the decontamination process and will make recommendations for disposal of wastes generated.

a. General Decontamination Procedures

Decon setup and stages/activities are shown below for generic six-station decon, and these procedures should be modified to meet the specific needs of the incident.

b. Decontamination during Medical Emergencies

In a properly functioning hazardous materials response, victims will be decontaminated in the contamination reduction zone by properly suited and protected emergency responders (Primary or Secondary Decontamination). If needed, Primary or Secondary Decontamination will include removal of wet or exposed clothing, flushing affected skin and hair with water, and soap or shampoo wash (i.e., for oily or adherent substances). However, depending on the severity of the medical problem, an Emergency Decon or Respiratory Decon may be appropriate.

- Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation (ABCs), stabilize spine (if trauma is suspected). Establish patient airway and breathing, if indicated. Move victim(s) away from contact with hazardous materials to a clean area. Emergency responders with self-contained breathing apparatus (Level A or B) may not be physically able to do anything more than drag victims on to a back board and then drag them out of the hot zone. If not breathing, and if physically possible to quickly accomplish, victims may be given oxygen using a bag valve mask with reservoir device.

- If ambulatory, victim should be directed to leave the hot zone, assist others with evacuation, and decontaminate him or herself following the directions below under the supervision of the decon team leader.

- If clothing has been contaminated, strip the victim and double-bag clothing, and then flush the entire body with plain water for 2-5 minutes. Clothing contaminated with dust should be removed dry with care taken to minimize any dust becoming airborne. If circumstances, time and practice allow, a dust mask or respirator should be placed over the victim's nose or mouth. Dust should be brushed off of the face prior to fitting the mask or respirator.

- Flush exposed eyes and other body surfaces with copious amounts of plain water for 2-5 minutes. Eye irrigation should continue for at least 10 -15 minutes, preferably with saline.

- If contaminant is oily or greasy, soap and/or shampoo may be used followed by additional water flushing.

- Clean under nails with scrub brush or plastic nail cleaner.

- Victims are to be properly decontaminated before releasing patients to the ambulance personnel for further treatment and transport. Emergency medical personnel are to communicate information to lessen the victim's fears about the emergency process and ensure their cooperation throughout all phases of the response. The victim's modesty is to be protected and the victim's personal items are to be properly handled.

c. Decontamination of Equipment

Insofar as possible, measures should be taken to prevent contamination of sampling and monitoring equipment. Sampling devices typically become contaminated, but monitoring instruments, unless they are splashed, usually do not. Once contaminated, instruments are difficult to clean without damaging them. Any delicate instrument, which cannot be decontaminated easily, should be protected while it is being used. Equipment should be bagged, and the bag taped and secured around the instrument. Openings are made in the bag for sample intake. Decontamination of re-usable protective equipment (boots, gloves, etc.) will be conducted by the ESFD or a professional hazardous material contractor if necessary.

- Tools - wooden tools are difficult to decontaminate because they absorb chemicals. They should be kept on site and handled only by protected workers. At the end of the response, contaminated wooden tools should be appropriately discarded.

- Respiratory protection, certain parts of contaminated respirators and self-contained breathing apparatus, such as the harness assembly and leather or cloth components, are difficult to decontaminate. If grossly contaminated, they may have to be discarded. Rubber components can be soaked in soap and water and scrubbed with a brush. Regulators and tanks must be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations. Persons responsible for decontaminating respirators should be thoroughly trained in respirator maintenance.

- Heavy Equipment such as bulldozers, trucks, backhoes, bulking chambers, and other heavy equipment are difficult to decontaminate. Typically the method used to decon equipment is water under high pressure and/or to scrub accessible parts with detergent/water solution under pressure, if possible. In some cases, shovels, scoops and lifts have been sand blasted or steam cleaned. Particular care must be given to those components in direct contact with contaminants such as tires and scoops. Wipe tests should be utilized to measure effectiveness.

d. Sanitizing of PPE

Respirator, reusable protective clothing, and other personal articles not only must be decontaminated before being reused, but also sanitized. The inside of masks and clothing becomes soiled due to exhalation, body oils, and perspiration. The manufacturer's instructions should be used to sanitize the respirator mask. If practical, protective clothing should be machine washed after a thorough decontamination; otherwise it must be cleaned by hand.

e. Persistent Contamination

In some instances, clothing and other equipment will become contaminated with substances that cannot be removed by normal decontamination procedures. A solvent may be used to remove such contamination from equipment if it does not destroy or degrade the protective material. If persistent contamination is expected, disposable

garments should be used. Qualified laboratory personnel must do testing for persistent contamination of protective clothing and appropriate decontamination.

6. DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED MATERIALS

All materials and equipment used for decontamination must be disposed of properly. Clothing, tools, buckets, brushes, and all other equipment that is contaminated must be secured in drums or other containers and labeled. Clothing not completely decontaminated on site should be secured in plastic bags before being removed from the site.

Contaminated wash and rinse solutions should be contained by using step-in-containers (for example, child's wading pool) to hold spent solutions. Another containment method is to dig a trench about 4 inches deep and line it with plastic. In both cases, the spent solutions are transferred to drums, which are labeled and disposed of with other substances on site by the cleanup contractor.

7. MEDICAL MONITORING FOR EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT

All agencies sending personnel to respond to hazardous materials incidents in the City of El Segundo are responsible for following the medical programs as outlined in their policies and procedures. Each agency is responsible for the development of criteria for medical monitoring for team members. Team members should follow their employer's protocols for medical monitoring. Copies of individual certification forms shall be maintained in each individual's personnel file.

The ESFD requires their team members go through an initial medical physical to establish baseline levels, and conduct respiratory fit testing prior to becoming a team member. The attending physician will certify that the potential team member is fit to wear PPE including respiratory protection equipment. Annually thereafter each member will go through the Annual Physical and be annually certified by the attending physician.

SECTION 2643: PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

A. Pre-Incident Site Surveys

Business sites within the City of El Segundo that have hazardous materials in significant quantities are required to obtain and maintain permits under the 2016 California Fire Code. Hazardous materials are regulated by the California Fire Code Chapters 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67. CUPA permit records are a survey record of hazardous material site locations. Historically, permit information has been used in developing site preplan information, in addition to existing permitting CERS and CUPA DHD data is also used by ESFD.

Businesses which have, or may have, quantities equal to or greater than 500 pounds, 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet (at standard temperature and pressure) of any hazardous material or hazardous waste handled on site at any time during the year, are required to submit a HMBP (which includes a current hazardous materials inventory, an emergency response plan, a training element and site map). Hazardous materials which are specifically listed as Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Section 355 must also be inventoried if they are present in an amount exceeding “threshold planning quantities”, which may be less than the California thresholds.

Fire code inspections as well as environmental inspections are the major mechanism for enforcing the safe use and storage of hazardous materials. Inspection records provide a survey record of city-wide use and storage of hazardous materials and a business compliance history. All hazardous material sites are scheduled to be inspected on a triennial basis for the CUPA program elements, annually for Fire Code enforcement, or more frequently if required because of incidents or violation history.

The California Health and Safety Code (HSC), Section 25508 requires all HMBPs to be submitted electronically to CERS. The ESFD provides information access to agencies and hazardous materials emergency response teams that are responsible for the protection of public health and safety and the environment. With information provided by HMBPs, the ESFD can determine the locations of businesses and areas that may be affected by a release from these businesses. In addition, businesses that handle hazardous materials may have supporting response plans and procedures for emergency operations. It is essential that businesses review these plans and procedures annually or during significant changes to update such items as the emergency contact information. This information will assist with the coordination and communication among all entities responding to an emergency.

At this time, the ESFD has identified the following five businesses within the City of El Segundo that have been classified as CalARP facilities:

- Chevron Products Company
- Toyota Sports Center
- El Segundo Generating Station/NRG
- Boeing Satellite Systems
- Air Liquide

B. Chevron Refinery Requirements per AB 1646

The AB 1646 notification and alerting system requires that:

- Facilitation of timely notification and warning to all residents, and visitors (transient) of actual or potential threats or emergency events occurring at LIA & CUPA's Oil Refinery affected areas including surrounding communities outside of the LIA & CUPA's jurisdiction.

- All LIA & CUPA sites that have Oil Refineries regulated under Cal ARP Program 4. The Chevron Oil Refinery is in this category.

- Emergency communication is subdivided into the following four phases:
  - Preparedness and Education;
  - Emergency Notification and Alerting;
  - Emergency Follow-up/Status Update; and
  - All Clear/Recovery Information

A copy of the AB 1646 Emergency Notification & Alerting System Plan is contained in Appendix E.

C. Planning and Coordination

Pre-emergency planning shall include coordination of emergency response and emergency assistance between contiguous jurisdictions. The ESFD emergency planning activities include community preparedness through community and emergency organizational groups. Pre-emergency planning for response to hazardous material incidents at the field response level shall be the responsibility of the agency that is responsible for Incident Command in their jurisdiction.

1. AREA PLAN DEVELOPMENT

   The ESFD and the El Segundo Police Department have a Standard Operating Procedure related to hazardous materials incidents and department functions. The Standard Operating Procedure is included in the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan to define Fire and Police functions during a release or incident. Other city departments are required to furnish assistance if requested by the Fire or Police Departments. The City of El Segundo has designated the ESFD as the major response agency in hazardous material incidents. Numbered copies of the El Segundo Area Plan have been provided for the Police Chief, Fire Chief, Public Works Director, Mayor, and City Manager for review and comment.

   Private sector response resources have been identified through the local Beach Cities Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) Association, and a city-wide list of all private sector hazardous material response equipment has been made. Industry agreements are informal and coordinated by the ESFD and private industrial fire departments/ fire brigades.

   Currently, one corporation located within the City of El Segundo has a hazardous material response team and equipment for Level A or B entry situations. Business Plan response information has been incorporated into ESFD preplans and tested by Fire Department/Industry site specific drills. In general, drills with industry and other governmental

agencies have been in the best process to refine the Area Plan. A major City emergency response drill is held triennially to test the City's overall disaster response system.

The ESFD is a member of the Area G Mutual Aid Agreement included as Appendix G.

2. AREA PLAN MAINTENANCE

The ESFD shall review and revise this plan and components thereof at a minimum of once every three years to ensure adequate coordination of responses to releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials. Agencies responsible for hazardous materials incident response and/or support thereof shall advise the CUPA any time a change of notification phone numbers or procedures become effective or imminent, and when outdated information should be replaced. Any significant changes to the Area Plan will be approved by key personnel involved in the development of the Area Plan. Additional organizations may submit changes and request involvement in revisions to the Area Plan.

3. LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) are community-based organizations that assist first responders, industry partners, and community members in planning and training to prepare for hazardous materials emergencies. LEPCs also assist in the development of emergency response plans and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. Providing a continuing forum in which the local community and facilities can discuss issues related to hazardous materials emergency preparedness.

LEPC Region I includes the following five counties: San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange. LEPC Region I includes representatives from local fire agencies, law enforcement agencies, public health officials, emergency management officials, environmental professionals, industry and facility partners, community groups, media, and public health and safety community organizations.

The ESFD Area Plan is encompassed in the LEPC I Regional hazmat emergency plan. The LEPC Region I hazmat regional plan includes Area Plans from individual counties and cities within the region. The LEPCs carry out community right-to-know requirements of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). They provide a forum for emergency management agencies, responders, industry and the public to work together to evaluate, understand, train about, coordinate and communicate chemical hazards in the community and develop regional hazmat emergency plans.

D. Emergency Funding Access and Assistance

1. FUNDING

The ESFD has the ability to access funding from local, state and federal sources. Should an incident require state funding, the ESFD will contact appropriate state officials and agencies to access such financial assistance. The ESFD would, as necessary, follow California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) procedures to access state funding. In an incident, the incident commander would request that Environmental Safety Division personnel begin the procedures to access emergency funding.

Incidents requiring federal funding will be arranged through the Region 9 office of the Environmental Protection Agency and/or the National Response Center.

2. RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND CLEANUP COSTS

It is a requirement of the HMBP that any business within the City, which has a chemical inventory at or above state reporting thresholds, must also have an agreement with an emergency response and clean-up contractor. Any cleanup cost involved with a hazardous material incident will be collected from Principal Responsible Parties (RP) when feasible.

In an emergency, the City would attempt, if a potential responsible party was not identified, to get emergency cleanup funds through California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). If a cooperative RP cannot be contacted and the incident is a major one requiring a costly clean up, state Superfund funding should be considered. The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), and DTSC, administers the Emergency Reserve Account created by the California Superfund.

3. ENFORCEMENT

An incident file is maintained for each reportable incident to include all relevant information. Investigation and follow-up reports if required are done by Environmental Safety Division personnel. Cost recovery information is available in the reporting system and tracked since each business responsible for a release is billed according to the City fee recovery ordinance. In general, the City of El Segundo attempts to recover all costs relative to hazardous materials response and has established a fee recovery ordinance to that effect.

The ESFD shall ensure that responsible parties or businesses comply with the “cradle to grave” generator responsibilities for the disposal of any hazardous materials or hazardous waste. In some special cases, the City may assume costs and seek restitution through the City Attorney or Los Angeles County District Attorney's office.

E. Provisions for Access to Approved Disposal Facilities

In the event that a hazardous materials incident necessitates mitigation and/or remediation, the ESFD will utilize licensed professional hazardous waste contractors to perform the cleanup, transport and disposal of the hazardous waste at an authorized state approved hazardous waste disposal facility (TSDF). The contractor will be responsible for making the determination regarding choice of disposal facility for the waste in question.

Disposal facilities for hazardous waste are usually Class I landfills. DTSC can be contacted for current status on TSDFs. At a hazardous materials incident, Environmental Safety Division personnel would normally assist in disposal procedures by evaluating the material and the accepted method of disposal as well as providing other technical expertise to the incident commander. The ESFD is the local agency for permitting of hazardous waste generators.

F. Emergency Response Contractors Access

Emergency Response Contractors are required to be listed in the business plan if the site has a significant chemical inventory. The ESFD has several 24-hour emergency contractors available (see list in Appendix H). These contractors will respond if called by the ESFD. The ESFD procedure is for the affected business to call an emergency response contractor for site clean-up. If the business does not call, the ESFD will contact a cleanup contractor and the business will be billed for the costs. The hazardous waste will be transported to an approved facility by the contractor. This arrangement has been effective based upon past incidents and motivates business to establish cleanup contractor arrangements as part of their business plan.

G. Integrated Response Management System

Functional responsibilities in a hazardous material incident are well defined in the El Segundo Fire Department Standard Operating Procedures and are summarized in the El Segundo Fire Department Policy Manual, Policy 320, which is contained in Appendix I. The ESFD is in charge at a hazardous material incident using the incident command system. The El Segundo Police Department is responsible for perimeter control, traffic and possible evacuation. Industry and agency representatives are present at the command post and provide facility technical support under the incident command system. Various incidents and drills have defined these roles and responding agencies are familiar with the El Segundo system and personnel.

The ESFD is the local agency responsible for determining if contamination from a hazardous materials release has been mitigated. The ESFD is also the command-and-control agency in hazardous material incidents.

The incident command system is used for all phases of a hazardous material incident. However, once the situation is stable or the mitigation completed, the incident commander will rely on Environmental Safety Division personnel to oversee the cleanup and incident abatement. Other agencies such as the U.S. Coast Guard, the State Water Resources Control Board, DTSC, Department of Fish and Game and CalOES may be involved in the mitigation or cleanup efforts if circumstances require their involvement.

In a hazardous materials incident, the ESFD Battalion Chief is the Incident Commander (IC). Drills and past experience, as well as written procedures, have created awareness of the technical resources available within industry and other governmental agencies. The IC has the overall decision making responsibility for situation based upon advice from industry and other agencies in the incident command format. The ESFD has identified resources within the community. ESFD Officers are familiar with the integration of business and multi-agency personnel into the incident command system. Business representatives and agency experts usually provided technical information at the command post. As part of the HMBP, individual companies are required to have mitigation abilities equal to the hazards of their chemical inventories to include technical support in case of an incident.

El Segundo City Ordinances provide the legal authority under state and federal provisions which allow the City to designate the ESFD as the lead agency in hazardous material incidents. Legal limitations are effected by federal law to include governmental property such as military bases.

At the Los Angeles Air Force Base, the ESFD does not have clear jurisdiction unless requested to respond by the Air Force. However, the Air Force has chosen to comply with provisions of

Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code to include providing HMBP information to the ESFD and site entry for emergency response.

The City of El Segundo has a Mobile Communication Unit and Command Center which can be used as a command post in major incidents.

In the event of a major hazardous material incident, federal assistance would be requested. The U.S. Coast Guard/National Response Center (NRC) (1-800-424-8802) would be notified as well as the CalOES Warning Center (1-800-852-7550). The NRC would alert the Federal-on-Scene Coordinator who may set the regional or national response mechanism into action. CalOES would provide coordination in this process. The chain-of-command would be the ESFD Incident Command System supported in the scene management system with the State Agency Coordinator supported by the Federal Coordinator if necessary. In this concept, the scene and incident command would be expanded from the small to large incident as necessary.

CalOES would be notified in any reportable hazardous material incident. The State Agency Coordinator would be designated by CalOES and function in the scene management system to support the local scene or incident commander and to interface, if required with the Federal on-scene Coordinator. The scene management system structure, as defined in the State of California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, would be adopted by the ESFD in any reportable incident requiring State or Federal response.

In a hazardous material incident, the ESFD would become the lead agency in the incident command system to determine when the emergency is determined to be and declared over relative to health hazard or individual exposure. In an incident involving environmental contamination the appropriate environmental agency would be responsible for determining if a site is acceptable or free from contamination.

The ESFD will work with all relevant agencies to arrive at a consensus relative to when an incident is closed.

SECTION 2644: NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION

A. Provisions for Activation of the Area Plan

The Incident Commander (IC) to the degree necessary shall activate this Plan, whenever a hazardous materials incident occurs within the City of El Segundo. It covers releases to the air, land, or waters throughout the City, including rivers, reservoirs, canals, storm drains, sewers, and groundwater.

Listed below are the primary categories of hazardous materials emergency response incidents:

- Threatened Releases: A condition creating a substantial probability of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm make it reasonably necessary to take immediate action to prevent, reduce, or mitigate damages to persons, property, or the environment.

- Transportation Incidents: This plan covers hazardous materials incidents associated with transportation by highway, railroad, pipeline, aircraft, or other means.

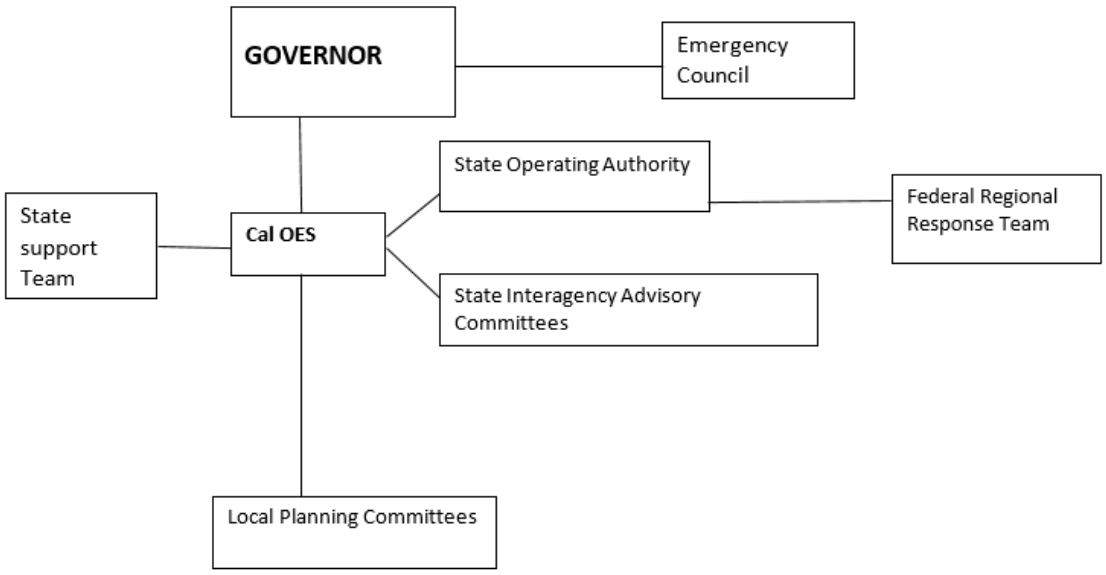
- Fixed Installations: This plan covers emergency responses to hazardous materials incidents located at industrial storage sites and/or processing sites, waste disposal sites, and the sites of illegal disposal (midnight dumping).

B. Provisions for Notification and Coordination

1. NOTIFICATION

The El Segundo Fire Department follows the CalOES Recommended Contact Flow Chart for Emergency Notifications and First Level Hazmat Mutual Aid as shown below.

Hazardous Materials Flow Chart



The notification procedures during a hazardous material incident are the function of the Incident Commander. The IC may delegate agency notifications to another staff under the Incident Command System. CalOES is notified in all reportable incidents as soon as possible per standard operational procedures. In general, the IC or his/her representative is responsible for agency notification within the incident command structure.

The 9-1-1 number is utilized in all emergency situations with land-line calls processed 7 days a week on a 24-hour basis through the City's contract emergency communications center, South Bay Regional Communications Center (SBRCC). The 9-1-1 number is noted in all City business plans as the emergency response number for a release or threatened release.

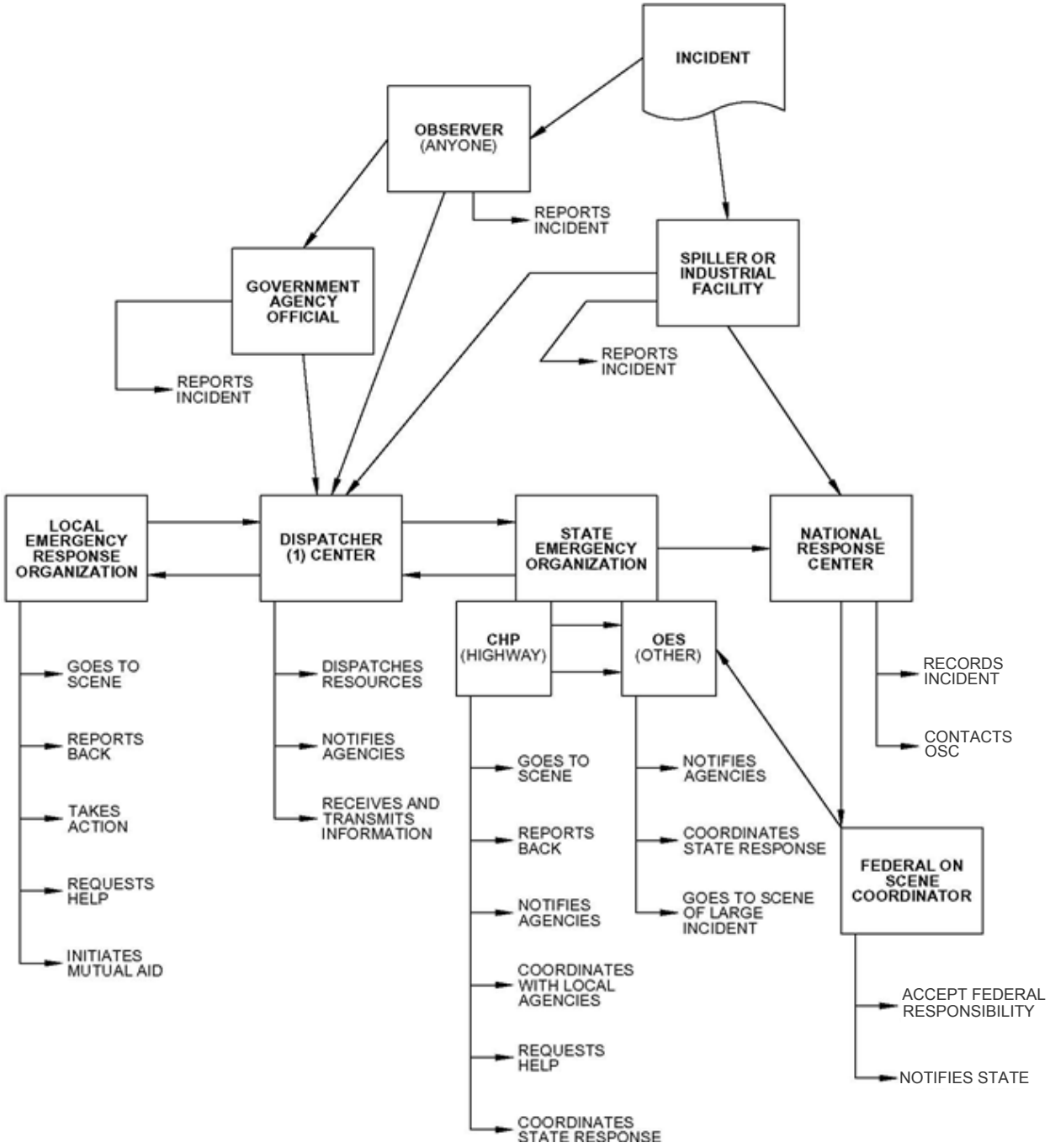
The 24-hour telephone numbers for agency notification are identified as:

CalOES	800-852-7550
CHP	323-259-3200
National Response Center	800-424-8802
U.S. Coast Guard	800-424-8802
Regional Water Board	213-576-6600
S.C.A.Q.M.D.	800-288-7664
L.A County Flood (DPW Dispatch Center)	800-675-4357

Emergency telephone numbers are verified on a routine basis by the Environmental Safety Division personnel. In the event of a significant release of a hazardous material, the ESFD will ensure that the California State Warning Center has been notified at 1-800-852-7550 or 1-916-845-8911. If follow up information is needed by the California State Warning Center, the ESFD will verify that the information updates and follow up actions are conveyed.

A detailed Hazardous Materials Incident Notification Diagram is shown below.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT NOTIFICATION DIAGRAM



2. COORDINATION

The ESFD, assisted by the Police Department, will coordinate communications during an emergency or incident based upon Standard Operating Procedures. Mobilizing/de-mobilizing

response agencies is done by the IC or his/her aide who tracks agency response in the incident log at the command post.

Other agencies may support the IC in communications when required. Agency communications would be limited to cellular or special frequencies to avoid radio confusion at the incident site. The ESFD secondary radio frequency would be reserved for incident command-and-control. In case a communication need arises for RACES assistance, the Police Department would activate the El Segundo Radio Amateur Communications Emergency Services (RACES) group. Agency communication would be from the incident site to outside locations as required for mitigation or direct agency support by land-line or agency radio from a mobile to base frequency which is separate from the main incident command communication net.

The IC will set the tactics, strategy, objectives, and the action plan for the incident. Safety of all emergency response personnel and the surrounding public should be given prime consideration. Attempts at cleanup should be accomplished with local resources, when possible, before calling upon outside resources. Maximum coordination and exchange of information at all times should be through the ICS.

In those situations where City resources are inadequate and in all situations where a major oil spill is involved, both State and Federal commitments are possible. Should such a situation develop, a State agency coordinator would be assigned by the State operating authority. This individual would normally coordinate State activity with a local scene manager. Refer to the State of California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency plan for details
.

C. Emergency Communications

Primary means of communication at a hazardous material incident would be the SBRCC Fire Department Primary Frequency and cellular systems. Radio net communication is the primary incident command-and-control system for an incident in El Segundo.

The ESFD UHF band (400 to 500 MHz), and a VHF band with 154 - 155 MHz for State Fire White frequencies, HEAR Medical Network and California Law Enforcement Emergency Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS). These allow for common or multi-agency use during a major incident with mutual aid.

If required, outside responding agencies would be assigned to the incident frequency by the South Bay Regional Communications Center (SBRCC) dispatch, which would allow them to participate in the incident command-and-control net. Off-site communication would utilize the El Segundo City Mobile Command Post, land-lines, cellular phones, or agency mobile-to-base radios. Fire departments and police departments involved would be compatible in radio frequencies, other agencies would rely on non-fire radio communication nets or land-line telephone.

ESFD communication channels are radio dispatched by the El Segundo Emergency Communications Center. AT&T can provide additional land-line or cellular telephone communication in an emergency, if requested by the City. Internal communication within the City would be by radio between individual fire and police units. Emergency Communication responsibilities will be through SBRCC, located in Hawthorne.

In an emergency, it is unlikely that all units would be inoperative since mobile and handsets are battery powered. Communication outside the City would be established by existing radio channels, cellular service, or the emergency RACES system. If communications outside the City cannot be established by normal radio or land-line, the Fire Department would activate the RACES system in the Incident Command System through the Incident Commander and emergency command post. RACES members are included in the Hazard Mitigation Plan as part of the Communications Branch. Radio operators would be activated through the Communications Branch, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Disaster Communications Service (DCS), Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and California Department of Emergency Services.

D. Chevron Refinery Alert and Notification Procedures

The South Bay Regional Communications Center (SBRCC) on the South Bay area is the 24-hour warning point for LIA El Segundo (El Segundo Police Department). It is the main point through which information is received regarding emergency events or threats that may require emergency notification of all or parts of the community. When the Police and or Fire Departments are made aware of a potential or actual emergency situation, the Incident Commander (IC) will immediately utilize the chain of command to notify the Fire Chief. The IC will also notify Police if no notification has been already made.

The notification procedure will follow the following sequence:

- Incident notification by the IC to the ESFD and the El Segundo Police Department;
- Confirmation of the existence of an emergency event or threat by the first responders; and
- Authorization to send emergency notifications involving immediate threats to the health and safety of the community given by the highest ranking individual (Police Chief, Fire Chief, emergency Management Coordinator, or City Manager) and/or the El Segundo All Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) as circumstances permit.

When an emergency threat occurs the following phases of emergency communication will be undertaken:

- Notification Guidelines
  - Emergency Notification and Alerting
  - Emergency Follow-up/Status Update Notification
  - All Clear/Incident Close Out
- Message Language
  - Message delivery
  - Message wording
  - Message length
- Activation Decision
  - Hazard characteristics
  - Life safety/Property Protection
  - Urgency
  - Audience
  - Delivery method capabilities.

The Alert and Notification procedures are detailed in Appendix E.

E. Responsibility Matrix

The El Segundo Fire Department would follow the Responsibility Matrix/List as adopted from CalOES and included in Appendix J. The organizational responsibilities of each response organization have been defined in the CalOES Hazardous Material Incident Plan. The El Segundo Fire Department utilizes these guidelines in defining incident roles and responsibilities for responding agencies.

F. Provisions for CalOES Notification

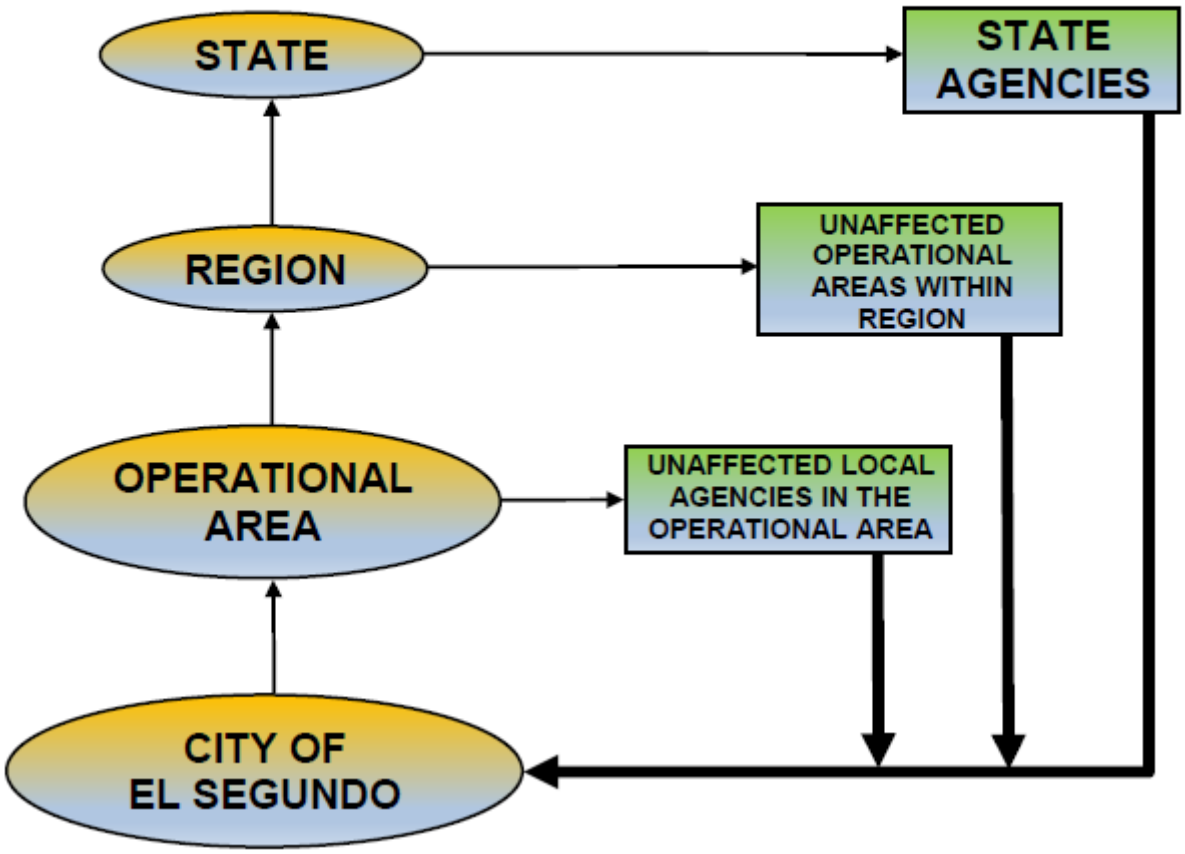
The ESFD utilizes FIRESCOPE and Emergency reporting to record all releases to which the Fire Department responds. Releases not requiring Fire Department response, and threatened releases are recorded by use of the CalOES Hazardous Materials Notification report. Required data from responded releases is forwarded as required by the California State Fire Marshal's Office as part of the FIRESCOPE Reporting System and copies are kept in the incident record file. Immediate notification is usually done by the business involved with post incident follow-up done by the Fire Department.

In the event of a significant release of a hazardous material, the ESFD will ensure that the California State Warning Center has been notified at 1-800-852-7550 or (916) 845-8911. If follow up information is needed by the California State Warning Center, the ESFD will verify that the information updates and follow up actions are conveyed.

G. Mutual Aid

A statewide mutual aid system, operating within the framework of the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, allows for the progressive mobilization of resources to and from emergency response agencies, local governments, operational areas, regions, and the state with the intent to provide requesting agencies with adequate resources. The general flow of mutual aid resource requests and resources within mutual aid systems is depicted below.

CITY OF EL SEGUNDO: MUTUAL AID ZONE SYSTEM



The statewide mutual aid system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems, such as fire and rescue, law, medical, and public works. The adoption of SEMS does not alter existing mutual aid systems. These systems work through local government, operational area, regional, and state levels consistent with SEMS.

Mutual aid may also be obtained from other states. Interstate mutual aid may be obtained through direct state-to-state contacts via interstate agreements or coordination with federal agencies.

The Governor establishes mutual aid regions under the Emergency Services Act. Six (6) mutual aid regions numbered I-VI have been established within California. El Segundo is within Mutual Aid Region I, and Region I, along with Region VI, is within the CalOES Southern Administrative Region.

The El Segundo Fire Department is a member of the Area G Mutual Aid Agreement included as Appendix G.

SECTION 2645*:* TRAINING

A. General Provisions for Training Hazardous Materials Response Personnel

1. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE AGENCIES

According to federal (29 CFR 1910.120) and state (CCR Title 8, Section 5192) regulations, there are five levels of "employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response". These are minimum levels of training and should be considered the basis for all responders. Training should be based on the hazards that are expected to be encountered, and higher degrees of initial and continuing training are recommended.

Hazardous material emergency response training may be accomplished through various methods including, but not limited to classroom training, field exercises, and incident critiques. Pursuant to standards set by CalOSHA (CCR TITLE 8, Section 5192) employees who are responsible for responding to hazardous material emergency situations that may expose them to hazardous substances must be trained in how to respond to expected emergencies. For further guidance regarding additional training needs and frequency of training, see CCR Title 8, Section 5192. The intent of this Area Plan is to identify the minimum training requirements as set forth in the regulations. Each agency is responsible for documenting and tracking the training of their employees according to internal policies and procedures.

Activities required when responding to incidents can be divided into five broad, interacting elements:

- Recognition: Identification of the substance involved and the characteristics which determine its degree of hazard.
- Evaluation: Impact or risk the substances pose to public health and the environment.
- Control: Methods to eliminate or reduce the impact of the incident.
- Information: Knowledge acquired concerning the conditions or circumstances particular to an incident.
- Safety: Protection of responders from harm or risk.

2. LEVELS OF TRAINING

There are five levels of training that must be provided to emergency response staff potentially exposed to hazardous materials.

a. Level 1: First Responder (Awareness Level)

First responders at the awareness level 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 authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or shall have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- An understanding of what hazardous materials are and the risks associated with them in an incident;
- An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present;
- The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency;
- The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible;
- An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness level individual in the employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control, and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook; and
- The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

b. Level 2: First Responder (Operations Level)

First responders at the operations level 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. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas, in addition to those listed for the awareness level, and the employer shall so certify:

- Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques;
- Know how to select and use proper PPE provided to the first responder operational level;
- An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms;
- Know how to perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations and rescue injured or contaminated persons within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available with their unit;
- Know how to implement basic equipment, victim, and rescue personnel decontamination procedures; and
- An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

c. Level 3: Hazardous Materials Technicians

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 to plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level, and ESFD emergency responders all attend the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) 160 hour course. In addition, all Technicians have competency in the following areas, and the employer shall so certify:

- Knowledge of how to implement the employer's emergency response plan;
- Knowledge of the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment;
- Ability to function within an assigned role in ICS;
- Knowledge of how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician;
- Understanding of hazard and risk assessment techniques;
- Ability to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit;
- Understanding and the ability to implement decontamination procedures;
- Understanding of termination procedures; and
- An understanding of basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

d. Level 4: Hazardous Materials Specialist

Hazardous Materials Specialists (HMS) are individuals who respond with, and provide support to, Hazardous Materials Technicians (HMT). Their duties parallel those of the Hazardous Materials Technician. However, their duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with federal, state, local, and other government authorities in regard to site activities. Hazardous Materials Specialists shall have received at least 184 hours (FRA, FRO and HMT) of training equal to the Technician level, and ESFD emergency responders all attend the CSTI 80 hour course. In addition, all Specialists have competency in the following areas, and the employer shall so certify:

- Knowledge of how to implement the local emergency response plan;
- Understanding of the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment;
- Knowledge of the State Emergency Plan;
- Ability to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials specialist;
- Understanding of in-depth hazard and risk techniques; (6) Ability to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available;
- Ability to determine and implement decontamination procedures;

- Ability to develop a site safety and control plan; and
- Understanding of chemical, radiological, and toxicological terminology and behavior.

e. Level 5: On-Scene Incident Commander

Incident Commanders who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level will receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the Level 2: first responder (operations level) and, in addition, have competency in the following areas (and the employer will so certify):

- Know and be able to implement the employer's ICS;
- Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan;
- Knowledge of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team;
- Know how to implement the local emergency response plan;
- Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing; and
- Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.
-

B. Emergency Response Personnel Training-El Segundo Fire Department

Provisions for training emergency personnel in the following areas include emergency procedures for first responses, health and safety procedures, use of equipment and supplies, accessing mutual aid resources, identification of medical facilities capable of providing treatment, evacuation plans and procedure, monitoring and decontamination procedures, first-aid procedures for hazmat incidents, emergency information to the public, and disaster related stress awareness.

ESFD personnel responding to hazardous material incidents are trained in response procedures which are in compliance with Final Rule of OSHA 1910.120 through the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) HazMat First Responder/Operations instruction.

In addition, all first responders follow the ESFD Standard Operating Procedures as listed in Appendix B of that document. Police Department and El Segundo Public Works responders are trained in the emergency response requirements of 29 CFR, 1910.120 for recognition and reporting through the CSTI HazMat First Responder/ Awareness instruction. ICs attend the State Fire Marshalls Office Command 2B training. Successful completion of this training is considered to be certification as Incident Commander for a hazardous materials incident.

The Incident Command system allows the IC to access the mutual aid resources of the South Bay as well as Los Angeles County through normal fire department protocols. The base hospital, Little Company of Mary Hospital in Torrance, is responsible for medical incident control through the Los Angeles County HEAR. medical system and paramedic response formats. All the training items in Section A are addressed by the above referenced documents, Standard Operating Procedures or response systems. The El Segundo Fire Department is committed to proficiency in the area of hazardous material response.

Local emergency training needs are identified based upon the nature of the chemical hazards within the community. Based upon Business Plan and Chemical Inventory information, the ESFD

has developed training programs which are site and chemical specific. Training priorities have been established as site monitoring and containment with mitigation and decontamination by site industrial teams, private contractors, or mutual aid fire department hazmat teams.

Task analysis for the ESFD indicated that site chemical monitoring, incident command and control and emergency decontamination are the key response roles for the department. All Fire Department Suppression Division personnel are given 24-hours of emergency responder training in accordance with current state and federal guidelines. Individuals responsible for command and control are given from 40-160 hours of advanced training depending upon individual roles and responsibilities. Department initial and annual refresher training is scheduled on yearly basis. Incident critiques provide on-going task analysis for training evaluation and program modification.

ESFD training is City-specific with drills at individual sites related to the actual chemical hazards. Drills in conjunction with the local CAER organization are scheduled through the Beach Cities CAER organization.

It is the policy of the ESFD to have a drill or facility walk-through at least once per year with all major business which have large chemical inventories. These drills have proven to be the best system to familiarize Fire Department personnel with local chemical hazards.

The South Bay cities have various interdepartmental committees related to hazardous materials and training needs. Because of this interface, many training classes have been held within the South Bay with several departments sharing costs. This process is on-going relative to the South Bay Training Officers' Section of the South Bay Fire Chiefs Association, and is an effective method to reduce training costs. The South Bay Training Officers are also responsible for coordinating training for all the South Bay Fire Departments. As required by the pesticide drift bill (SB 391), training is also provided annually to Operations level firefighters on Pesticide Drift protocols, hazards and notification requirements to assist victims of pesticide exposure.

All training programs are usually certified by the State Fire Marshal, FEMA, CSTI, NFPA, or community colleges. It is the policy of the South Bay Fire Chiefs to conduct certified training whenever possible. Hazardous material training will conform to 29 CFR; NFPA; CSTI, State Fire Marshal or other known and accepted guidelines to include individual and program certification. Training effectiveness is evaluated by site drills which test each phase of the ESFD incident response system. Site drills allow for the improvement of training by providing changes in the environment, hazard, and problem level. Department evaluation has indicated that hazardous material training combined with industry site specific drills is the best way to improve the actual skills needed in responding to chemical incidents. In this regard, the CAER organization has assisted by providing industry input into community hazardous material response drills and training.

C. Procedures for Documenting Training

State law (CCR TITLE 8, Section 5192) requires documentation for hazardous materials response training. Each agency will be responsible for maintaining the documentation on employee hazardous materials training (to meet all State and Federal requirements for both initial and refresher training). Each agency's training officer is responsible for the maintenance and completeness of these training files. A training log should be maintained listing each employees annual refresher due date. Employees shall not be allowed to participate in emergency response

at a level for which they are not currently trained and competent. Baseline medical evaluation is required by OSHA for all Hazmat responders.

All training is documented on the Target Solutions training recordkeeping database. The Training Officer maintains all employee training records. Agency certified training courses are normally utilized for hazardous materials training.

D. Training Exercises.

Field exercises are the core of the ESFD hazardous materials training. With the support of the local CAER organization, drills are held at individual sites within the City. Large sites with significant chemical inventories have their business plan tested by a drill format or table top exercise to evaluate that the business plan is adequate for specific emergency incidents or releases. Drill verification and lessons learned are then noted within the business plan file and reviewed by the ESFD personnel for possible update of the Area Plan or specific site business plan.

E. AB 1646 Training – Chevron Refinery

Dedicated personnel in charge of the AB 1646 Alert and Notification System that covers the Chevron Refinery should receive initial training and exercises, as these are essential to demonstrating and improving the ability of LIA to execute its alerting protocols.

Periodic exercises also help ensure that equipment and procedures are maintained in a constant state of readiness. Testing LIA Alert system components may help identify issues and determine functionality before an emergency occurs.

Full testing of the LIA Alert system components should occur at least a number of times a year. This testing should be normally scheduled as determined by the LIA. These tests must be announced to the community, key external partners, local emergency management officials and the surrounding communities. Details concerning this training are contained in Appendix E.

SECTION 2646: PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFORMATION

A. Site Perimeter Security Procedures.

The El Segundo Police Department is responsible for site perimeter security. At major industrial sites, company security personnel may assist the El Segundo Police Department. Incident approach guidelines are defined in the ESFD Standard Operating Procedures and the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook for Hazardous Material Incidents.

Officers arriving at the scene will coordinate with the IC in determining safe distances from the Exclusion Zone/Hot Zone. Boundaries will be cordoned off with suitable means and site perimeter security will be established in accordance with, and under the authority of Section 402(a) of the California Penal Code, which states:

> *Going to or Stopping at Scene of Emergency for Purposes of Viewing Scene or Activities*
> *Every person who goes to the scene of an emergency, or stops at the scene of an emergency, for the purpose of viewing the scene or the activities of police officers, firefighters, emergency medical, or other emergency personnel, or military personnel coping with the emergency in the course of their duties during the time it is necessary for emergency vehicles or those personnel to be at the scene of the emergency or to be moving to or from the scene of the emergency for the purpose of protecting lives or property unless it is part of the duties of that persons employment to view that scene or activities, and thereby impedes police officers, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, in the performance of their duties in coping with the emergency is guilty of a misdemeanor.*
>
> *For purposes of this section, an emergency includes a condition or situation involving injury to persons, damage to property, or peril to the safety of persons or property, which results from a fire, an explosion, an airplane crash, flooding, windstorm damage, a railroad accident, a traffic accident, a power plant accident, a toxic chemical or biological spill, or any other natural or human-caused event.*

When in the best judgment of the IC or law enforcement office charged with traffic control, it becomes necessary to close any highway to traffic, this shall be accomplished in accordance with and under the authority of, Section 2812 Division 2 of the California Penal Code which states:

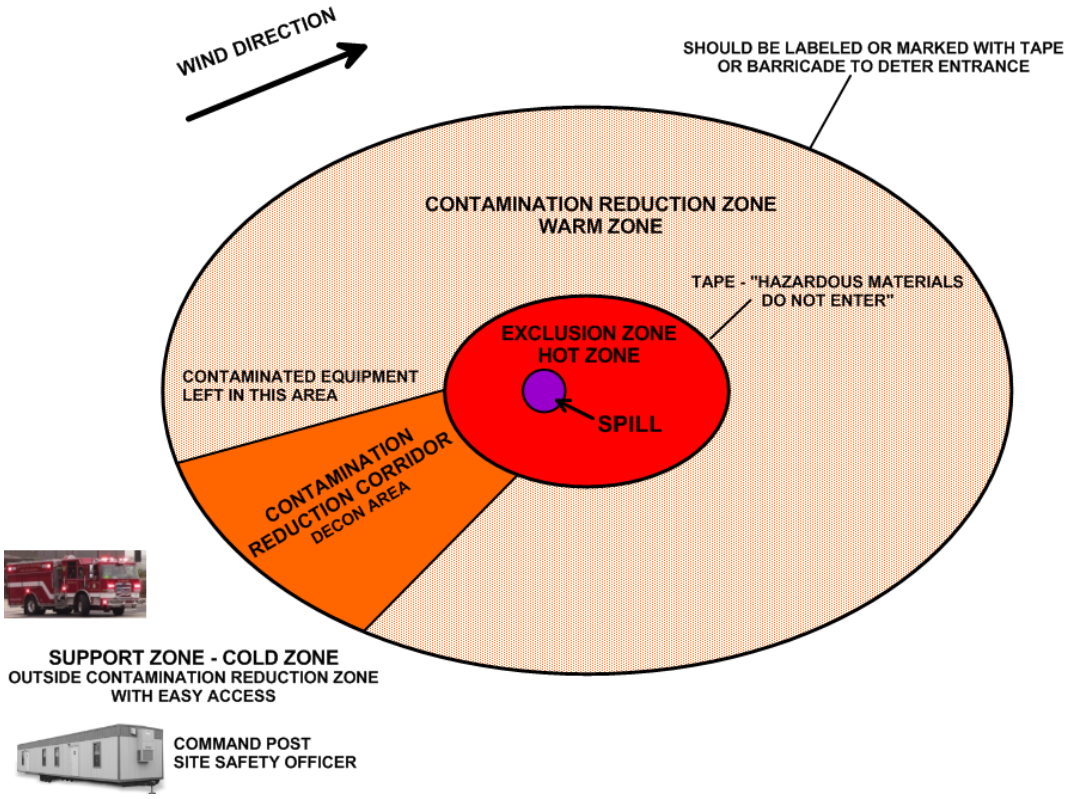
> *Closing the Highways*
> *Whenever poisonous gas, explosive, dust, smoke, or other similar substance, or fire exist upon or so near a public highway as to create a menace to public health or safety, members of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, or Sheriff's office may close any highway to traffic when necessary to protect the public from such dangers; Whenever a highway is closed, the governmental agency having control over the highway shall be immediately notified of the reason of the closing and the location.*

Drills and incidents at large sites have demonstrated the value of company security personnel in site security procedures, and large site business plans must contain adequate provisions for site security which is tested by drills with the ESFD.

The ESFD may use HMBP facility information to determine perimeter security needs. When first responders are dispatched to an emergency at a business, emergency plans, chemical inventories and site maps may be accessed on the CERS portal. Emergency plans include specific site hazard and emergency contact information. The first responders also utilize available facility signage, obvious occupancy, and their familiarity with the business. This information is used, in addition to specific incident and environmental conditions, to establish control zones and perimeters.

On-site perimeter security should be accomplished by utilization of the "Two Ring" security concept as shown below. When appropriate, the El Segundo Police Department will be responsible for instructing the Public Information Officer (PIO) to issue the evacuation notification and the re-entry notification.

PERIMETER SECURITY



B. Provisions for Informing Business and Public of Safety Procedures

1. GENERAL

Informing business personnel and the affected public of safety precautions, and/or evacuation procedures to follow during a release or threatened release of a hazardous material, shall be the responsibility of the El Segundo Police Department. This is a standard protocol used under the Incident Command System. Site employees are required to be notified of a release or threatened release by the employer as part of the site business plan. Fire alarm or

evacuation systems, such as horns or public address systems, are site specific and used to notify employees or visitors at a specific business of an emergency.

At the request of the IC, assistance shall be provided from other appropriate local response agencies. The following procedures should be followed to ensure that adequate and accurate information is disseminated to the general public in a timely manner.

- Unless otherwise stated, the central point for the release of information to the public concerning safety procedures and/or evacuation warnings during a hazardous materials incident will be the IC or his/her designated representative at a location situated a safe distance from the incident.

- The IC or his/her designated representative shall access AT&T Language Line translation service to assist in communicating with affected individuals in their native language, should there be no other emergency responder on scene who can do so in person.

- Where it appears that evacuation of the public from a hazardous materials incident is imminent, the following should be considered as a minimum:
    - Persons being asked to evacuate should be told where to go and how to get there;
    - The public should be told to listen to a specific Emergency Alerting System (EAS) station;
    - The ESFD will work with the Red Cross to determine an appropriate site for the shelter; and
    - A public address system will be used to inform the public and businesses where to evacuate to or, instruct them to shelter in place.

In addition, the City of El Segundo utilizes multiple communications channels to alert the public about emergencies and events that affect the City. Two of the most effective channels are Everbridge and Nixle. Everbridge is a global software company that accelerates an organizations' operational response to critical events in order to keep people safe during public safety threats. Nixle provides an open communication forum that connect public safety, municipalities, schools, businesses and the communities they serve. Nixle enables real-time, two-way communication through text, email, voice messages, social media, and the Nixle mobile app. Organizations use Nixle for critical situations such as severe weather events, evacuations, safety hazards, security threats, facilities problems, employee notifications, and IT/Telecom disruptions.

The local CAER organization is also involved in a public awareness and education program for citizen response to a hazardous material release. This includes an education program to include speakers with informational handouts and videos which include shelter-in-place and evacuation procedures.

2. RECEPTION CENTERS

City emergency plans contain specific procedures for evacuation coordination, sheltering and related actions. Reception centers are selected from the available facilities identified in each

jurisdiction's emergency plan, considering the number of people evacuated, safety of evacuation routes, and distance from the hazard area.

Whenever dealing with relocation of populations or evacuation, close coordination is needed with the American Red Cross (ARC). The ARC is responsible for health and welfare information and has entered into an agreement with the City to assist in the operation of mass care facilities, reception centers, and/or shelters. The ARC in coordination with the City, will designate mass care centers at the time of the event (typically high schools). Shelters could be staffed by a combination of ARC volunteers and shelter-trained city employees. Both the ARC and the City have sheltering supplies and equipment.

C. Informational Release Responsibility

1. INFORMATION/MEDIA RELATIONS

Providing factual and timely information to the media is an extremely important function. To provide inaccurate information or appear disinterested in assisting media representatives at the scene of a hazardous materials incident would be counterproductive. Therefore, it will be necessary to identify a safe area for the media to be properly briefed and escorted if necessary to ensure they receive accurate data without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the emergency operations.

2. LOCAL NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

The IC, or his designee, would activate Everbridge and the Nixle text notification system through the El Segundo Police Department to initiate an emergency message. When necessary or if a chemical incident caused an off-site consequence from an airborne release that extended outside of the city limits the Incident Commander would activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) by having the El Segundo Police Department coordinate EAS activation with the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department. In a major incident an Emergency Public Information (EPI) format would be established under CalOES guidelines with the EAS format radio messages. Mobile public address systems would also be utilized, if necessary, by the El Segundo Police Department to provide emergency messages to the public. Within the Incident Command System the Public Information Officer would report to the Incident Commander and coordinate all relevant informational releases to include public health or safety issues.

Utilization of the Everbridge system is dependent on the incident commander and would be available for any Pesticide Drift hazard that is considered significant or potentially dangerous. Whenever the potential for off-site consequences involves sensitive populations, non-ambulatory care facilities or public recreation areas, mass notification will be implemented during any pesticide drift situation.

A low power AM radio station will also notify the El Segundo community of hazardous incidents and emergency information.

Additional police or other city office staff could be used to answer telephone inquiries if required. Significant events may require Command staff to utilize a Public Information Officer

(PIO) to distribute information to the media and public through recognized outreach programs, such as media page, Everbridge announcements, local news releases and press releases.

3. NEWS MEDIA INGRESS TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT SCENES

The California Penal Code, Section 409.5(d) permits members of the news media to enter hazardous substance spill incidents.

Once properly identified with a valid press card, the news media shall be advised that entering the scene may be hazardous to their health and safety, and should exercise due caution before entering. The press shall be immediately advised of the danger and a recommendation made that all personnel remain at a safe distance. Equipment and/or personnel subjected to possible contamination, resulting from encroachment upon contaminated area or other events, will be considered to be contaminated and decontamination measures taken.

D. Medical and Health Facility Notification

The IC will be responsible for notifying the medical facility of any exposure or possible exposure to hazardous substance(s). The IC should provide the medical facility with as much information as possible prior to victim(s) arrival at the medical facility.

Each medical facility within Area G should be responsible on a 24-hour basis for:

- Coordinating the means of transportation of casualties and medical resources to health care facilities;
- Coordinating the relocation of patients from damaged or untenable health care facilities; and
- Communicating with regional poison control centers, to obtain toxicological or any other pertinent information they may provide or access.

Emergency Medical Services is responsible on a 24-hour basis for:

- Coordinating disaster medical care operations within the city;
- Coordinating the procurement and allocation of critical public and private medical and other resources required to support disaster medical care operations in the affected area;
- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate American Red Cross Chapter and volunteer services agencies within the jurisdiction;
- Maintaining liaison with the IC or designated contact for other relevant emergency services such as: communications, fire and rescue, health, law enforcement and traffic control, transportation, welfare, etc.; and
- Requests for additional medical transportation resources, if local resources are insufficient.

Medical treatment is based upon the Los Angeles County Hospital System which can activate the County E.M.S. Disaster Plan or HEAR network in a major incident. This plan automatically transfers incident patients to appropriate hospitals based upon patient volume, nature of injury, and emergency room availability.

The ESFD would use Little Company of Mary (LCM) in Torrance as the major city medical facility since LCM is the El Segundo Paramedic Base Hospital. Additional hospital resources would be allocated under the L.A. County E.M.S. coordinator and HEAR system.

Local hospitals have very limited decontamination capability and would be dependent upon ESFD paramedics for gross patient decontamination. Special treatment kits for chemical exposure problems like cyanides, hydrofluoric acid, etc. have been made available to LCM and other local medical facilities by industry and local CAER committee members. Many local companies have provided area medical facilities with chemical information like SDS sheets and have treatment contracts for employees with clinics and hospitals within the area. Pesticide related exposures

First responders have radio contact with medical base stations (hospitals) at all times. Within the Los Angeles County E.M.S. plan, the capability exists to provide any feasible medical service. Local medical clinics and hospitals are members of the local CAER program and participate in community planning to include drills.

E. Evacuation Planning

1. DETERMINATION OF EVACUATION

   Any evacuation would be ordered by the IC. Authority for ordering evacuations is contained in the "El Segundo Civil Defense and Disaster Continuity of Government Resolution No. 3301" which allows the IC to exercise the powers and duties of the Mayor in an emergency requiring rapid evacuation.

   Potential conditions requiring evacuation are addressed by the City's Emergency Services Coordinator. They include major hazardous material release as well as earthquakes and other major emergencies. The Emergency Services Coordinator has developed the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan in conjunction with Area "G" Office of Disaster Preparedness.

   In any chemical release, the incident commander will evaluate evacuation options against shelter-in-place considerations. In general, shelter-in-place is a viable option to evacuations and must be considered in all potential incidents. Use of CAMEO II air modeling and other concepts to include the guidelines listed in the EPA, SARA Title III Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis would also be considered in preplan formats and incident evaluation. ESFD also uses Palmtop Emergency Action for Chemical (PEAC) software for pre-planning and modeling.

2. INFORMATION COORDINATION WITH RESPONSE AGENCIES

   Any evacuation of the City of El Segundo would require agency information coordination. In general, the City government would utilize the Emergency Operations Center at the Police Department or the Mobile Communications Truck as a center for information processing relative to an evacuation. Within the incident command and scene management system information to response agencies would be provided on scene or by landline, cellular and radio as defined within the Emergency Operations Plan and the CalOES Hazard Mitigation Plan.

3. NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC

In September 2009, the City purchased a new mass notification system using a Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP) Grant. The system is contracted through Everbridge, headquartered in Glendale, California, and can make public and internal notifications. A low power AM radio station can also notify the El Segundo community of hazardous incidents and emergency information. For languages other than English, a translation service through the SBRCC is available at (800) 523-1786. Calls from citizens or field personnel may be received by the SBRCC either on a seven digit emergency line or via 9-1-1. Both the seven digit emergency line and the 9-1-1 line can be transferred to the Language Line Services telephone number.

The use of E.A.S. system and mobile communication systems in conjunction with a house-by-house, business-by-business notification by the police department would provide information to specific areas affected. However, in many cases evacuation is not a realistic option and shelter-in-place would be recommended. The local CAER organization is involved in community awareness and education of the public in this concept.

4. PROPERTIES OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

All ESFD responders are trained in the basic properties of hazardous materials. Utilizing CAMEO, CERS and DHD information on scene as well as reference books and chemical hotlines, the ESFD is able to evaluate possible chemical release impact upon the community. In general, long duration or large chemical releases of acutely toxic gases present the most potential for evacuation or shelter-in-place incidents within the community.

5. POSSIBLE RELEASE SCENARIOS

Possible release scenarios are addressed in part by the RMP process which requires such information from requested businesses. In addition, the ESFD has used air models to evaluate specific chemical hazards within the community. Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Ammonia, and other gases have been air modeled for specific locations which handle these chemicals to include off-site impact and possible evacuation. The ESFD will be using the Aloha program in CAMEO which can provide air modeling information on specific site. This air modeling information is used in developing preplans for specific sites in an incident specific response concept. The ESFD will also be using PEAC-WMD Software, which provides HazMat and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosives (CBRNE) information with its Hazmat Technical Reference, Hazard Modeling, Facility Inventory Integration, and Incident Management/ICS-NIMS.

6. FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

Every facility reporting under Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code has been evaluated for possible chemical release hazards. High risk facilities are well known and preplanned. Training on specific sites and chemical hazards is held to include evacuation and shelter-in-place scenarios.

7. EVACUATION ROUTES AND ALTERNATIVES

Primary and alternative evacuation routes are included in an Evacuation Map in Appendix K. Also included in Appendix K are photographs of the major intersections in the evacuation route. These routes are based upon probable wind direction, location of high risk sites, and traffic flow patterns. However, preplanned routes would be modified in any incident which requires a change of plan because of location of release, wind direction or other factors.

8. LOCATION OF MEDICAL RESOURCES

In an evacuation, medical resources north or south of the City could be used. Little Company of Mary Hospital in Torrance would be the major hospital controlling patient care and emergency room treatment availability since this hospital is the City's paramedic base station. In a major evacuation, the Red Cross would assist, if needed, with shelter needs and the Los Angeles County HEAR program could provide additional medical support by mobilizing County medical teams.

9. SHELTERING FACILITIES

The American Red Cross Los Angeles Chapter, Disaster Services, would coordinate and provide for shelter in the event of an evacuation. This service would be provided by the American Red Cross as part of the logistics group in the incident command system and scene management structure. Within the City, shelter areas and mass care facilities have been designated as the El Segundo High School and the Recreation Center complex. Inter-City evacuation would utilize these sites as staging locations if wind direction and incident location allowed.

10. POST-EMERGENCY RECOVERY

Post emergency recovery would be the function of many specific agencies within the scene management system. The State and Federal on-scene coordinators would be responsible for disaster funding and major state and federal aid. The ESFD would be responsible for allowing individuals within the evacuation zone in conjunction with the El Segundo Police Department and other Mutual Aid Law Enforcement Agencies. In general, the City of El Segundo would follow CalOES guidelines, the City's Emergency Operations Plan, and practical experience gained during the annual City disaster drills.

11. SHELTERING IN PLACE

Actual incidents and air modeling scenarios indicate that in most cases shelter-in-place is preferable to evacuation in a majority of chemical releases or incidents. The City of El Segundo has developed with the local CAER Organization's public awareness programs relative to the options of evacuation and shelter-in-place. During an evacuation, air sampling and CAMEO air modeling would be utilized to try to define concentration levels and plume direction and speed. Practical exercises and actual incidents have indicated that a combination of field monitoring and air modeling allows the incident commander good information for decision making on evacuation to include direction and distance based upon quantities release or site release potential.

a. Shelter-in-Place Process

Sheltering-in-place is a viable alternative to evacuation for incidents involving a short-term, unexpected toxic airborne threat or release when there is little or no time for notification and evacuation. Sheltering-in-place requires that people stay indoors and make their homes and buildings airtight. This can be done by closing doors, windows, and vents and by closing air conditioning and heating systems until the toxic cloud passes. Once the toxic cloud has passed, the concentration of toxic material indoors may be higher than outdoors, due to infiltration. It may then be necessary for the occupants to move outdoors.

b. Considerations

The decision to shelter-in-place is the IC's responsibility and should be based on the following:

- Material released
  - type
  - concentration
  - estimated duration of the release
- Location of the release
  - topography
  - facility characteristics (19CCR 2646(g)(6)
- Toxicological effects
- Atmospheric conditions
  - wind direction
  - speed
  - stability
  - weather
  - temperature
  - dispersion patterns
- Time of Day
- Number of people at risk
- Type of population (ambulatory, non-ambulatory)
- Location of population
- Emergency response and response time
- Time necessary to conduct evacuation
- Adequacy of the shelters

c. Instructions for Public

City emergency plans contain city-specific procedures for evacuation coordination, sheltering and related actions.

The effectiveness of sheltering-in-place is dependent on initial public information and periodic informational updates. The public should be instructed to do the following:

- Close all internal and external doors and close and lock all windows;
- Stop drafts: use wet towels in gaps under doors and duct tape around sides/cracks on doors and windows;

- Turn off outside ventilation and close vents to the outside;
- Turn off all sources of ignition, if it is safe to do so;
- Turn off home air-conditioners and switch inlets to closed position;
- Seal any gaps around air-conditioner window units with tape, plastic sheeting, paper, or aluminum wrap;
- Turn off and cover exhaust fans in kitchens, bathrooms, dryer vents and other spaces;
- Turn off clothes dryer;
- Close fireplace dampers;
- Hold a wet cloth or handkerchief over nose and mouth;
- For a higher degree of protection, stay in the bathroom, close the door, and turn on the cold water in the shower using a strong spray to "wash" the air;
- If an explosion is possible outdoors, close drapes, curtains, and shades over windows; stay away from windows to prevent potential injury from flying glass;
- Minimize the use of elevators in buildings, as elevators tend to "pump" outdoor air through a building as they travel up and down;
- Once the toxic cloud passes and all steps have been taken to ensure that the incident will not recur, the ventilation must be increased by opening windows and doors, turning on ventilation systems and moving occupants outdoors; and
- Other specifics related to the incident.

SECTION 2647: SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

A. Listing and Description of Supplies and Equipment

Equipment needs for level A, B, and C entry levels have been identified. The ESFD response is based upon the use of industrial or mutual aid mitigation teams with the El Segundo Fire Department providing support within the incident command system. The ESFD has special equipment related to monitoring and emergency decontamination as listed in Appendix L.

Private sector hazardous material equipment is extensive and noted in company business plans. Within El Segundo, as of November 2017, one company has industrial response teams and informal arrangements exist for mutual aid within the local CAER organization. The ESFD has a master list of the Private Sector hazardous materials equipment which is updated on an annual basis. Through the ESFD, hazardous materials equipment is available on a 24-hour basis. Industrial hazardous material teams, private clean-up contractors and mutual aid with other fire departments provide for flexible and rapid mitigation response.

The ESFD is responsible for incident control-and-command, safety or environmental monitoring and if necessary emergency decontamination as well as providing E.M.S. services at an incident. The combination of this industrial and public agency response to incidents has proven to have been effective within the City based upon past incidents and critiques.

B. Testing and Maintenance of Emergency Response Equipment

Scheduled maintenance on all equipment is on a daily or weekly basis and is the responsibility of the Engineer or Captain assigned to the equipment or vehicle. This is defined within the Department's Standard Operating Procedures. Maintenance records are retained in the format of logs kept at each station. Maintenance on special monitoring equipment is performed by the Environmental Safety Division personnel and noted in the equipment records for that device. All calibration, testing, and maintenance on monitoring equipment is based upon manufacturer's recommendations and standard industry practices.

SECTION 2648: INCIDENT CRITIQUE AND FOLLOW-UP

A. Provisions for Critique and Follow-up of Major Incidents

Interagency incident critiques when applicable will be held to provide a means to determine the efficiency of the response efforts and provide methods of improving safety and incident operations. Information from the critique will be compared against procedures outlined within this Area Plan and current departmental operating procedures for validity and corrected wherever deficiencies are found to exist. The critique is held to determine:

- What went wrong?
- What went right?
- What was learned?
- Can operations be improved in the future?
- Should the plan be changed?
- What costs were incurred?
- Gather reports from all involved.

All participants in the critique should be prepared to discuss the incident with an open mind. Each representative should be prepared to give and accept constructive criticism. Feedback concerning inadequacies should be forwarded to the proper agency for development and implementation of suggested changes. To perform the evaluation of the incident response, all reports on the incident will be reviewed. The critique should not be used to make accusations or to lay blame on any one person or agency.

It is the Incident Commander's responsibility to critique every incident with all parties involved to include business and other agencies. Depending upon circumstances, this critique may be done at the incident site or in a more formal meeting at the fire station. All major hazardous material incidents are critiqued and narrative reports are written. Critique and other information relative to the incident are kept within the incident file. Hazardous material incidents are indexed by location, date, and incident name. Violations of law at an incident are noted and an investigation is initiated by the Environmental Safety Division.

Since the ESFD bills the Principal Responsible Party for each hazardous material response, fee-recovery information is collected for every significant incident.

The Fire Chief, Battalion Chief, Environmental Safety Manager and other requested personnel review incidents and critique information for "lessons learned" and Department performance. Incident critique information is used to improve training and response when relevant by incorporating "lessons learned" into Platoon critiques and training programs. Drills and actual incidents provide the best format to improve Departmental response and the El Segundo Fire Department is committed to a program of self-evaluation of incident performance on all levels. Incident critique information is incorporated into the area plan through the annual updates and revisions of El Segundo Fire Department Standard Operating Procedures (Appendix F).

Significant incidents are also discussed at the Beach Cities CAER organization meetings to inform business and other agencies of "lessons learned" relative to a specific event.

B. Follow-Up

Based on the outcome of the critique it should be determined what items need to be checked on and who should conduct the follow-up with respect to the following:

- Recovery of agency costs;
- Enforcement actions if necessary;
- Corrections in plans and procedures;
- Agency responsibilities; and
- Equipment inventory.

REFERENCES

- *Guidelines for approach, recognition, and evaluation of releases and threatened releases by emergency response personnel (19 CCR §2642(a)).*

- *Monitoring and decontamination guidelines for emergency response personnel and equipment (19 CCR §2642(b)).*

- *Procedures to access local, state, and federal funding and emergency response assistance (19 CCR§2643(c)).*

- *Procedures, developed in consultation with the Local Health Officer, to inform medical providers regarding eligibility for reimbursement pursuant to Section 12997.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, where applicable (CCR§2643(d)).*

- *Provisions for access to state approved and permitted hazardous waste disposal facilities and emergency response contractor (19 CCR§2643(e)).*

- *Development of an integrated response management system providing standardized organizational structure, terminology, and procedures for use during any release or threatened release (19 CCR §2643(f)).*

- *Procedures, established in consultation with the County Agricultural Commissioner and the Local Health Officer, with assistance from the Department of Pesticide Regulation, to provide immediate access to pesticide-specific information for responders to pesticide releases (19 CCR§2643(g)).*

- *Site perimeter security procedures for use during a release (19 CCR §2646(a)).*

- *Procedures, established in consultation with the County Agricultural Commissioner and the Local Health Officer, with assistance from the Department of Pesticide Regulation, to provide immediate access to pesticide-specific information for responders to pesticide releases. This information will assist emergency response and emergency medical services personnel in identifying and characterizing any pesticides which have the potential to come into contact with one or more individuals as the result of a pesticide drift exposure incident within the jurisdiction. Access to Pesticide-Specific Information for Responders to Pesticide Releases, Pesticide Drift Protocols – (19CCR 2643(g)).*

- *California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan, revised October 1990, California Office of Emergency Services, Hazardous Material Division.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

CALOES OPTIONAL MODEL REPORTING FORM

AREA PLAN
OPTIONAL - MODEL REPORTING FORM

CHECKLIST for AREA PLAN ELEMENT Reference: **CCR, Title 19, Div 2, Chapt 4**	**ELEMENT LOCATION**	**ELEMENT NOT PROVIDED, JUSTIFICATION ATTACHED**	**PROPOSED DATE FOR COMPLETION**
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Section 2622 – Pesticide Drift Exposure Incident	8-10, 19		
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APPENDIX B

PESTICIDE DRIFT EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND FORMS

Pesticide Drift

Pesticide Drift

At a Glance

- **If people are ill and it is an emergency, call 911.**
- If you believe that drift has occurred and has harmed people, plants, or the environment, call your County Agricultural Commissioner, who will look into your complaint. The number is on the inside back cover of this booklet. You can also get the number by calling DPR's complaint information line, 1-87PestLine (1-877-378-5463).
- Drift can be noticeable as a cloud of pesticide spray or dust, or can be invisible and odorless.
- If you believe you have been exposed to spray drift and have health-related questions, you should contact the doctor or the Poison Control Center, 1-800-222-1222.

If pesticide drift is making people sick, call 911 right away.

We expect pesticides, when applied, to reach a specific target and remain there. That is the goal of all pesticide applications. Application equipment is built for that purpose. It's the focus of applicator training. When a pesticide product goes where it is not needed or wanted, it may endanger the safety and health of people, injure desirable plants and animals, and affect environmental quality.

Scientists recognize that almost every pesticide application produces some amount of drift off the target area. Not all drift may be harmful or illegal. How much a chemical may drift and whether it is harmful depends on such factors as the formulation of the product, the amount used, the application method, the weather, and – most critically – decisions by the applicator.

Drift can occur from residential and household pesticide applications, too. It can even happen indoors.

Because some drift can occur with any application (and may be in amounts too small to affect people or property), the laws focus on preventing substantial drift.

What is pesticide drift?

Drift is the movement of a pesticide through the air away from the intended target. This drift can be in the form of mist, particles, or vapor (gas). It isn't limited to agricultural activities. Drift can occur when a neighbor sprays pesticides in his garden. It can even occur indoors. Air currents created by heating, cooling, and ventilation systems can pick up and spread pesticides you use in your house.

Pesticide drift was originally thought to occur only when applications were not done properly, and pesticide drifted away from the target, harming people or property. Laws and regulations governing pesticide application were written with this kind of illegal, harmful drift in mind.

As we learned more about how chemicals move through air, we found out that pesticides could drift whether or not those using the pesticides are following the rules. As now used, "drift" refers to any off-site movement of a pesticide – not just to illegal applications. Off-site movement often depends on factors like weather, the application site, or the pesticide used. It can happen when traces of pesticide from one or several legal applications accumulate and remain in the surrounding air. The residues in air are usually (but not always) below the level of health concern.

Measuring and evaluating this kind of low-level off-site movement requires scientific monitoring and study, which we at DPR do in collaboration with Cal/EPA's Air Resources Board and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. If we find that drift is harming health, we review the pesticide rules and change them as necessary to protect people. County Agricultural Commissioners enforce these rules.

When does drift occur?

Drift isn't limited to the period during or immediately after an application. It can occur hours or even days later. For ease of explanation in this booklet, we will divide drift into two categories: spray drift, and post-application drift.

"Spray drift" describes drift that occurs during or shortly after the pesticide is applied. It often occurs when wind or application equipment blows the pesticide off the intended site. Spray drift can be in the form of liquid droplets, dust particles (if the pesticide was applied as a dust), or vapor. Vapor can be formed as a liquid or oil dries, or it can be drift of a pesticide that is already a gas (such as a fumigant).

"Post-application drift" occurs after an application is completed. Post-application drift may be the result of an illegal application; for example, an applicator may neglect to follow fumigant application rules. (Fumigant pesticides can escape quickly from application sites and cause problems, resulting in illegal drift.)

On the other hand, post-application drift may also occur with correct applications. Days or even weeks after application, pesticides can evaporate ("volatilize") into a gas. Low levels of pesticides may be carried long distances by air currents.

Vapor drift from a legal pesticide application is sometimes difficult to predict. It depends on factors like what the weather will be even days after the application. Also, some pesticides evaporate more easily than others, as do some different formulations of the same pesticide.

Although some pesticide may move off target in any application, applicators can and must prevent harmful drift.

Why is some drift unavoidable?

The air that surrounds this planet carries vapors and particles long distances. Rain clouds, for example, move with the wind over long distances. Think about how you can smell the disinfectant in your bathroom long after you've cleaned. The same thing happens with pesticides; some amount will drift off target, even though the amount may be very small.

Because pesticides can drift, applicators are legally required to take all possible measures to make sure that any off-site

movement does not reach a level that could harm people or the environment. They must:

- Exercise a high degree of professionalism in making decisions about applications.
- Ensure their equipment and techniques produce a minimum of drift that is below potentially harmful levels.
- Make sure they don't apply pesticides when conditions exist that make drift more likely, for example, when it is too windy.

Because they are gaseous pesticides, fumigants are more volatile and special precautions must be taken to prevent harmful drift, such as these tarps placed over fumigated soil.

Are some pesticides more likely to drift?

Yes. Fumigants are gaseous pesticides used to treat homes, storage bins, and soil before planting. Applicators inject them into soil or release them into buildings. Because they are gases, fumigants move easily through soil and air, and will drift away from where they are applied unless they are confined. Various techniques are used. For example, applicators cover buildings with tarps and seal the edges, to keep the fumigant in the structure. In fields, tarps are placed over the soil to minimize leakage. Over time, the gas slowly releases into the air. Application rules focus on ensuring that the fumigant dissipates slowly so it doesn't build up to harmful levels.

Because they are gases, fumigants are especially volatile. This means they are more likely to drift than other pesticides. Fumigant drift can be a problem during or immediately after application, or days later, particularly if applicators do not pay careful attention to the rules governing fumigant use. That is why fumigants are a major focus of DPR's drift reduction efforts.

Is all drift illegal?

No. Some off-site movement occurs with every application, even if only a few molecules. But to protect people and the environment from harm, California has strict standards concerning drift and many rules limiting applications to minimize drift. Additionally, County Agricultural Commissioners direct significant enforcement activity toward preventing harmful spray drift.

Pesticide laws focus on spray drift that causes harm, or has the potential to do so. The law specifically recognizes that pesticides may drift but says that "substantial" drift is not allowed. The law prohibits applications if there is a reasonable possibility of harm to people or property.

Enforcement specialists from the County Agricultural Commissioner's office look at the facts and circumstances of each incident. If an applicator did not follow the rules, he or she could face fines and other penalties.

Sometimes DPR finds that drift from legal applications poses an unacceptable risk. This kind of drift is not related to whether the application was done correctly but to such things as the chemical properties of the product used, the amount used in an area, and the weather. When we learn about post-application problems resulting from legal uses, we look for the causes of the problem. We then change the rules, as necessary, to keep harmful residues out of the air.

To prevent harmful drift, applicators must evaluate their equipment, the surrounding area, weather conditions, and anything else that may cause problems.

What responsibility do applicators have to prevent drift?

People who are applying pesticides have the primary responsibility for drift management. They must take all reasonable precautions to prevent harmful drift. Spray drift can be illegal if the applicator did not follow the instructions on the label or other requirements, or if the drift causes harm to humans and property, or has the potential to do so.

Preventing harmful exposure to people or property requires that applicators, before using pesticides, evaluate:

- Their equipment.
- The weather.
- The site to be treated.
- The surrounding area to decide the likelihood of harm or damage.

After their evaluation, applicators must use available practices to reduce drift that might otherwise occur. Applicators:

- Must not make an application likely to result in harmful drift.

What are the roles of the Department of Pesticide Regulation and County Agricultural Commissioners regarding drift?

It depends on when the drift occurs in relation to the application, and whether the drift was illegal.

County Agricultural Commissioners:

- Enforce the rules designed to prevent harmful drift.
- Investigate pesticide complaints and take enforcement actions when violations are found.
- Put extra controls on certain pesticides when needed to prevent problems (depending on local conditions; for example, to protect area schools or endangered species habitats).

We at DPR set statewide standards and rules on pesticide use. We also monitor and conduct scientific studies to identify and prevent potentially harmful levels of pesticides in air. When we find problems, we develop additional rules on applications.

- Must not proceed with any action likely to result in the reasonable possibility of contaminating people or interfering with use of neighboring property.

Applicators who do not follow the rules (for example, instructions on the pesticide label or other requirements) will be in violation and may be penalized. Also, if their judgment during an application results in injuries to people, damage to property, or unintended harm to the environment, they will be found in violation and penalized.

What is being done to prevent post-application drift?

Some drift into surrounding air is expected with all pesticide applications. Our job is to make sure that legal applications don't result in pesticide levels in ambient air that pose a risk to health or the environment. If the rules aren't doing that, we change them.

Along with the Air Resources Board, we study pesticides in air next to application sites, as well as in rural communities and cities near agricultural operations. If the studies show that pesticide traces from legal applications accumulate to levels that can harm human health or the environment, we impose extra controls to avoid this harm.

For example, after doing air monitoring, we found that applications of fumigants and certain herbicides could lead to unacceptable post-application drift. Among other changes, we added statewide restrictions on the amount of pesticide that can be applied and acreage that can be treated. We also worked with the County Agricultural Commissioners to develop restrictions that would protect public health while allowing use under specific local conditions.

Application of some pesticides also contributes to the formation of smog, so, along with the Air Resources Board, we are putting controls into place that reduce the contribution of pesticide products to smog.

Reimbursing Medical Costs

(English Version)

Reimbursing Medical Costs of Persons Injured In Pesticide Incidents

Updated April 2019

This law requires violators to pay certain medical costs.

If a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, violators are legally responsible to pay certain medical costs of victims.

A law passed in 2004 placed the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on businesses responsible for the harm. It also increased penalties the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and county agricultural commissioners (CACs) can impose for pesticide violations.

The law was prompted by several incidents in which large numbers of persons living near agricultural fields were made ill by pesticide drift. Many lacked medical insurance, and did not have the means to pay for medical treatment themselves.

DID THIS LAW CHANGE THE ROLE OF PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT?

The law places the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those that are responsible for the harm when they violate pesticide rules.

No. CACs enforce pesticide rules locally and are responsible for investigating pesticide illnesses and incidents in their jurisdictions.

After determining whether pesticide laws or regulations were violated, a CAC has a variety of enforcement options, including administrative civil penalties. The law also increased the level of civil penalty authority for CACs.

The major emphasis of the law involved the responsibility of the violator to pay for medical costs.

Under the law, if a pesticide use violation causes illness or injury, the penalty action a CAC issues will also include a statement notifying the violator of his or her responsibility to pay the uncompensated medical costs of those who suffered acute illness or injury and sought immediate medical treatment (Section 12997.5[a] [b], Food and Agricultural Code [FAC]).

There is no obligation, expectation or authority for the CAC to oversee the reimbursement process.

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› ***After the CAC issues a final enforcement order that includes the statement of a violator's responsibility for reimbursing victims, what happens next?***

After the final enforcement order is issued, the violator has 30 days to submit a written plan to DPR, detailing how unreimbursed medical costs will be paid (FAC 12997.5[c]).

› ***Does the CAC determine what the medical costs are, or who qualifies for reimbursement?***

No. Although the county will probably identify most individuals who were made ill, neither the CAC nor DPR are obligated to determine the amount of uncompensated medical costs, or who qualifies for reimbursement.

The violator is ultimately responsible for covering the costs of those affected.

› ***Who gets the reimbursement?***

The violator must compensate the injured individuals or their medical providers, such as ambulance companies, doctors, and hospitals.

› ***What if the CAC doesn't know the names of everyone who was injured? Can people who come forward later have their medical costs reimbursed?***

Determining the scope of the incident and interviewing victims is part of an investigation. By the time an investigation is complete and an enforcement order issued, the CAC usually has the names of those made ill by the illegal application. The CAC can provide a list to the responsible party as soon as possible.

However, under the law, it is not the responsibility of the CAC to identify all persons entitled to medical reimbursement. If additional individuals who suffered acute illness and sought immediate medical care are identified later, they can contact the violator to claim medical reimbursement.

› ***What happens if a violator refuses to reimburse medical costs as required by law?***

Violators who refuse to comply with their legal responsibility are subject to enforcement actions by DPR as needed. Additionally, the violator may be subject to lawsuits by private individuals.

› ***Investigations usually take several weeks. What happens to victims in the meantime?***

The law strongly encourages the CACs to complete investigations of and take appropriate action on these incidents within 45 days, and DPR will assist the counties in this effort (FAC 12997.5 [g]). Violators would not be responsible under the law to pay for medical costs until they have exhausted due process appeal rights.

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The law defines *acute* illness or injury as "a medical condition that involves a sudden onset of symptoms due to an illness, injury, or other medical problem that required prompt medical attention and that has a limited duration."

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However, the law provides an incentive for persons responsible for the application to pay medical costs **before** an investigation is complete. If the responsible party pays medical costs immediately, the law gives CACs the option of reducing penalties by as much as 50 percent. (FAC 12997.5[g])

However, the amount of a fine reduction does not affect the costs a responsible party must pay in medical expenses.

› *Can victims file a civil suit for damages if they have accepted payment for medical costs?*

Yes. The law says that accepting payment of emergency medical costs does not affect a victim's right to file suit. However, any damages awarded by a court must be reduced by the amount the victim received in medical reim-bursement from the violator. (FAC 12997.5[e])

› *Does the requirement for medical reimbursement apply in all pesticide incidents in which persons are injured?*

No, it applies only to incidents in which pesticides were used **in production of an agricultural commodity**. Furthermore, the medical payment provisions are limited to persons who at the time of exposure were **not** performing work as an employee.

› *What about employees who suffer injuries or illnesses?*

Under pre-existing law, medical costs of employees are already covered by the workers' compensation system. Employers are required to see that they get medical treatment immediately, and costs are covered by the workers' compensation system.

› *The law also increased the maximum penalties. How?*

These provisions of the law are broader than the medical reimbursement requirements. SB 391 authorizes DPR and the CACs to levy a **separate** penalty for **each** person who is injured or made ill by a pesticide violation.

DPR and the CACs had previously been allowed to levy separate penalties only for multiple violations of worker safety regulations—the number of workers injured did not increase the penalty, only the number of code sections violated.

The 2004 law created a one person/one violation provision that applies to violations involving workers as well as victims in non-occupational settings. DPR and CACs have the authority to multiply the amount of the penalty by the number of victims.

What this means is that DPR and the CACs could levy a penalty of up to $5,000 for each person injured

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Uncompensated medical costs **are defined in the law as the cost of care not covered by any other program, such as (but not limited to) medical insurance, the Healthy Families Program, or Medi-Cal. The law specifies that medical expense payments shall not be more than 125% of Medi-Cal reimbursement rates.**

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or made ill as a result of a violation of any pesticide law or regulation, significantly increasing the potential penalties. (FAC 12996.5[b])

› *The law also required development of better response mechanisms for emergency agencies. How will this work?*

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) took the lead on this element of the law. CalEPA worked work with the CACs, local health officers, other local government agencies, and affected community members on "standard protocols"—standardized operating procedures—for pesticide incidents. The goal was to improve procedures used to:

- Request and provide access to pesticide-specific information to help emergency responders identify pesticides involved in a drift incident, as well as appropriate treatments.
- Define specific agency responsibilities and the process for responding to calls, notifying residents, and coordinating evacuation, if needed.
- Establish emergency shelters, if needed.
- Access services in languages known to be spoken in the affected area.
- Ensure access to health care within 24 hours of the exposure and up to a week afterwards.
- Notify medical providers regarding their eligibility for reimbursement under the law.

› *If I have more questions, whom do I ask?*

Contact DPR's chief legal counsel, Daniel Rubin, 916-324-2666, or via email to Daniel.Rubin@cdpr.ca.gov.

DPR and CACs can levy fines up to $5,000 for each person injured or made ill as a result of a violation of any pesticide law or regulation.

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ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) protects human health and the environment by regulating pesticide sales and use and by fostering reduced-risk pest management. DPR's strict oversight includes product evaluation and registration, environmental monitoring, residue testing of fresh produce, and local use enforcement through the county agricultural commissioners. DPR is one of six boards and departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MR/E 0419

Reimbursing Medical Costs

(Spanish Version)

El Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas de California

Reembolso de Gastos Médicos a Personas Lesionadas en Incidentes de Pesticidas

Actualizado abril 2019

Las leyes obligan a los infractores a pagar ciertos gastos médicos

Si una infracción por el uso de pesticidas causa enfermedad o lesión, los infractores son legalmente responsables de cubrir ciertos gastos médicos de las víctimas.

La ley aprobada en 2004 (Proyecto de Ley 391, Florez) coloco firmemente la carga financiera que se ha de pagar por gastos médicos repentinos y urgentes en aquellos negocios que son responsables del daño. También aumento las sanciones que el Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas (DPR por sus siglas en inglés) y los Comisionados Agrícolas de los Condados de California (CACs por sus siglas en inglés) pueden imponer por violar las leyes de pesticidas.

La ley fue una reacción a varios incidentes en los que grandes números de personas que viven cerca de campos agrícolas sufrieron enfermedades debido a deriva de pesticidas. Muchos de ellos no tenían seguro médico, ni contaban con los medios para cubrir por sí mismos un tratamiento médico.

La ley coloca la carga financiera que se ha de pagar por gastos médicos repentinos y urgentes en aquéllos que son responsables del daño cuando violan las leyes de pesticidas.

¿CAMBIO ESTA LEY EL PAPEL DEL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS LEYES DE PESTICIDAS?

No. Los CACs hacen cumplir las leyes localmente y son responsables de investigar las enfermedades y los incidentes causados por pesticidas en sus jurisdicciones.

Después de determinar si las leyes de pesticidas fueron o no violadas, un CAC tiene una variedad de opciones para hacer cumplir la ley, incluyendo sanciones civiles administrativas. La ley también aumenta el nivel de autoridad a los CACs para sancionar civilmente.

El principal énfasis de la ley compromete la responsabilidad del infractor a cubrir los gastos médicos.

Bajo la ley, si la violación del uso de un pesticida causa enfermedad o lesión, la sanción que un CAC emita tam-bién incluirá un comunicado notificando al infractor sobre su responsabilidad de cubrir los gastos médicos no recompensados, a quienes sufrieron una lesión o enfermedad aguda (corto plazo, repentina) y que buscaron tratamiento médico inmediato Sección 12997.5[a] [b], Código de Alimentos y Agricultura [FAC]).

No existe obligación, ni expectativa o autoridad para que el CAC supervise el procedimiento de reembolso.

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› *¿Qué pasa después que el CAC emita una orden final de cumplimiento de ley que incluya un comunicado de la responsabilidad del infractor en hacer el reembolso a las víctimas?*

Después que sea emitida la orden final de cumplimiento de ley, el infractor tiene 30 días para presentar un plan por escrito al DPR, en el cual da los detalles de como serán cubiertos los gastos médicos no recompensados (FAC 12997.5[c]).

› *¿Determina el CAC cuáles son los gastos médicos o quién califica para el reembolso?*

No. Aunque el condado probablemente identifique a la mayoría de los individuos que se enferman, ni el CAC ni el DPR, están obligados a determinar el monto de los gastos médicos no recompensados o de quién califica para el reembolso.

En última instancia, el infractor es responsable de cubrir los gastos de quienes resultaron afectados.

› *¿Quién obtiene el reembolso?*

El infractor tiene que recompensar a los individuos que resultaron lesionados o a los proveedores médicos, tales como las compañías de ambulancias, los doctores y los hospitales.

› *¿Y si el CAC desconoce los nombres de todos los lesionados? ¿La gente que se presenta después, puede recibir el reembolso de sus gastos médicos?*

Parte de la investigación es determinar el alcance del incidente y entrevistar a las víctimas. Para cuando la investigación se haya completado y la orden final de cumplimiento de ley haya sido emitida, generalmente el CAC cuenta con los nombres de quienes se enfermaron debido a la aplicación ilegal. Tan pronto como sea posible, el CAC puede proporcionar una lista a la parte responsable.

Sin embargo, bajo la ley, el CAC no es responsable de identificar a todas las personas que tienen derecho al reembolso médico.

Si más adelante se identifican a otros individuos que sufrieron una enfermedad aguda y que buscaron tratamiento médico inmediato, ellos pueden comunicarse con el infractor para reclamar el reembolso médico.

› *¿Qué pasa si un infractor se niega a reembolsar los gastos médicos como lo exige la ley?*

Los infractores que se nieguen a cumplir con su responsabilidad legal, están sujetos a medidas judiciales por parte del DPR, según se requiera. Además, el infractor puede estar sujeto a demandas legales por parte de particulares.

› *Las investigaciones normalmente tardan varias semanas. ¿Qué les pasa a las víctimas mientras tanto?*

La ley aconseja fuertemente a los CACs a que completen las investigaciones y a tomar las medidas necesarias respecto a estos incidentes dentro de un periodo de 45 días, siendo los condados apoyados en su esfuerzo por el DPR (FAC 12997.5 [g]).

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La ley define enfermedad o lesión *aguda* como "una condición médica que trae consigo la aparición repentina de síntomas debido a una enfermedad, lesión u otro problema médico que requirió una pronta atención médica y que tiene una duración limitada."

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Bajo la ley, los infractores no son responsables de cubrir los gastos médicos hasta que se haya agotado el debido proceso de sus derechos de apelación.

Sin embargo, la ley proporciona un incentivo a las personas que cubren los gastos médicos **antes** que se termine la investigación. Si la parte responsable cubre los gastos médicos inmediata-mente, la ley le da a los CACs la opción de reducir las sanciones hasta en 50 por ciento (FAC 12997.5[g])

No obstante, el monto de la reducción de una multa no afecta los costos que la parte responsable debe cubrir por gastos médicos.

› ***¿ Pueden las víctimas entablar una demanda civil por daños si aceptan el pago de los gastos médicos?***

Si. La ley dice que el aceptar el pago de gastos médicos de emergencia no afecta el derecho de la víctima a entablar una demanda. Sin embargo, cualquier daño otorgado por un tribunal deberá reducir el monto (cantidad) que la víctima recibió en el reembolso médico de parte del infractor (FAC 12997.5[e]).

› ***¿La disposición para el reembolso médico se aplica a <u>todos</u> los incidentes de pesticidas en los cuales las personas resultan lesionadas?***

No, únicamente se aplica a incidentes en los cuales se usaron pesticidas **en la producción de un producto agrícola**. Además, las disposiciones de pagos médicos están limitadas a personas quienes en el momento de exponerse no estaban trabajando como empleados.

› ***¿Qué hay con respecto a los empleados que sufren lesiones o enfermedades?***

De acuerdo a la ley preexistente, los gastos médicos de los empleados ya están cubiertos por el sistema de compensación de los trabajadores. Éstas disposiciones no se afectan con la ley. Los trabajadores que resulten lesionados siguen el mismo procedimiento que antes: se requiere que los empleadores vean que los trabajadores obtengan tratamiento médico inmediatamente y que los gastos sean cubiertos por el sistema de compensaciones de los trabajadores.

› ***La ley también aumentó las sanciones máximas. ¿Cómo?***

Estas disposiciones de ley son más amplias que los requerimientos del reembolso médico. SB 391 autoriza al DPR y a los CACs a imponer una sanción por **separado** por **cada** persona que se lesione o que se enferme, debido a que se violó la ley de pesticidas.

El DPR y los CACs tenían previamente la autorización para imponer sanciones por separado únicamente por infracciones múltiples de las reglamentaciones de seguridad del trabajador — el número de trabajadores lesionados no aumentaba la sanción, solo el número de secciones del código que se infraccionó.

Ahora, la disposición de una infracción/una persona se aplica a infracciones que involucran a trabajadores como también a víctimas en un marco no laboral. El DPR y los CACs cuentan con la autoridad para multiplicar el monto de la sanción por el número

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Los gastos médicos no recompensados son definidos por la ley como el costo de la atención no cubierto por ningún otro programa, tales como (pero no limitado a) el seguro médico, el Programa Familias Sanas o Medi-Cal. La ley especifica que los pagos por gastos médicos no deberán ser más del 125% de las tasas de reembolso de Medi-Cal.

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de las víctimas. Esto quiere decir que el DPR y los CACs pueden imponer una sanción de hasta $5,000 por cada persona lesionada o que se enfermó como resultado de una infracción a la ley o reglamentación de pesticidas, aumentando significativamente las sanciones potenciales. (FAC 12996.5[b])

› *La ley también requiere un desarrollo de mejores mecanismos de respuesta para las agencias de emergencia. ¿Cómo funcionará esto?*

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California (CalEPA) va a la vanguardia en este componente de la ley. En el siguiente año, CalEPA trabajará con los Comisionados Agrícolas de los Condados de California, los oficiales de la salud locales, otras agencias gubernamentales locales y con los miembros de la comunidad afectada en la norma de protocolos — procedimientos operativos normalizados para los incidentes de pesticidas. El objetivo será mejorar los procedimientos que se usan para:

- Solicitar y proporcionar acceso a información específica de los pesticidas, para ayudar al personal de rescate a identificar los pesticidas que se encuentran en un incidente causado por una deriva, al igual que sus tratamientos adecuados.
- Definir las responsabilidades específicas de las agencias y el procedimiento para responder a las llamadas, notificar a los resi-dentes y coordinar la evacuación, si fuese necesario.
- Establecer albergues de emergen-cia, si fuesen necesarios.
- Dar acceso a los servicios en los idiomas que se hablan en el área afectada.
- Garantizar el acceso a la atención médica dentro de las primeras 24 horas y hasta una semana después de haber sido expuesto.
- Notificar a los proveedores médicos respecto a su elegibilidad para recibir reembolso bajo la nueva ley.

› *Si tengo más preguntas, ¿a quién me dirijo?*

Comuníquese con el director de asesoría legal del DPR, Daniel Rubin, 916-324-2666, ó vía correo electrónico a Daniel.Rubin@cdpr.ca.gov.

DPR y los CACs pueden imponer multas de hasta $5,000 por cada persona lesionada en incidentes anteriores.

Department of Pesticide Regulation
1001 I Street
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812

www.cdpr.ca.gov

ACERCA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE REGLAMENTACIÓN DE PESTICIDAS

El Departamento de Reglamentación de Pesticidas (DPR) protege la salud humana y el ambiente reglamentando las ventas de pesticidas y su uso y fomentando el manejo de pestes con riesgo reducido. La administración estricta del DPR incluye la evaluación y registro de producto, monitoreo ambiental, exámenes de residuos en la de frutas y verduras fresca y el uso local del cumplimiento de leyes de pesticidas a través de los comisionados agrícolas del condado. El DPR es uno de seis consejos y departamentos dentro de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.

Inspection Forms

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

PESTICIDE PRE-APPLICATION SITE INSPECTION

PR-ENF-102 (EST. 3/03)

INSPECTING COUNTY

PROPERTY OPERATOR INSPECTED | TELEPHONE NUMBER

MAILING ADDRESS

PROPERTY LOCATION | PERMIT / OPERATOR ID NUMBER

PEST CONTROL BUSINESS | COMMODITY / SITE

METHOD OF APPLICATION | SITE ID NUMBER

☐ AERIAL ☐ GROUND ☐ CHEMIGATION ☐ OTHER_____

WRITTEN RECOMMENDATION (12004) REQUESTED ☐ YES ☐ NO PROVIDED ☐ YES ☐ NO

WRITTEN RECOMMENDATION REVIEWED ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

WRITTEN RECOMMENDATION (12003) COMPLETE ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

REQUIREMENTS	Section	COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
1. Notice of Intent Complete / Consistent with Permit	**6434**			
2. Proposed Application Complies with Permit Conditions	**12973**			
3. Environmental Conditions Consistent with Permit NOI	**6428(c)**			
TOTAL	TOTAL			

PCA RECOMMENDATION NUMBER | PCA REGISTERED IN COUNTY (12002) ☐ YES ☐ NO

PCA NAME | PCA LICENSE NUMBER

PCA EMPLOYER

N / W / TREATMENT AREA / E / S

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

PESTICIDE NAME / MANUFACTURER	LABEL REGISTRATION #	SIGNAL WORD	FORM	RATE	DILUTION

Remarks: Include a detailed description of noncompliances.

INSPECTOR *Print Name* | *Signature* | TIME AND DATE INSPECTED

INSPECTION ACKNOWLEDGED BY *Print Name* | *Signature* | DATE ACKNOWLEDGED

Distribution: White - County Pink - Inspector Goldenrod - Firm/Person Inspected

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

COMMODITY FUMIGATION USE MONITORING INSPECTION

PR-ENF-105 (EST. 3/03)

IS THIS A FOLLOW-UP INSPECTION? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Check one below & list serial # of **original** inspection
☐ COMPLETE
☐ PARTIAL - Do not count on PRAMR (Report 5)
SERIAL # _____

105- _____
INSPECTING COUNTY

FIRM INSPECTED	BUSINESS TYPE ☐ Prod Ag or ☐ Property Operator - ☐ Other	PERMIT / OPERATOR ID # ☐ N/R _____ or ☐ UNL
FIRM MAILING ADDRESS	☐ Pest Control Business - ☐ Prod Ag or ☐ Other ☐ Structural Pest Control Business	BUSINESS LICENSE / REG # _____ or ☐ UNL
PERSON INSPECTED	LICENSE NUMBER _____ ☐ N/R ☐ QAL ☐ PAC ☐ OPR ☐ FR ☐ UNL	TELEPHONE NUMBER
PROPERTY OPERATOR	FUMIGATION METHOD	COMMODITY / SITE
PROPERTY LOCATION	BUFFER ZONES ☐ TREATMENT ☐ AERATION DISTANCE: _____	SITE ID NUMBER
ADJACENT ENVIRONMENT (N) (S) (E) (W)	SUPERVISOR INTERVIEWED ☐ YES ☐ NO	WIND VELOCITY _____ DIRECTION _____ to _____

HANDLER'S NAME / # INTERVIEWED	ACTIVITY	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WORN

PESTICIDE NAME / MANUFACTURER	LABEL REGISTRATION NUMBER	SIGNAL WORD	FORM	RATE

REQUIREMENTS	Section	COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
1. PCB Registered in County	11732			
2. Registered Label Available at Use Site	6602			
3. Notice of Intent Submitted	6434			
4. Restricted Materials Use Supervised	6406			
5. Complies with Permit Conditions	12973			
6. Labeling - Aeration / Reentry	12973			
7. Labeling - Site / Rate / Buffers / Other	12973			
8. Labeling - Personal Protective Equipment	12973			
9. Regs. - Personal Protective Equipment	6738			
10. Suitable Methods / Manner / Climate	6600			
11. Accurate Measurement	6604			
12. Protection of Persons / Animals / Property	6614			
13. Handler(s) Trained	6724			
14. Emergency Medical Care, Posting	6726			
15. Decontamination Facility	6734			
16. Emp. Exposure > PEL Respiratory PPE Provided	6780 (a,c)			
17. SCBA Worn / Cont. Monitoring / Plan Followed	6780 (b,c)			

REQUIREMENTS (Continued)	Section	COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
18. Accident Response Plan at Worksite	6780 (d)			
19. Two Trained Employees	6782(a)			
20. Trained Person Present (Solid Fumigant)	6782(a)(1)			
21. Warning Signs Posted, Required Info	6782(c)			
22. Treated Area / Products Managed	6782(f)			
23. MB and/or Pic - Properly Enclosed Space	6452(a)			
24. MB and/or Pic - Site/Chamber Posted/Attended	6452(b)			
25. Equipment Registered	11732			
26. Equipment Identified	6630			
27. Containers Secure and Under Control	6670			
28. Pesticide Containers Properly Labeled	6676			
29. Proper Containers	6680			
30. Proper Pesticide Transport	6682			
TOTAL	TOTAL			

COMPLIANCE ACTIONS:

Follow-up Required	☐ YES	☐ NO
Cease and Desist Order 11897/13102	☐ YES	☐ NO
Stop Work Order 11737	☐ YES	☐ NO
Correct Noncompliances By:		

DECONTAMINATION FACILITY: (Item 15)

Decontamination Facility	☐ YES	☐ NO
Sufficient Water Available	☐ YES	☐ NO
Sufficient Soap Available	☐ YES	☐ NO
Sufficient Single Use Towels	☐ YES	☐ NO
Extra Coveralls	☐ YES	☐ NO

VIOLATION NOTICE # _____ ☐ YES ☐ NO

VIOLATION NOTICE # _____ ☐ YES ☐ NO

Remarks: Include a detailed description of noncompliances.

INSPECTOR *Print Name*	*Signature*	TIME AND DATE INSPECTED
INSPECTION ACKNOWLEDGED BY: ☐ Employee ☐ Owner *Print Name*	*Signature*	DATE ACKNOWLEDGED

Distribution: White - County Canary - DPR Pink - Inspector Goldenrod - Firm/Person Inspected

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

FIELD FUMIGATION USE MONITORING INSPECTION

PR-ENF-106 (EST. 3/03)

IS THIS A FOLLOW-UP INSPECTION? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Check one below & list serial # of **original** inspection
☐ COMPLETE
☐ PARTIAL - Do not count on PRAMR (Report 5)
SERIAL # _____

106-

_____
INSPECTING COUNTY

FIRM INSPECTED	BUSINESS TYPE ☐ Prod Ag or ☐ Property Operator - ☐ Other	PERMIT / OPERATOR ID # _____ ☐ N/R or ☐ UNL
FIRM MAILING ADDRESS	☐ Pest Control Business - ☐ Prod Ag or ☐ Other	BUSINESS LICENSE # _____ or ☐ UNL
PERSON INSPECTED	LICENSE NUMBER _____ ☐ N/R ☐ QAL ☐ QAC ☐ PAC ☐ UNL	TELEPHONE NUMBER
PROPERTY OPERATOR	FUMIGATION METHOD	COMMODITY/SITE
PROPERTY LOCATION	BUFFER ZONES INNER _____ OUTER _____	SITE ID NUMBER
SUPERVISOR INTERVIEWED ☐ YES ☐ NO	METHOD OF APPLICATION ☐ GROUND ☐ CHEMIGATION	WIND VELOCITY _____ DIRECTION _____ to _____

ADJACENT ENVIRONMENT
(N) (S) (E) (W)

HANDLER'S NAME / # INTERVIEWED_____	ACTIVITY	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WORN

PESTICIDE NAME / MANUFACTURER	LABEL REGISTRATION NUMBER	SIGNAL WORD	FORMULATION	RATE	DILUTION

REQUIREMENTS	Section	COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
1. PCB Registered in County	11732			
2. Reg'd Label Available at Use Site	6602			
3. Notice of Intent Submitted	6434			
4. Restricted Materials Use Supervised	6406			
5. Complies with Permit Conditions	12973			
6. Labeling - Aeration / Reentry	12973			
7. Labeling - Site/Rate/Buffers/Other	12973			
8. Labeling - Personal Prot. Equipt.	12973			
9. Coveralls, "Danger / Warning"	6736(c)			
10. Regs. - Personal Prot. Equipt.	6738			
11. Suitable Methods / Manner / Climate	6600			
12. Accurate Measurement	6604			
13. Protection of Persons / Animals / Property	6614			
14. Handler(s) Trained	6724			
15. Emergency Med. Care, Posting	6726			
16. Employee - Working Alone, "Danger"	6730			
17. Decon. Facility / Eyewash Available	6734			
18. Field Postings	6776			
19. Gas Concentration Controlled & Monitored	6780(a,b)			
20. Accident Response Plan at Worksite	6780(d)			

REQUIREMENTS (Continued)	Section	COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
21. Equipment Registered	11732			
22. Equipment Identified	6630			
23. Equipment Safe to Operate	6600(a)			
24. Backflow Prevention - Airgap	6610			
25. Cover/Shut Off/Sight Gauge > 49 Gal	6742			
26. Closed System Used / Meets Criteria	6746			
27. Containers Secure/Under Control	6670			
28. Pesticide Containers Properly Labeled	6676			
29. Proper Pesticide Transport	6682			
30. MB - Worksite Plan	6450			
31. MB - Notification	6450.1			
32. MB - Buffer Zone Reqs	6450.2			
33. MB - Fumigation Methods	6450.3			
34. MB - Prop. Encl. Spaces/Posted	6452			
35. MB - Posting	6784(a)			
36. MB - 2 Trained Employees / Work Hours	6784(b)			
TOTAL	TOTAL			

COMPLIANCE ACTIONS:

Follow-up Required	☐ YES	☐ NO
Cease and Desist Order 11897/13102	☐ YES	☐ NO
Stop Work Order 11737	☐ YES	☐ NO
Correct Noncompliances By:		

DECONTAMINATION FACILITY: (Item 17)

Decontamination Facility within 1/4 Mile	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ N/A
Sufficient Water Available	☐ YES	☐ NO	
Sufficient Soap Available	☐ YES	☐ NO	
Sufficient Single Use Towels	☐ YES	☐ NO	
Extra Coveralls	☐ YES	☐ NO	

VIOLATION NOTICE # _____ ☐ YES ☐ NO

Remarks: Include a detailed description of noncompliances.

INSPECTOR *Print Name*	*Signature*	TIME AND DATE INSPECTED
INSPECTION ACKNOWLEDGED BY ☐ Employee ☐ Owner *Print Name*	*Signature*	DATE ACKNOWLEDGED

Distribution: White - County Canary - DPR Pink - Inspector Goldenrod - Firm/Person Inspected

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

FIELD WORKER SAFETY INSPECTION

PR-ENF-103 (EST. 3/03)

103-

IS THIS A FOLLOW-UP INSPECTION? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Check one below & list serial # of **original** inspection
☐ COMPLETE
☐ PARTIAL - Do not count on PRAMR (Report 5)
SERIAL # _____

INSPECTING COUNTY

FIRM / PERSON INSPECTED (Check one) ☐ FLC ☐ GROWER ☐ OTHER	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SITE ID NUMBER
FIRM MAILING ADDRESS	PERMIT / OPERATOR ID NUMBER	COMMODITY / SITE
PROPERTY OPERATOR	ADJACENT ENVIRONMENT (N)	(S)
PROPERTY LOCATION	(E)	(W)
SUPERVISOR INTERVIEWED ☐YES ☐NO		

WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD ELEMENTS

Notice of Application within 1/4 Mile ☐YES ☐NO ☐N/A ☐NOT INSPECTED	App. Specific Info. (Prop Operator) ☐YES ☐NO ☐N/A ☐NOT INSPECTED
Date of Application:	REI Expired: ☐ YES ☐ NO
Approximate Number of Fieldworkers:	Approximate Field Size:
Number of Fieldworkers Interviewed:	Fieldworkers Activity:

PESTICIDE NAME / MANUFACTURER	LABEL REGISTRATION NUMBER	SIGNAL WORD	REI

Early Entry Personal Protective Equipment Worn

HANDS
- ☐ Cloth/Leather Gloves
- ☐ Chemical Resistant Gloves
- ☐ Other _____
- ☐ None

EYES
- ☐ Safety Glasses
- ☐ Goggles
- ☐ Faceshield
- ☐ Eye/Sun Glasses
- ☐ None

INHALATION
- ☐ Dust Mask
- ☐ 1/2 Face Respirator
- ☐ Full Face Respirator
- ☐ SCBA
- ☐ None

OTHER
- ☐ Work Clothes
- ☐ Chemical Resistant Clothes
- ☐ Chemical Resistant Boots
- ☐ Head Covering
- ☐ Shoes and Socks
- ☐ Other _____

REQUIREMENTS	Section	COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
1. FLC Registered #_____	(LC) 1695			
2. Labeling - Personal Protective Equipment	12973			
3. Hazard Communication A-9	6761			
4. Field Work during Pesticide Application	6762			
5. Field Worker Training	6764			
6. Emergency Medical Care Knowledge	6766			
7. Decontamination Facility	6768			
8. Field Entry after Pesticide Application	6770			
9. Early Entry Requirements	6771			

REQUIREMENTS (Continued)	Section	COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
Items Specific to Property Operators				
10. Posting Compliance	6776			
11. Greenhouse Ventilation Criteria	6769			
TOTAL	TOTAL			

COMPLIANCE ACTIONS:

Follow-up Required	☐ YES	☐ NO
Cease and Desist Order 11897/13102	☐ YES	☐ NO
Hazardous Area 6706	☐ YES	☐ NO
Correct Noncompliances By:		

VIOLATION NOTICE # _____ ☐ YES ☐ NO

DECONTAMINATION FACILITY: (Item 7 or 9)

Decontamination Facility within 1/4 Mile	☐ YES	☐ NO	
Sufficient Water Available	☐ YES	☐ NO	
Sufficient Soap Available	☐ YES	☐ NO	
Sufficient Single Use Towels or Clean Towels (6771)	☐ YES	☐ NO	
Eyewash, 1 Pint each (Early Entry) (6771)	☐ YES	☐ NO	☐ N/A

Remarks: Include a detailed description of noncompliances.

INSPECTOR *Print Name*	*Signature*	TIME AND DATE INSPECTED
INSPECTION ACKNOWLEDGED BY *Print Name*	*Signature*	DATE ACKNOWLEDGED

Distribution: White - County Canary - DPR Pink - Inspector Goldenrod - Firm/Person Inspected

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION

PESTICIDE USE MONITORING INSPECTION

PR-ENF-104 (REV. 11/06)

IS THIS A FOLLOW-UP INSPECTION? ☐ YES ☐ NO
Check one below & list serial # of **original** inspection
☐ COMPLETE
☐ PARTIAL - Do not count on PRAMR (Report 5)
SERIAL # _____

104-

INSPECTING COUNTY _____

FIRM INSPECTED	BUSINESS TYPE ☐Prod Ag or ☐Property Operator - ☐Other	PERMIT / OPERATOR ID # ☐N/R or ☐UNL
FIRM MAILING ADDRESS	☐Pest Control Business - ☐Prod Ag or ☐Other ☐Maintenance Gardener	BUSINESS LICENSE # ☐N/R or ☐UNL
PERSON INSPECTED	LICENSE NUMBER ☐N/R ☐QAL ☐QAC ☐PAC ☐JP ☐AP ☐UNL	TELEPHONE NUMBER
PROPERTY OPERATOR	COMMODITY / SITE	WIND VELOCITY Direction to
PROPERTY LOCATION / SITE ID	METHOD OF APPLICATION: ☐AERIAL ☐GROUND ☐HAND HELD ☐CHEMIGATION ☐OTHER	
ADJACENT ENVIRONMENT (N) (S) (E) (W)	SUPERVISOR	INTERVIEWED ☐YES ☐NO

HANDLER'S NAME / # INTERVIEWED	ACTIVITY	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WORN	EQUIPMENT USED

PESTICIDE NAME / MANUFACTURER	LABEL REGISTRATION NUMBER	SIGNAL WORD	FORMULATION	RATE	DILUTION

A. APPLICATION COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A	REQUIREMENTS	Section	B. MIX/LOAD COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
			1. PCB Registered in the County	11732			
			2. Reg'd Label Available at Use Site	6602			
			3. Notice of Intent Submitted	6434			
			4. Restricted Material Use Sup.	6406			
			5. Complies with Permit Cond.	12973			
			6. Labeling-Site/Rate/Other	12973			
			7. Labeling - Personal Prot. Equipt.	12973			
			8. Coveralls, "Danger/Warning"	6736			
			9. Regs. - Personal Prot. Equipt.	6738			
			10. Suitable Methods/Manner/Climate	6600			
			11. Accurate Measurement	6604			
			12. Prot. of Persons/Animals/Prop.	6614			
			13. Handler(s) Trained	6724			
			14. Emergency Med. Care Posting	6726			
			15. Emp. Working Alone, "Danger"	6730			
			16. Decontamination Facility, Site	6734			
			17. Eyewash Immediately Available	6734(c)			

A. APPLICATION COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A	REQUIREMENTS (Continued)	Section	B. MIX/LOAD COMPLIANCE YES	NO	N/A
			18. Field Postings	6776			
			19. Equipment Registered	11732			
			20. Equipment Identified	6630			
			21. Equipment Safe to Operate	6600(a)			
			22. Backflow Prevention - Airgap	6610			
			23. Containers Secure/Under Control	6670			
			24. Pest. Containers Properly Labeled	6676			
			25. Service Container Labeling	6678			
			26. Proper Containers	6680			
			27. Proper Pesticide Transport	6682			
			28. Containers Properly Rinsed	6684			
			29. Cover/Shut Off/Sight Gauge >49G	6742			
			30. Closed System Used / Meets Criteria	6746			
			Total	Total			

COMPLIANCE ACTIONS:

Follow-up Required	☐ YES	☐ NO
Cease and Desist Order 11897/13102	☐ YES	☐ NO
Stop Work Order 11737	☐ YES	☐ NO
Correct Noncompliances By:		

DECONTAMINATION FACILITY: (Item 16)

Decontamination Facility	☐ YES	☐ NO
Sufficient Water Available	☐ YES	☐ NO
Sufficient Soap Available	☐ YES	☐ NO
Sufficient Single Use Towels	☐ YES	☐ NO
Extra Coveralls	☐ YES	☐ NO

VIOLATION NOTICE # _____ ☐ YES ☐ NO

VIOLATION NOTICE # _____ ☐ YES ☐ NO

Remarks: Include a detailed description of noncompliances.

INSPECTOR *Print Name*	*Signature*	TIME AND DATE INSPECTED
INSPECTION ACKNOWLEDGED BY ☐ Employee ☐ Owner *Print Name*	*Signature*	DATE ACKNOWLEDGED

Distribution: White - County Canary - DPR Pink - Inspector Goldenrod - Firm/Person Inspected

APPENDIX C

PIPELINE DATA

Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Data

HL1. Abandoned Liquid Pipeline 2793

99999

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	LAX JET FUEL
SUBSYSTEM NAME	M-141 ABND TORRANCE - LAX - 3
PIPELINE ID	2793
MILES	0.31
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Liquid
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	05/03/2011
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

HL2. Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC, Non-HVL Product Pipeline 1998_26

31684

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	31684
OPERATOR NAME	PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC
SYSTEM NAME	8 IN LAX TURBINE FUEL
SUBSYSTEM NAME	LARW/LAX
PIPELINE ID	1998_26
MILES	17.64
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	02/22/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Todd
LAST NAME	Tullio
TITLE	Manager, DOT Compliance
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 765-1636
EMAIL	Todd.L.Tullio@p66.com
ADDRESS	2331 Citywest Blvd HQ-08-S820-05
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77043

HL3. Chevron Pipe Line Co, Jet Fuel Pipeline CAL0304

2731

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	2731
OPERATOR NAME	CHEVRON PIPE LINE CO
SYSTEM NAME	CUSA P/LS-CO. CALIF. PRODUCTS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	EL SEGUNDO - LAX
PIPELINE ID	CAL0304
MILES	2.15
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	JET FUEL
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/11/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Garrett
LAST NAME	Parker
TITLE	Regulatory Assurance Specialist
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 854-4596
EMAIL	PARKERG@chevron.com
ADDRESS	1500 Lousiana
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

HL4. Crimson Pipeline L.P., Crude Oil Pipeline 334

32103

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	32103
OPERATOR NAME	CRIMSON PIPELINE L.P.
SYSTEM NAME	VENTURA 10-INCH SYSTEM
SUBSYSTEM NAME	VENTURA 10-INCH CRUDE PIPELINE
PIPELINE ID	334
MILES	48.02
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Crude Oil
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/14/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Mike
LAST NAME	Romley
TITLE	Operations DIrector
ENTITY	
PHONE	(661) 343-3218
EMAIL	rjromley@crimsonpl.com
ADDRESS	2459 Redondo Ave.
CITY	Long Beach
STATE	CA
ZIP	90755

HL5. Abandoned Liquid Pipeline 2792

99999

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	LAX JET FUEL
SUBSYSTEM NAME	M-141 IDLE TORRANCE - LAX - 2
PIPELINE ID	2792
MILES	0.34
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Liquid
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	12/31/2017
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

HL6. Shell Pipeline Co., L.P., Jet Fuel Pipeline 255

31174

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	31174
OPERATOR NAME	SHELL PIPELINE CO., L.P.
SYSTEM NAME	LOS ANGELES AIRPORT PRODUCTS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	255 - 8IN LOS ANGELES AIRPORT P...
PIPELINE ID	255
MILES	18.97
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	JET FUEL
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/15/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Pratik
LAST NAME	Bhakta
TITLE	Regulatory Engineer
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 762-2782
EMAIL	pratik.bhakta@shell.com
ADDRESS	P.O. BOX 2648
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77252

HL7. Chevron Pipe Line Co, Fuel Gasoline Pipeline CAG3091

2731

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	2731
OPERATOR NAME	CHEVRON PIPE LINE CO
SYSTEM NAME	CUSA P/LS-CO. CALIF. PRODUCTS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	EL SEGUNDO - VAN NUYS PRODU...
PIPELINE ID	CAG3091
MILES	0.60
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	FUEL GASOLINE, UNKNOWN GRADE
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (unfilled)
REVISION DATE	06/11/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Garrett
LAST NAME	Parker
TITLE	Regulatory Assurance Specialist
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 854-4596
EMAIL	PARKERG@chevron.com
ADDRESS	1500 Lousiana
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

HL8. Plains Marketing, L.P. Crude Oil Pipeline 12793

26085

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	26085
OPERATOR NAME	PLAINS MARKETING, L.P.
SYSTEM NAME	PLAINS WEST COAST TERMINALS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	LINE 521 & 522
PIPELINE ID	12793
MILES	6.95
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Crude Oil
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	CRUDE OIL
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/15/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	BRYAN
LAST NAME	FERGUSON
TITLE	MGR GIS/DATA INTEGRATION
ENTITY	
PHONE	(713) 646-4308
EMAIL	bcferguson@paalp.com
ADDRESS	333 CLAY STREET SUITE 1600
CITY	HOUSTON
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

HL9. Chevron Pipe Line Co, Gasoline, Diesel, And/Or Jet Pipeline CAL0313

2731

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	2731
OPERATOR NAME	CHEVRON PIPE LINE CO
SYSTEM NAME	CUSA P/LS-CO. CALIF. PRODUCTS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	EL SEGUNDO - WATSON 20IN PRO...
PIPELINE ID	CAL0313
MILES	13.32
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	GASOLINE, DIESEL AND/OR JET
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/11/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Garrett
LAST NAME	Parker
TITLE	Regulatory Assurance Specialist
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 854-4596
EMAIL	PARKERG@chevron.com
ADDRESS	1500 Lousiana
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

HL10. Chevron Pipe Line Co, Jet Fuel Pipeline CAL0346-3

2731

Attribute	Value
– Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	2731
OPERATOR NAME	CHEVRON PIPE LINE CO
SYSTEM NAME	CUSA P/LS-CO. CALIF. PRODUCTS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	EL SEGUNDO - SAN PEDRO
PIPELINE ID	CAL0346-3
MILES	9.38
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	JET FUEL
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (unfilled)
REVISION DATE	06/11/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
– Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Garrett
LAST NAME	Parker
TITLE	Regulatory Assurance Specialist
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 854-4596
EMAIL	PARKERG@chevron.com
ADDRESS	1500 Lousiana
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

HL11. Abandoned Liquid Pipeline 2790

99999

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	LAX JET FUEL
SUBSYSTEM NAME	M-141 IDLE LATERAL FLYING TIGE...
PIPELINE ID	2790
MILES	0.06
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Liquid
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	12/31/2017
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

HL12. Abandoned Liquid Pipeline 10868

99999

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	LAX JET FUEL
SUBSYSTEM NAME	M-141 IDLE LATERAL FLYING TIGE...
PIPELINE ID	10868
MILES	0.05
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Liquid
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	12/31/2017
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

HL13. Torrance Pipeline Company LLC, TFA1 Jet Fuel Pipeline 5438

39535

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	39535
OPERATOR NAME	TORRANCE PIPELINE COMPANY LLC
SYSTEM NAME	LAX JET FUEL
SUBSYSTEM NAME	M-141 TORRANCE - LAX (LAXFUEL...
PIPELINE ID	5438
MILES	9.78
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	TFA1 JET FUEL
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/05/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Thomas
LAST NAME	McLane
TITLE	Director, Logistics Regulatory Complia...
ENTITY	
PHONE	(281) 602-4224
EMAIL	Thomas.McLane@pbfenergy.com
ADDRESS	1330 Lake Robbins Drive 300
CITY	The Woodlands
STATE	TX
ZIP	77380

HL14. Shell Pipeline Co., L.P., Non-HVL Product Pipeline 78

31174

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	31174
OPERATOR NAME	SHELL PIPELINE CO., L.P.
SYSTEM NAME	VENTURA PRODUCTS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	78 - 6IN|8IN VENTURA PRODUCTS ...
PIPELINE ID	78
MILES	2.92
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	MULTIPLE PRODUCTS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/15/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Pratik
LAST NAME	Bhakta
TITLE	Regulatory Engineer
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 762-2782
EMAIL	pratik.bhakta@shell.com
ADDRESS	P.O. BOX 2648
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77252

HL15. Shell Pipeline Co., L.P., Non-HVL Product Pipeline 78

31174

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	31174
OPERATOR NAME	SHELL PIPELINE CO., L.P.
SYSTEM NAME	VENTURA PRODUCTS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	78 - 6IN|8IN VENTURA PRODUCTS ...
PIPELINE ID	78
MILES	10.97
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	MULTIPLE PRODUCTS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/15/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Pratik
LAST NAME	Bhakta
TITLE	Regulatory Engineer
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 762-2782
EMAIL	pratik.bhakta@shell.com
ADDRESS	P.O. BOX 2648
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77252

HL16. Abandoned Liquid Pipeline 10395

99999

Attribute	Value
– Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	INGLEWOOD CRUDE GATHERING
SUBSYSTEM NAME	G-105 IDLE CRUDE GATHERING - 1
PIPELINE ID	10395
MILES	0.05
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Liquid
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	12/31/2017
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
– Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

HL17. Crimson Pipeline L.P., Crude Oil Pipeline 455

32103

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	32103
OPERATOR NAME	CRIMSON PIPELINE L.P.
SYSTEM NAME	LINE 600/800 SYSTEM
SUBSYSTEM NAME	TORREY STATION TO TORRANCE T...
PIPELINE ID	455
MILES	14.79
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Crude Oil
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/14/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Mike
LAST NAME	Romley
TITLE	Operations DIrector
ENTITY	
PHONE	(661) 343-3218
EMAIL	rjromley@crimsonpl.com
ADDRESS	2459 Redondo Ave.
CITY	Long Beach
STATE	CA
ZIP	90755

HL18. Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC, Non-HVL Product Pipeline 1998_26

31684

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	31684
OPERATOR NAME	PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC
SYSTEM NAME	8 IN LAX TURBINE FUEL
SUBSYSTEM NAME	LARW/LAX
PIPELINE ID	1998_26
MILES	17.64
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Non-HVL Product
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	02/22/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Todd
LAST NAME	Tullio
TITLE	Manager, DOT Compliance
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 765-1636
EMAIL	Todd.L.Tullio@p66.com
ADDRESS	2331 Citywest Blvd HQ-08-S820-05
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77043

HL19. Abandoned Liquid Pipeline 5390

99999

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	SJV CRUDE
SUBSYSTEM NAME	M-70 IDLE SLAUSON - TORRANCE -...
PIPELINE ID	5390
MILES	3.80
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Liquid
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	12/31/2017
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

HL20. Plains Pipeline, L.P., Crude Oil Pipeline 13935

300

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	300
OPERATOR NAME	PLAINS PIPELINE, L.P.
SYSTEM NAME	PLAINS WEST COAST PIPELINE
SUBSYSTEM NAME	LINE 2000
PIPELINE ID	13935
MILES	10.31
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Crude Oil
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	CRUDE OIL
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/12/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	BRYAN
LAST NAME	FERGUSON
TITLE	MGR GIS/DATA INTEGRATION
ENTITY	
PHONE	(713) 646-4308
EMAIL	bcferguson@paalp.com
ADDRESS	333 CLAY STREET SUITE 1600
CITY	HOUSTON
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

HL21. Plains Pipeline, L.P., Crude Oil Pipeline Line 093

300

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	300
OPERATOR NAME	PLAINS PIPELINE, L.P.
SYSTEM NAME	PLAINS WEST COAST PIPELINE
SUBSYSTEM NAME	LINE 093
PIPELINE ID	12792
MILES	17.40
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Crude Oil
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	CRUDE OIL
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	06/12/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	BRYAN
LAST NAME	FERGUSON
TITLE	MGR GIS/DATA INTEGRATION
ENTITY	
PHONE	(713) 646-4308
EMAIL	bcferguson@paalp.com
ADDRESS	333 CLAY STREET SUITE 1600
CITY	HOUSTON
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

HL22. Abandoned Liquid Pipeline 10394

99999

Attribute	Value
– Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	INGLEWOOD CRUDE GATHERING
SUBSYSTEM NAME	G-105 IDLE CRUDE GATHERING - 2
PIPELINE ID	10394
MILES	0.47
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Liquid
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	12/31/2017
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
– Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

HL23. Abandoned Liquid Pipeline 10396

99999

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	INGLEWOOD CRUDE GATHERING
SUBSYSTEM NAME	G-105-1 IDLE CRUDE GATHERING - 2
PIPELINE ID	10396
MILES	0.25
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Liquid
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	12/31/2017
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Incidents

El Segundo Area: Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Incident Data						
Location	**Date**	**Pipeline Operator**	**Commodity Released**	**Loss (bbls)**	**Recovered (bbls)**	**Cause**
H1	9/21/2012	PLAINS MARKETING, L.P.	Crude Oil	2.9	2.9	Corrosion
H2	9/12/2007	CHEVRON PIPE LINE COMPANY	Gasoline	2.00	0.00	Material/weld/equipment failure

Gas Transmission Pipeline Data

GT1. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 5032

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	5032
MILES	0.01
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT2. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 5029

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	5029
MILES	0.01
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT3. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 15

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	15
MILES	0.28
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT4. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 15

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	15
MILES	0.57
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT5. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 5036

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	5036
MILES	0.01
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT6. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 16

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	16
MILES	0.70
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT7. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 15

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	15
MILES	0.51
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT8. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 15

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	15
MILES	1.68
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT9. Abandoned Gas Pipeline 997

99999

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	CA - OUT SVC - NR
SUBSYSTEM NAME	(997) 1" H2 EL SEGUNDO - INTERN...
PIPELINE ID	997
MILES	0.16
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	02/04/2015
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

GT10. Chevron Pipe Line Co, Natural Gas Pipeline CAL0308

2731

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	2731
OPERATOR NAME	CHEVRON PIPE LINE CO
SYSTEM NAME	CUSA PIPELINE-SO. CALIF. GAS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	INGLEWOOD - EL SEGUNDO NATU...
PIPELINE ID	CAL0308
MILES	0.69
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (unfilled)
REVISION DATE	03/07/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Garrett
LAST NAME	Parker
TITLE	Regulatory Assurance Specialist
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 854-4596
EMAIL	PARKERG@chevron.com
ADDRESS	1500 Lousiana
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

GT11. Chevron Pipe Line Co, Natural Gas Pipeline CAL0305

2731

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	2731
OPERATOR NAME	CHEVRON PIPE LINE CO
SYSTEM NAME	CUSA PIPELINE-SO. CALIF. GAS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	INGLEWOOD - EL SEGUNDO NATU...
PIPELINE ID	CAL0305
MILES	7.29
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (unfilled)
REVISION DATE	03/07/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Garrett
LAST NAME	Parker
TITLE	Regulatory Assurance Specialist
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 854-4596
EMAIL	PARKERG@chevron.com
ADDRESS	1500 Lousiana
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

GT12. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 15

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	15
MILES	0.30
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT13. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 15

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	15
MILES	0.06
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT14. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 59

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	59
MILES	1.89
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT15. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 155

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	155
MILES	4.44
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT16. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 119

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	119
MILES	20.69
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT17. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 59

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	59
MILES	0.20
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT18. Southern California Gas Co, Natural Gas Pipeline 56

18484

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	18484
OPERATOR NAME	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
SYSTEM NAME	TRANSMISSION
SUBSYSTEM NAME	
PIPELINE ID	56
MILES	4.12
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (filled)
REVISION DATE	03/14/2018
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Kris
LAST NAME	McCarthy
TITLE	Pipeline Integrity Manager
ENTITY	
PHONE	(213) 244-5036
EMAIL	NPMS_Inquiries@semprautilities.com
ADDRESS	555 West 5th Street GT11A5
CITY	Los Angeles
STATE	CA
ZIP	90013

GT19. Abandoned Gas Pipeline 12081

99999

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	99999
OPERATOR NAME	ABANDONED
SYSTEM NAME	MGL-4 TORRANCE
SUBSYSTEM NAME	MGL-4 SEABOARD - TORRANCE -1A
PIPELINE ID	12081
MILES	1.50
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Empty Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Permanently Abandoned
REVISION DATE	12/31/2017
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	
LAST NAME	
TITLE	
ENTITY	NPMS STAFF
PHONE	(703) 317-6294
EMAIL	npms@dot.gov
ADDRESS	NA NA
CITY	NA
STATE	VA
ZIP	0

GT20. Chevron Pipe Line Co, Natural Gas Pipeline CAL0325B

2731

Attribute	Value
Category: PIPELINE ATTRIBUTES	
OPERATOR ID	2731
OPERATOR NAME	CHEVRON PIPE LINE CO
SYSTEM NAME	CUSA PIPELINE-SO. CALIF. GAS
SUBSYSTEM NAME	NORTHAM - EL SEGUNDO GAS PIP...
PIPELINE ID	CAL0325B
MILES	10.96
COMMODITY CATEGORY	Natural Gas
COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	NATURAL GAS
INTERSTATE DESIGNATION	N
PIPELINE STATUS CODE	Active (unfilled)
REVISION DATE	03/07/2019
FRP SEQUENCE NUMBER	
Category: GENERAL CONTACT	
FIRST NAME	Garrett
LAST NAME	Parker
TITLE	Regulatory Assurance Specialist
ENTITY	
PHONE	(832) 854-4596
EMAIL	PARKERG@chevron.com
ADDRESS	1500 Lousiana
CITY	Houston
STATE	TX
ZIP	77002

Gas Transmission Pipeline Incidents

El Segundo Area: Gas Transmission Pipeline Incident Data						
Location	**Date**	**Pipeline Operator**	**Commodity Released**	**Loss (bbls)**	**Recovered (bbls)**	**Cause**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX D

LIST OF ACRONYMS & GLOSSARY OF TERMS

APPENDIX B

LIST OF ACRONYMS & GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AA	Administering Agency
AB	Assembly Bill
AC	Agricultural Commissioner
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
CAER	Community Awareness and Emergency Response
CalARP	California Accidental Release Program
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALTRANS	CA Department of Transportation
CCR	CA Code of Regulations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Coordination
CHO	County Health Officer
CHP	CA Highway Patrol
CSTI	CA Specialized Training Institute
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CVC	California Vehicle Code
DOD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPR	Department of Pesticide Regulation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EAS	Emergency Alerting Station
ECC	Emergency Communications Center
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERA	Emergency Reserve Account
ERER	Emergency Response Expenditure Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
HSCF	Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRC	National Response Center
OCHCA	Orange County Health Care Agency
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RHB	Radiological Health Branch
RMP	Risk Management Program
RP	Responsible Party
SAC	State Agency Coordinator
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SDS	Safety Data Sheets
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABATEMENT - The actions taken to reduce the amount, degree of the hazard, or intensity of the release or threatened release of a hazardous material.

ABSORBENT MATERIAL - A material designed to pick up and hold liquid hazardous material to prevent contamination spread.

ABSORPTION - 1) The process of absorbing or "picking up" a liquid hazardous material to prevent enlargement of the contaminated area. 2) Movement of a toxicant into the circulatory system by oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure.

ACCEPTABLE RISK - A risk judged to be outweighed by corresponding benefits or one that is of such a degree that it is considered to pose minimal potential for adverse effects.

ACCESS CONTROL POINT - The point of entry and exit, which regulates traffic to and from control zones.

ACGIH - See American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

ACID - A hydrogen-containing corrosive material that reacts with water to produce hydrogen ions; a proton donor.

ACUTE EFFECT - An adverse action on a human or animal, generally after a single significant exposure, which may be mild or severe (See Chronic Effect).

ACUTE EXPOSURE - Exposure that is short in duration.

ACUTE RELEASE - Release of a hazardous material that is short in duration.

ACUTE TOXICITY - Any harmful effect produced by a single short-term exposure that may result in severe biological harm or death.

ADMINISTERING AGENCY - Orange County OCHCA, the designated unit tasked to administer the local implementation of the State and Federal hazardous materials emergency planning and community right-to-know programs.

ADSORPTION - Process of adhering to a surface.

AEROSOLS - Liquid droplets, or solid particles dispersed in air, that is of fine enough particle size (0.01 to 100 microns) to remain dispersed for a period of time.

AFTER ACTION REPORT - A post-incident analysis report generated by a responsible party or responding agency after termination of a hazardous materials incident describing action taken, materials involved, impacts, etc.

AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE - Individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident. Agency Representatives report to the Incident Liaison Officer.

AGENCY SPECIFIC PLAN - An emergency plan written by, and addressing an individual agency's response actions, capabilities, and resources.

AIHA - See American Industrial Hygiene Association.

AIRBORNE POLLUTANTS - Contaminants that are carried/released into the atmosphere or air.

AIR MONITORING - To measure, record, and/or detect pollutants in ambient air.

AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATORS (APR) - PPE; a breathing mask with specific chemical cartridges designed to either filter particulates or absorb contaminants before they enter the worker's breathing zone. They are intended to be used only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known.

AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR (APR) - POWERED - An APR with a portable motor to force air through the filtering/purifying cartridges for use only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known.

ALKALI - A hydroxide (-OH) containing corrosive material, which is soluble in water, neutralizes acids, and is irritating or destructive to tissue.

ALLOCATED RESOURCES - Resources dispatched to an incident that have not yet checked in with the Incident Communications Center.

ASSIGNED RESOURCES - Resources checked in and assigned work tasks on an incident.

ASSISTING AGENCY - An agency directly contributing suppression, rescue, support, or services resources to another agency.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES - Resources assigned to an incident and available for an assignment.

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT - A process by which waste is rendered less hazardous, or is reduced in volume, by relying on the action of microorganisms.

BOILING LIQUID EXPANDING VAPOR EXPLOSION (BLEVE) - A container failure with a release of energy, often rapidly and violently, which is accompanied by a release of gas to the atmosphere and propulsion of the container or container pieces due to an overpressure rupture.

BOOM - A floating physical barrier serving as a continuous obstruction to the spread of a contaminant.

BOOTIE - A sock like over-boot protector worn to minimize contamination.

BRANCH - That organizational level having functional/geographic responsibility for major segments of incident operations. The Branch level is organizational between Section and Division/Group.

BREAKTHROUGH TIME - The elapsed time between initial contact of the hazardous chemical with the outside surface of a barrier, such as protective clothing material, and the time at which the chemical can be detected at the inside surface of the material.

BREATHING ZONE AIR SAMPLE - A sample collected in the breathing area of a worker to assess exposure to airborne contaminants.

BUDDY SYSTEM - A system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group (8 CCR 5192 (a) (3)).

BUFFER ZONE - The area of land that surrounds a hazardous waste facility on which certain usages and activities are restricted to protect the public health and safety, and the environment from existing or potential hazards caused by the migration of hazardous waste.

BUSINESS PLAN - A written plan and inventory developed by a business for each facility, site, or branch that provides emergency response guidelines for a release of hazardous materials meeting the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 25504.

CALIFORNIA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PROGRAM (CalARP) - Statutory requirements in California Health and Safety Code, Section 25534, subsection (1). A plan which encompasses, amount other appropriate elements:

1). A structured assessment of hazards.
2). A formal personnel training program for the pretension of, and response to, emergencies.
3). Procedures for periodic safety reviews of operating equipment and procedures.
4). Schedules for regular testing of the program.
5). Procedures for the purpose of reducing the probability of accidents.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD (CARB) - An agency that enforces and implements the California and Federal air pollution control laws.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (CDFW) - The state agency which enforces provisions of the state Fish and Game Code that prohibits pollution of habitats, waters and ocean waters; and acts as the State Agency Coordinator (SAC) at major off highway hazardous materials incidents.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION (CDF) - a state agency that protects rural wild lands and other areas not protected by a fire department and/or a fire protection district.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (DPH) - The state agency containing the Radiological Health Branch, Office of Drinking Water and Office of Risk Assessment in addition to medical and health services.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CalTrans) - The state agency responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the State's highway system. It will ensure, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, the identification and containment of hazardous materials and restoration of orderly traffic flow. It will contract with cleanup companies to assist with cleanup.

CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (CAL-OSHA) -The state agency responsible for enforcement of worker safety laws.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CalEPA) - The State agency consisting of the Departments of Toxic Substances Control and Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the Department of Water Resources and Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the Air Resources Board and the Integrated Waste Management Board. CalEPA sets the policy and direction that the member organizations pursue.

CALIFORNIA FIRE MUTUAL AID PLAN - A pre-plan agreement comprised of all fire jurisdictions in the State of California to respond and assist in the event of any incident, which has been determined to be outside the local fire jurisdiction's capabilities.

CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORTING SYSTEM (CHMIRS) - A mandatory post-incident reporting system to collect statistical data on hazardous materials.

CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MATERIAL - Any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the wearer's body from contact with a hazardous chemical (NFPA 1991, 1-3).

CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE SUIT - Single or multi-piece garment constructed of chemical protective clothing materials designed and configured to protect the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs, hands, and feet (NFPA 1991, 1-3).

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE - The ability to resist chemical attack. The attack is dependent on the method of test and its severity is measured by determining the changes in physical properties. Time, temperature, stress, and reagent may all be factors that affect the chemical resistance of a material.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE MATERIALS - Materials that are specifically designed to inhibit or resist the passage of chemicals into and through the material by the processes of penetration, permeation or degradation.

CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER (CHEMTREC) - The Chemical Transportation Center, operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), can provide information and technical assistance to emergency responders (Phone number 1-800-424-9300).

CHEMNET - A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors. It is activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving chemicals (Contact is made through CHEMTREC).

CHIEF - ICS title for individuals responsible for command of the functional Sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance.

CHLOREP - The chlorine emergency plan, established by the Chlorine Institute, enables the nearest producer of chlorine to respond to an incident involving chlorine (Contact is made through CHEMTREC).

CHLORINE KITS - Standardized kits commercially manufactured by contract with the Chlorine Institute to provide equipment to control or stop leaks in chlorine cylinders, tanks, and transportation tank cars.

CHRONIC EFFECT - Delayed or slowly developing harm resulting from a chemical exposure, which is often, hard to recognize.

CLANDESTINE LABORATORY - An operation consisting of a sufficient combination of apparatus and chemicals that either have been or could be used in the illegal manufacture/synthesis of controlled substances.

CLEAN AIR ACT - A set of national standards for ambient air quality, which defines the principal types and levels of pollution that should not be exceeded. This law requires states to develop "state implementation plans" for achieving the ambient air standards in each air quality control region in the state.

CLEANUP - Incident scene activities directed toward removing hazardous materials, contamination, debris, damaged containers, tools, dirt, water, and road surfaces in accordance with proper and legal standards and returning the site to as near a normal state as existed prior to the incident (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT).

CLEANUP COMPANY (HAZARDOUS WASTE) - A commercial business entity available for hire to specifically remove, transport, and/or dispose of hazardous wastes; and when appropriate, must meet CHP and DTSC requirements.

CLEANUP OPERATION - An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment (8 CCR 5192 (a) (3)).

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) - Federal legislation to protect the nation's water and set state water quality standards for interstate navigable waters as the basis for pollution control and enforcement. The main objective is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.

COLD ZONE - The area outside of the warm zone. Equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated in this area. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous materials operation.

COMBUSTIBILITY - The ability of a substance to undergo rapid chemical combination with oxygen, with the evolution of heat.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID - Liquids with a flashpoint above 100°F (49CFR 173.120 (b)(2)).

COMBUSTION PRODUCT - By-products produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a fuel.

COMMAND - The act of directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.

COMMAND OFFICER - An Officer who is not a part of the staffing of a Single Resource.

COMMAND STAFF - The command Staff consists of the Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and Information Officer, who report directly to the IC.

COMMUNICATIONS UNIT - Functional Unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section. This unit is responsible for the incident communications plan, the installation and repair of communications equipment, and operation of the Incident Communications Center. Also may refer to a vehicle (trailer or mobile van) used to provide the major part of an Incident Communications Center.

CONTINGENCY PLAN - A pre-planned document presenting an organized and coordinated plan of action to limit potential pollution in case of fire, explosion or discharge of hazardous materials; defines specific responsibilities and tasks.

CONTROL - The procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement.

CONTROL ZONES - The designation of areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard (NFPA 472, sections 1-3: See Support Zone, Warm Zone, Hot Zone, and Decontamination Corridor).

COOPERATING AGENCY - An agency supplying assistance other than direct suppression, rescue, support, or service functions to the incident control effort (Red Cross, law enforcement agency, telephone company, etc.).

COORDINATION - To bring together, in a uniform and controlled manner, the functions of all agencies on scene (Sacramento Fire District HMRT).

COORDINATION - The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing relevant information, and informing appropriate command authority (for its decision) of viable alternatives for selection of the most effective combination of available resources to meet specific objectives. The coordination process (which can be either intra- or interagency) does not, in and of itself, involve command dispatch actions. However, personnel responsible for coordination may perform command or dispatch functions within limits as established by specific agency delegations, procedures, legal authority, etc.

CORROSIVE - The ability to cause destruction of living tissue or many solid materials surfaces by chemical action.

COST RECOVERY - A procedure that allows for the agency having jurisdiction to pursue reimbursement for all costs associated with a hazardous materials incident (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT).

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERNATIVES (CEA) - Encourages people to conserve, rather than consume, their environment. The Council concentrates on the area of energy, and provides specific recommendations, which encouraged individuals to recognize and assume responsibility for environmentally sound choices available to them.

CRYOGENIC - Gases, usually liquefied, that induce freezing temperatures of -150°F and below (liquid oxygen, liquid helium, liquid natural gas, and liquid hydrogen, etc.).

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - Gathering information on the type, extent, and costs of damage after an incident.

DAMMING - A procedure consisting of constructing a dike or embankment to totally immobilize a flowing waterway contaminated with a liquid or solid hazardous substance.

DANGEROUS WHEN WET - A label required for water reactive materials (solid) being shipped under US DOT, ICAO, and IMO regulations. A labeled material that is in contact with water or moisture may produce flammable gases. In some cases, these gases are capable of spontaneous combustion (49 CFR 171.8).

DECONTAMINATION - The physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident (Also referred to as “contamination reduction") (NFPA 472, 1-3).

DECONTAMINATION CORRIDOR - A distinct area within the warm zone that functions as a protective buffer and bridge between the hot zone and the cold zone, where decontamination stations and personnel are located to conduct decontamination procedures (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT).

DECONTAMINATION OFFICER - A position within the SEMS ICS HM-120 which has responsibility for identifying the location of the decontamination corridor, assigning stations, managing all decontamination procedures, and identifying the types of decontamination necessary.

DECONTAMINATION TEAM (DECON-TEAM) - A group of personnel and resources operating within a decontamination corridor.

DEGRADATION - The loss in physical properties of an item of protective clothing due to exposure to chemicals, use, or ambient conditions.

DELAYED TOXIC EXPOSURE EFFECT - The condition in which symptoms of an exposure are not present immediately after the exposure, but are delayed for a relatively short period of time (such as pulmonary edema a few hours after an inhalation exposure).

DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES - Substances not normally harmful to humans that may be harmful to the environment.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (DOC) - A Federal agency whose primary mission is to encourage, serve and promote economic development and technological advancement.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (DOD) - The Federal entity that provides the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE) - The Federal agency which provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through coordination and administration of the energy functions of the federal government; and to be responsible for long term, high risk research, development and demonstration of energy.

DIRECTOR - ICS title for individuals responsible for command of a Branch.

DISPATCH CENTER – a facility from which resources are directly assigned to an incident.

DISPATCH - The implementation of a command decision to move a resource or resources from one place to another.

DIVISION - That organization level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The Division level is organizational between the Single Resource, Task Force or Strike Team and the Branch.

DOWNWIND - In the direction in which the wind blows.

DUST - Solid particles generated by handling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact, detonation, and decrepitation of organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood, and grain.

ECONOMIC POISON - As defined in the Federal insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), an economic poison is "any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, or weeds, or any other forms of life declared to be pests...any substance intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant." As defined, economic poisons are generally known as pesticides.

ECOSYSTEM - A habitat formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) - Functions as required to provide emergency medical care for ill or injured persons by trained providers.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AGENCY - Plans and coordinates local public and private emergency medical services systems. Sets the local standards for medical care and transport of victims. California Health and Safety Code Section 1058 vests authority for patient care management in the most qualified medical care provider.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (EMSA) - The State agency responsible for developing general guidelines for triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients; develops and promotes hazardous materials training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; identifies and coordinates the procurement of medical assistance, supplies, and hospital beds when local and/or regional resources are depleted; and coordinates the evaluation of casualties to other areas of the state.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - The secured site where government officials exercise centralized direction and control in an emergency. The EOC serves as a resource center and coordination point for additional field assistance. It also provides executive directives to and liaison for state and federal government representatives, and considers and mandates protective actions.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP) - A document that identifies the available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources in the jurisdiction, and states the method or scheme for coordinated actions to be taken by individuals and government services in the event of natural, manmade, and attack related disasters.

EMERGENCY RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS - A fund administered by DTSC to finance actions only for the purpose of remediation or prevention of threats of fire, explosion or human health hazards resulting from a release or potential release of a hazardous substance (Health and Safety Code 25354).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE - Response to any occurrence, which has or could result in a release of a hazardous substance (8CCR 5192).

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION - An organization that utilizes personnel trained in emergency response.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL - Personnel assigned to organizations that have the responsibility for responding to different types of emergency situations (NFPA 191, 1-3).

EMPTY PACKAGING - Any packaging having a capacity of 110 gallons or less that contains only the residue of a hazardous materials in table 2 of 49 CFR 172.504.

ENDOTHERMIC - A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by absorption of heat.

ENGINE (fire usage) - Any emergency response vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and personnel.

ENTRY POINT - A specified and controlled location where access into the hot zone occurs at a hazardous materials incident.

ENTRY TEAM LEADER - The entry leader is responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the hot zone (SEMS ICS-HM).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) - The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of water, air, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with state and local governments.

EOC LIAISON - Person designated to establish communications between the incident scene and the EOC.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID - Any liquid having a flash point below 100°F (37.8°C) (49 CFR 173.115(a)).

FLAMMABLE RANGE - A mixture of flammable gas, as mixed with air, expressed as a percent. Each gas has a range including a lower limit and upper limit and between these limits the mixture is flammable (explosive).

FLAMMABLE SOLID - Any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under conditions normally incident to transportation is liable to cause fires through friction, retains heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. Included in this class are spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials (49 CFR 173.150).

FLASHPOINT - The minimum temperature of a liquid at which it gives off vapors sufficiently fast to form an ignitable mixture with air and will flash when subjected to an external ignition source, but will not continue to burn.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION (FDA) - Performs, directs, and coordinates detection and control activities which protect consumers against adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised foods, drugs, medical devices, and hazardous products.

FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING - Protective clothing worn primarily by fire fighters which includes helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and self-contained breathing apparatus designed for structural firefighting. It does not provide specialized chemical protection.

FULLY ENCAPSULATING SUITS - Chemical protective suits that are designed to offer full body protection, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), are gas tight, and meet the design criteria as outlined in NFPA Standard 1991.

FUME - Airborne dispersion consisting of minute solid particles arising from the heating of a solid material such as lead, in distinction to a gas or vapor. This physical change is often accompanied by a chemical reaction, such as oxidation. Fumes flocculate and sometimes coalesce. Odorous gases and vapors should not be called fumes.

GAS - A state of matter in which the material has very low density and viscosity; can expand and contract greatly in response to changes in temperature and pressure; easily diffuses into other gases; readily and uniformly

distributes itself throughout any container. A gas can be changed to a liquid or solid state by the combined effect of increased pressure and/or decreased temperature.

GELLING - A process of adding a specific material that is designed to coagulate a liquid facilitating its isolation and removal.

GROUP - That organization level within the incident command system having responsibility for operations within a specific functional area, i.e. salvage, ventilation, haz-mat (NIMS).

GROUP - That organizational level having responsibility for a specified functional assignment at an incident (ventilation, salvage, water supply, etc.).

HABITAT - The native environment of an animal or plant; the natural place for life and growth of an animal or plant.

HAZARD - Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and/or the environment.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT - A process used to qualitatively or quantitatively assess risk factors to determine incident operations.

HAZARD CLASS - The eight classes of hazardous materials as categorized and defined by the Department of Transportation in 49 CFR.

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT - An airborne pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL - A term used by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to denote any chemical that would be a risk to employees if exposed in the work place. The list of hazardous chemicals is found in 29 CFR.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - A substance (solid, liquid, or gas) capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, environment or property.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CATEGORIZATION - A field analysis process to determine basic hazardous materials hazard classification and some chemical and physical properties of unknowns.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT CONTINGENCY PLAN (HMICP) - The State's hazardous materials emergency plan published by the CalOES pursuant to Government Code Section 8574.17.

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY - Any location used for the treatment, transfer, disposal or storage of hazardous waste as permitted and regulated by DTSC.

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION - The act or process of producing hazardous waste.

HAZARDOUS WASTE LANDFILL - An excavated or engineered area on which hazardous waste is deposited and covered. Proper protection of the environment from the materials to be deposited in such a landfill requires careful site selection, good design, proper operation, leachate collection and treatment, and thorough final closure.

HAZARDOUS WASTE LEACHATE - Any liquid that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste emplaced in or on the ground.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT - Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST, UNIFORM (EPA Usage) - The shipping document, originated and signed by the waste generator or an authorized representative, that contains the information required by law and must accompany shipments of hazardous waste (40 CFR 262, Subpart B).

HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE - A location where hazardous wastes are located.

HAZCAT - See Hazardous Materials Categorization.

HAS-MAT - Acronym used for Hazardous Materials.

HEALTH HAZARD, CHEMICAL - Any chemical or chemical mixture, whose physical or chemical properties may cause acute or chronic health effects (8CCR5192 (a)(3)).

HEAVY METAL - A high-density metallic element that may demonstrate health hazards as a result of exposure and may contribute to contamination of the environment. This includes chromium (Cr), beryllium (Be), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd), and others.

HEPATOTOXIC - A substance that negatively affects the liver.

HERBICIDE - An agricultural chemical intended for killing plants or interrupting their normal growth (see Pesticides).

HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC) - A procedure used in organics analysis to separate chemical mixtures based on differential ionic absorption to various substrates.

HOT ZONE - An area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the "exclusion zone", the "red zone", and the "restricted zone" in other documents (NFPA 472, 1-3).

HYGROSCOPIC - A substance that has the property of absorbing moisture from the air, such as silica gel.

HYPERGOLIC - Two chemical substances that spontaneously ignite upon mixing.

IGNITABLE MATERIAL - Any material having, as a liquid, a flash point less than 140°F or, if not a liquid, is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes.

IGNITION TEMPERATURE - The minimum temperature at which a material will initiate or maintain combustion.

IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH (IDLH) - An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere (8 CCR 5192(a)3).

INCIDENT - An event involving a hazardous material or a release or potential release of a hazardous material.

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN - A plan, which is initially prepared at the first meeting of emergency personnel who have responded to an incident. The Incident Action Plan contains general control objectives reflecting overall incident strategy and specific action plans.

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN - The strategic goals, tactical objectives, and support requirements for the incident. All incidents require an action plan. For simple incidents the action plan is not usually in written form. Large or complex incidents will require that the action plan be documented in writing.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

INCIDENT COMMANDER - The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations.

INFORMATION OFFICER - Responsible for interface with the media or other appropriate agencies requiring information direct from the incident scene. Member of the Command Staff.

INITIAL ATTACK - resources initially committed to an incident.

LEADER - ICS title for individuals responsible for command of a Crew, Task Force, Strike Team, or functional Unit.

LEVEL THREE INCIDENT - A hazardous materials incident which is beyond the controlling capabilities of a Hazardous Materials Response Team (Technician or Specialist Level) whose qualifications are explained in Title 8 CCR Section 5192, or California Government Code, Chapter 1503; and/or requires the use of two or more Hazardous Materials Response Teams; and/or must be additionally assisted by qualified specialty teams or individuals.

LIAISON OFFICER - The point of contact for assisting or coordinating agencies. Member of the Command Staff.

LOCAL DISASTER PLAN - A plan developed and used by local government for extraordinary events.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - A committee appointed by a state emergency response commission, as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its corresponding OES mutual aid region.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT - A political subdivision with a state.

LOCALIZED EXPOSURE - Contact with a limited area, usually an external body surface.

LOGISTICS CHIEF - That organizational position within the Incident Command System having responsibility for summoning and managing support, apparatus, equipment and personnel.

LOGISTICS SECTION - Responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident. Includes the Communications Unit, Medical Unit, and Food Units within the Service Branch; and the Supply Unit, Facilities Unit, and Ground Support Units within the Support Branch.

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (LEL) - The lowest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated by spark, shock, or fire, etc.

MANIFEST, UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE - A document required by 40 CFR 262 to accompany any shipment of hazardous waste from the point of generation to the point of final disposal/destruction (See Shipping Papers and Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform (EPA Usage)).

MARKING - The required descriptive name, instructions, cautions, weight, or specifications or combination thereof on containers of hazardous materials/hazardous waste.

MEDICAL UNIT - Functional Unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section. Responsible for providing emergency medical treatment of emergency personnel. This Unit does not provide treatment for civilians.

MELTING POINT - The temperature at which a material changes from a solid to a liquid.

MIDNIGHT DUMPING - Illegal disposal of hazardous materials.

MIST - Suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into a dispersed state, such as by splashing, foaming, or atomizing. A mist is formed when a finely divided liquid is suspended in air.

MITIGATION - Any action employed to contain, reduce, or eliminate the harmful effects of a spill or release of a hazardous material.

MONITORING - The act of systematically checking to determine contaminant levels and atmospheric conditions.

MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION - Use of instruments and other techniques to determine the presence or levels of hazardous material.

MONITORING EQUIPMENT - Instruments and devices used to identify, qualify, and/or quantify contaminants.

MSDS - See Material Safety Data Sheet.

MULTI-HAZARD FUNCTIONAL PLANNING - The California format used for developing disaster and emergency plans.

MUTAGEN - A substance capable of causing genetic damage.

MUTUAL AID - An agreement to supply specifically agreed upon aid or support in an emergency situation between two or more agencies, jurisdictions, or political sub-divisions.

NARCOSIS - Stupor or unconsciousness produced by chemical substances.

NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP) - Created by CERCLA to define the federal response authority and responsibility for oil and hazardous material spills.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) - An international voluntary membership organization to promote improvement fire protection and prevention, establish safeguards against loss of life and property by fire, and writes and publishes the American National Standards.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) - A standardized systems approach to incident management that consists of five major sub-divisions collectively providing a total systems approach to all-risk incident management.

OFFICER - ICS title for the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison, and Information. Also used when a single individual performs a Unit function within Planning, Logistics, or Finance.

OPERATIONAL PERIOD - The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of operational actions as specified in the Incident Action Plan.

OPERATIONS SECTION - Responsible for all tactical operations at the incident. Includes up to 5 Branches, 25 Divisions or Groups, and 125 Single Resources, Task Forces, or Strike Teams.

OTHER REGULATED MATERIALS C-ORM C - A material, which has other inherent characteristics, not described as an ORM A or ORM B but which make it unsuitable for shipment, unless properly identified and prepared for transportation (49 CFR 173.500(b)(4)).

OTHER REGULATED MATERIALS D-ORM D - A material, such as a consumer commodity, which presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging (49 CFR 173.500(b)(4)).

OTHER REGULATED MATERIALS E-ORM E - A material that is not included in any other hazard class, but is subject to the requirements of 49 CFR 173.500. This includes hazardous waste.

OVERPACK - An enclosure used to consolidate two or more packages of hazardous material. "Overpack" does not include a freight container.

OUT-OF-SERVICE RESOURCES - Resources assigned to an incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons.

OXIDIZER - A chemical, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases (49 CFR 173.151).

OXYGEN DEFICIENCY - A concentration of oxygen insufficient to support life.

OXYGEN DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERE - An atmosphere, which contains oxygen content less than 19.5% by volume at sea level.

PACIFIC STRIKE TEAM - The National Strike Force pollution control team equipped and trained to assist in responses to oil or chemical incidents occurring in the western United States and administered by the United States Coast Guard.

PARTS PER BILLION (ppb) - A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999,999 other units.

PARTS PER MILLION (ppm) - A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999 other units.

PENETRATION - The movement of liquid molecules through a chemical protective clothing, suit, garment or material.

PERMEATION - The movement of vapor or gas molecules through a chemical protective garment material.

PERMEATION KITS - Kits assembled for the purpose of testing on-site an unknown liquid substance for permeability of chemical protective clothing.

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL) - The employees' permitted exposure limit to any material listed in Table Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 of OSHA regulations, section 1910.1000, Air Contaminants.

PERSISTENT TOXIC SUBSTANCE - A material or waste that resists natural degradation or detoxification and may present long term health and environmental hazards.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) - Equipment provided to shield or isolates a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate PPE should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing. PPE includes - personal

protective clothing, self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus, and air purifying respirators (NFPA 472, 1-3).

PESTICIDES - A chemical or mixture of chemicals used to destroy, prevent, or control any living organism considered to be a pest.

pH - A numerical designation of the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7.0 is neutrality; higher values indicate alkalinity and lower values indicate acidity.

PLANNING MEETING - A meeting, held as needed throughout the duration of an incident, to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning.

PLANNING SECTION - Responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the development of the incident and the status of resources. Includes the Situation Status, Resource Status, Documentation, and Demobilization Units as well as Technical Specialists.

PLUGGING AND PATCHING KITS - Kits commercially available or privately assembled for the purpose of providing capabilities for emergency plugging and patching of leaking containers, pipes, and tanks.

PLUME - A vapor, liquid, dust or gaseous cloud formation, which has shape and buoyancy.

PROCLAIMED EMERGENCY - An action taken by a jurisdiction according to the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances in response to the impact of a real or threatened hazard that exceeds local resources.

PROCUREMENT UNIT - A functional Unit with the Finance Section. Responsible for financial matters involving vendors.

REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (RWQCB) - The agency charged with managing statewide water quality.

RELEASE, THREATENED RELEASE - The actual or potential spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles of any hazardous material.

REMEDIAL ACTION - Actions taken to mitigate the effects of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material to protect health or the environment.

REMOVAL ACTION - See Mitigation.

REPORTABLE INCIDENT - Any incident that has or may impact the public health, safety or the environment, or is otherwise required by law to be reported.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ) - The designated amount of a specific material that if spilled or released requires immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC) (49 CFR 117.3, 173 and 302.6).

REPORTING LOCATIONS - Any one of six incident facilities/locations where incident-assigned resources may check in. The locations are: incident command post, staging area, base, camp, helibase, or helispot (Check in at one location only).

RESCUE - The removal of victims from an area determined to be contaminated or otherwise hazardous by appropriately trained and equipped personnel.

RESCUE COMPANY - A ground vehicle providing specified rescue equipment, capability, and personnel.

RESCUE MEDICAL - Any staffed ground vehicle capable of providing emergency medical services.

RESIDUE - A material remaining in a package after its contents have been emptied and before the packaging is refilled, or cleaned and purged of vapor to remove any potential hazard.

RESOURCES - All personnel and major items of equipment available, or potentially available, for assignment to incident tasks on which status is maintained.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) - The Federal framework for the proper management and disposal of hazardous wastes. This program is administered by EPA and may be delegated to the states.

RESOURCE STATUS UNIT (RESTAT) - Functional Unit within the Planning Section. Responsible for recording the status of resources committed to incident and evaluation of: resources currently committed to incident, the impact that additional responding resources will have on incident, and anticipated resource needs.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - See SCBA and Air Purifying Respirators.

RESPONSE - That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in controlling a hazardous materials incident (NFPA 472, 1-3).

RESPONSIBLE PARTY (RP) - A legally recognized entity (person, corporation, business, or partnership, etc.) that has a legally recognized status of financial accountability and liability for action necessary to abate and mitigate adverse environmental and human health and safety impacts resulting from a non-permitted release or discharge of hazardous material; the person or agency found legally accountable for the cleanup of the incident.

RISK ANALYSIS - A process to analyze the probability that harm may occur to life, property, and the environment and to note the risks to be taken to identify the incident objectives.

RISK MANAGEMENT - Decision-making process which involves such considerations as risk assessment, technological feasibility, economic information about costs and benefits, statutory requirements, public concerns, and other factors.

ROENTGEN - A measure of the charge produced in air created by ionizing radiation, usually in reference to gamma radiation.

ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN (REM) - The unit of dose equivalent; takes into account the effectiveness of different types of radiation.

RUPTURE - The physical failure of a container or mechanical device, releasing or threatening to release a hazardous material (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT).

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) - A document which contains information regarding the specific identity of hazardous chemicals, including information on health effects, first aid, chemical and physical properties, and emergency phone numbers.

SAFETY OFFICER - Selected by the IC, a person at an emergency incident responsible for assuring that all overall operations performed at the incident by all agencies present are done so with respect to the highest levels of safety and health. The Safety Officer shall report directly to the IC.

SALVAGE DRUM - See Recovery Drum.

SAMPLE - To take a representative portion of the material for evidence or analytical purposes.

SAMPLING KITS - Kits assembled for the purpose of providing adequate tools and equipment for taking samples and documenting unknowns to create a "chain of evidence".

SARA - See Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT (SJVUAPCD) - A local/regional air pollution agency responsible for regulation and monitoring of air quality.

STANDARD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS) - A system required by Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary including 1. field response, 2. local government, 3. operational area, 4. regional, and 5. state.

STAGING AREA - That location where incident personnel and equipment are assigned on an immediately available status.

STORAGE - Containment of hazardous materials on a temporary basis in such a manner as to not constitute disposal of such materials.

STRATEGIC GOALS - The overall plan that will be used to control the incident. Strategic goals are broad in nature and are achieved by the completion of tactical objectives.

STRICT LIABILITY - The responsible party is liable even though they have exercised reasonable care.

STRIKE TEAM - Five of the same kind and type of resources, with common communications and a leader.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS & REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) - Created for the purpose of establishing Federal statutes for right-to-know standards, emergency response to hazardous materials incidents, re-authorized the Federal superfund, and mandated states to implement equivalent regulations/requirements.

SUPERVISOR - ICS title for individuals responsible for command of a Division or a Group.

SUPPORT BRANCH - A Branch within the Logistics Section. Responsible for providing the personnel, equipment, and supplies to support incident operations. Components include the Supply Unit, Facilities Unit, and Ground Support Units.

SUPPORT ZONE - See Cold Zone.

SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT - A natural depression, human made excavation or diked area designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wasted or waste containing free liquids.

SYNERGISTIC EFFECT - The combined effect of two chemicals, which is greater than the sum of the effect of each agent alone.

SYSTEMIC - Pertaining to the internal organs and structures of the body.

SYSTEMIC TOXIC EXPOSURE - Toxic effects to the body as a whole spreading via the bloodstream and often displaying delayed symptoms.

TACTICAL OBJECTIVES - The specific operations that must be accomplished to achieve strategic goals. Tactical objectives must be both specific and measurable.

TASK FORCE - A group of any type and kind of resources, with common communications and a leader, temporarily assembled for a specific mission (not to exceed five resources).

TEAM LEADER - See Entry Team Leader.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST-HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REFERENCE - Person assigned to document activities of the Hazardous Materials Team and gather information relevant to the chemicals involved and their hazards.

TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS - Personnel with special skills who are activated only when needed. Technical Specialists may be needed in the areas of fire behavior, water resources, environmental concerns, resource use, and training. Technical Specialists report initially to the Planning Section but may be assigned anywhere within the ICS organizational structure as needed.

TERMINATION - That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in documenting safety procedures, site operations, hazards faced, and lesson learned from the incident. Termination is divided into three phases- debriefing, Post-Incident analysis, and Critique (NFPA 472, 1-3) (See Post-Incident Analysis).

THRESHOLD - The point where a physiological or toxicological effect begins to be produced by the smallest degree of stimulation.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV) - The value for an airborne toxic material which is to be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and represents the concentration to which nearly all workers may be exposed 8 hours per day over extended periods of time without adverse effects.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE-CEILING (TLV-C) - The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE-TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TLV-TWA) - An exposure level under which most people can work consistently for 8 hours a day, day after day, with no harmful effects.

THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ) - The quantity designated for each extremely hazardous substance that triggers a required notification by facilities to the state emergency response commission that such facilities are subject to reporting under SARA Title III.

TOTALLY ENCAPSULATED SUITS - Special protective suits made of materials that prevent toxic or corrosive substances or vapors from coming in contact with the body (See Fully Encapsulated Suit).

TOXIC - Poisonous; relating to or caused by a toxin; able to cause injury by contact or systemic action to plants, animals or people.

TOXIC CHEMICALS - EPA uses this term for chemicals whose total emissions and releases must be reported annually by owners and operators of certain facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical as identified in SARA Title III.

TOXICITY - A relative property of a chemical agent that refers to its harmful effect on some biological mechanism and the conditions under which this effect occurs.

TRAFFIC CONTROL/CROWD CONTROL - Action(s) by law enforcement to secure and/or minimize exposure of the public to unsafe conditions resulting from emergency incidents, impediments and congestion.

TREATMENT - Any method, technique, or process which changes the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste, or removes or reduces its harmful properties or characteristics for any purpose.

UNIT - That organization element having functional responsibility for a specific incident's Planning, Logistic, or Finance activity.

UNIFIED COMMAND - All agencies that have a jurisdictional responsibility at a multi-jurisdictional incident contribute to the process of: Determining over all incident objectives, the selection of strategies, ensuring that joint planning for tactical activities will be accomplished, ensuring that integrated tactical operations are conducted, maximizing the use of all assigned resources. A unified command structure could consist of a key responsible official from each jurisdiction in a multi-jurisdictional situation or it could consist of several functional agencies within a single political jurisdiction.

APPENDIX E

CHEVRON REFINERY ALERT AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

AB1646

Emergency Notification & Alerting System Plan

August 24, 2018

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SECTION 1

1.1. REGULATORY BACKGROUND

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 1646 MURATSUCHI

Assembly Bill No. 1646 requires the Local Implementing Agency (referred throughout this document as LIA), as defined, to develop an integrated alerting and notification system, in coordination with local emergency management agencies, Unified Program Agencies (UPAs), local first response agencies, petroleum refineries, and the public.

The Alerting and Notification System will be used to notify the community surrounding a petroleum refinery in the event of an incident warranting the use of the notification system.

The bill would require the notification system to be configured, as specified, and used to alert and notify the communities surrounding a petroleum refinery, including schools, public facilities, hospitals, transient and special needs populations, as defined, and residential care homes.

1.1.1 KEY DEFINITIONS

Accidental release; means an unanticipated emission of a regulated substance or other extremely hazardous substance into the ambient air from a stationary source.

Administering Agency; means a unified program agency as defined in Section 25501.

Local Implementing Agency; means the entity that has been designated by a local governing body to develop, implement, and maintain an integrated alerting and notification system, which may include a local law enforcement or fire agency, joint powers agency, authority, or entity, or other local agency.

Special needs population; means individuals who may have additional response assistance needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including, but not limited to, maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, or medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged.

Transient population; means individuals in a location in which they do not normally reside, including, but not limited to, train stations, office buildings, shopping malls, and colleges, and individuals who are homeless.

1.1.2 IMPLEMENTATION

The policy of the Local Implementing Agency (LIA) **and** Unified Program Agency, (UPA's) is to immediately notify the community upon the confirmation of any incident warranting the use of the notification system, significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of residents on the (LIA) Oil Refinery areas, unless issuing a notification will worsen or compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

In order to fulfill this policy, LIA & UPA's will:

1. Confirm the existence of a credible emergency event or dangerous situation
2. Determine appropriate segments of jurisdiction or jurisdictions to notify
3. Determine message content and appropriate notification methods to employ
4. Initiate notification systems

1.2. PURPOSE & SCOPE

The purpose of the policy and procedure is to:

1.- Facilitate timely notification and warning to all residents, and visitors(transient) of actual or potential threats or emergency events occurring at LIA & UPA's Oil Refinery affected areas including surrounding communities outside of the LIA & UPA's jurisdiction.

The policy and procedure apply to:

2.- All LIA & UPA sites that have Oil Refineries regulated under Cal ARP Program 4.

1.3. PHASES OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

Emergency communication can be sub-divided into four phases:

1. Preparedness and Education – To inform community members about the hazards the community may encounter and to educate them on steps that they can take to prepare for and/or mitigate their impacts.

2. Emergency Notification and Alerting – To inform individuals that an emergency condition exists that threatens their health and safety, and to provide protective action recommendations.

3. Emergency Follow-up/Status Update – To provide important updated information or instructions regarding an ongoing or recently terminated emergency.

4. All Clear/Recovery Information – To offer messages after the emergency has ended that are more informational in nature and are not related to the immediate health and safety of the community.

1.4. INTEGRATED ALERTING AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS & STATEMENTS

Emergency communications and alerting procedures must take the following elements into consideration:

- Some emergencies requiring activation of the alert system components will be "without warning."
- No one-method of communication will reach everyone, everywhere, every time.
- Individual alert system components are not 100% dependable. Redundancy through utilization of numerous and various communication methods is recommended and even necessary.
- Intended audiences may not receive or may receive delayed messages due to situations beyond the control of the LIA and or UPA.
- Incorrect information may be generated and distributed by many individuals and organizations outside official channels (i.e. word of mouth, text messaging, Social media and malicious interest organizations). This requires LIA Alert messages to be clear, concise, accurate, and readily identifiable as "official" LIA Alert messages.
- Regular testing of the alert system components is required to ensure functionality and to familiarize recipients with the system's features. All tests must be evaluated and corrective actions implemented as necessary.
- New communication methods may be identified and others may become obsolete. A constant evaluation of the effectiveness of alert system components is required.

1.5. AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

Assembly Bill No 1646, Muratsuchi

California Health and Safety Code, Section 25536.6

California Code of Regulations Title 19, Section(s) 2726

Senate Bill No. 833, Added to section 853.7 to the Government Code, emergencies

SECTION 2

2.1. INTEGRATED ALERTING AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Each Local Implementing Agency (LIA) shall develop an integrated alerting and notification system.

The integrated alerting and notification system shall include, when determined to be appropriate and consistent with the UPA Area plan, the following:

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)/Everbridge/Nixle
- Telephone Call out (Landline & Cell)
- Text Message
- Social Media – Facebook, Twitter
- Warning Sirens (Audible Alarms)
- National Weather Service/NOAA
- New technologies

2.2. RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities of the Agencies, divisions, and departments are outlined in the UPA Area Plan & Emergency Response Plan.

The LIA Alert System Committee is a subcommittee of the Interagency Refinery Task Force (IRTF) and meets on a regular basis to review emergency notification and alerting issues.

The Alert System Committee recommends and implements emergency notification and alerting policies, procedures and systems.

The LIA Alert Systems Committee consists of the following:

Note: Representatives from other areas may be invited as needed.

2.3. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

A. Warning Point

The South Bay Regional Communications Center (RCC) on the South Bay area is the 24-hour warning point for LIA El Segundo. It is the main point through which information is received regarding emergency events or threats that may require emergency notification of all or parts of the community. When the Police and or Fire Departments are made aware of a potential or actual emergency situation, the Incident Commander (IC) will immediately

utilize the chain of command to notify the Fire Chief. The IC will also notify Police if no notification has been already made.

B. Confirmation of the existence of an emergency event or threat

The first responders, are the ones who confirm the existence of a **credible** emergency event or threat with a call being received through the 24-hour SBRCC warning point. However, in the event that El Segundo first responder is not yet at the scene of the emergency event or threat, confirmation may occur from other recognized local emergency responders (i.e. Other City/County Law Enforcement or Fire Rescue) or credible person or group (Refinery, Industry group) who can authorize the notification as outlined in the Section below. This person or group will notify Police and/or may request initiation of appropriate LIA Alert System components.

C. Message Authorization

Authorization to send emergency notifications involving immediate threats to the health and safety of the community will be given by the highest ranking individual listed below and or the El Segundo All Hazards Incident Management Team (AHIMT) as circumstances permit.

Police and Fire designees can authorize the immediate launch of emergency messages without consultation if in their judgment delay in notification would compromise the health and safety of the community.

In the event that an Emergency Alert System (EAS) is needed to communicate to the widest possible population e.g. surrounding jurisdictions and or areas of El Segundo , an EAS alert message may be requested through the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Warning Center. Primary: 1-323-980-2101 Alternate: 1-323-881-8100

The individuals authorized to determine whether an alert should be launched are:

- Chief of Police
- Fire Chief
- Emergency Management Coordinator
- City Manager

D. Notification Guidelines and Message Language

When an emergency event or threat occurs the following phases of emergency communication are key - Emergency Notification and Alerting, Emergency Follow Up/Status Update and Recovery Information/All Clear:

1. Notification Guidelines

a. Emergency Notification and Alerting

An initial notification to the community is made when the Incident Commander (IC) or another individual from the Message Authorization Section above has confirmed that the emergency situation actually poses, or may reasonably be expected to pose, an immediate threat to life safety or security of the population.

If, in the professional judgment of the individual(s) with the authority to initiate emergency notifications, issuing an emergency notification will create a more serious emergency and/or compromise the community's efforts to respond, contain or mitigate the emergency, a notification should not be made.

b. Emergency Follow Up/ Status Update Notification

Follow up/status update notifications to the community are sent after an initial notification message has been previously disseminated. These notifications are released when there is new information or instructions for the population, such as changes in protective actions or changes in affected areas.

Messages should also be sent at appropriate intervals to reiterate the current state of the emergency, especially if significant time has passed since the last update. The individuals from the Message Authorization Section above have the authority to launch emergency follow up/status update notifications as warranted.

c. All Clear/ Incident Close Out

An "All Clear" notification is disseminated and indicates that the emergency has been contained or effectively managed. All Clear notifications should be timed such that messages do not overlap. All Clear notifications are authorized by the incident commander, IC or an individual from the Message Authorization Section above in consultation with the incident commander.

Incident Close out Information is disseminated after an "All Clear" message has been given and contains further instructions or actions in preparation for a return to normal operations.

2. Message Language

All messages must be authorized and exist within several alert component systems such as telephone call out, mass e-mail, text message and outdoor warning sirens. Other message language and wording should be governed by the following:

a) Message wording is approved by the person or group authorizing the notification as outlined in the Message Authorization Section above.

b) Length of message is dictated by the distribution method selected; i.e. text messages are limited to a specified number of characters.

c) Messages should include several key elements:

i. Indication the notification is from LIA in beginning of message.

ii. Message/Announcement number and/or date/time stamp.

iii. Brief description of the incident.

iv. Actions affected population should take; i.e., evacuate building, avoid specific areas or roads, or shelter in place.

d) Additional or supplemental information should include the following:

i. Reference LIA and UPA Homepage or appropriate information source for obtaining additional information and updates.

ii. Reporting information to appropriate authorities.

3. Activation Decision

Emergency notifications should be sent without delay once a credible emergency event has been confirmed, unless sending such a message will, in the professional judgment of the responsible individual, create a more serious emergency and/or compromise the efforts to contain the emergency.

The following criteria must be considered to determine if activation of any or all alert system components is warranted:

1. Hazard Characteristics

- What is the event?
- What is the impact? (single building, single unit on Refinery, Major event Tier 1, 2)
- Is the situation under control or ongoing?
- What is the potential for the situation to worsen?

2. Life Safety / Property Protection

- What is the potential for death?
- What is the potential for serious injury?
- What is the potential for damage to property and facilities?
- What is the potential for disruption to normal course of business?

3. Urgency

- How soon does the message need to go out? (minutes, hours, days)
- Is there time for approval?

4. Audience

- Who needs to be alerted and where? (Residents, visitors, transients, special needs population, surrounding community)

5. Delivery Method Capabilities

- Does the delivery method have the capability to deliver an appropriate message to the appropriate audience within the necessary time frame?

2.4. ALERT SYSTEM COMPONENT DESIGN AND BUILDING

Several alert system components are available for normal business activities (traffic, police activity, etc.) such systems include sirens, radio communications, reverse 9-1-1, web pages, email, media advisories(text messaging) and social media. Other alert system components are used for emergency message dissemination only such as, telephone call out, text messaging and outdoor warning sirens.

The El Segundo Fire Department Hazardous Materials Area Plan contains information on mass notification including Everbridge and Nixle as well as AM radio capabilities.

Alert and notification system components that require recipient data such as telephone call out and text messaging will be populated with data extracted from Public Utilities information systems.

Data extractions are performed at regularly so that current information is available to alert system components.

Passage of Senate Bill 833 Opt in/Opt out will enhance the capability of the LIA and UPA to notify the community, transients and surrounding jurisdictions of notifications.

The UPA may require the refineries to pay for the design, building and implementation of a new Alert and Notification System that meets the needs of the UPA.

2.5. INTEGRATED ALERT AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A. OPERATION

Dedicated personnel in charge of the Alert and Notification System as their duty or part of their duties, should receive initial training and exercises, these are essential to demonstrating and improving the ability of LIA to execute its alerting protocols.

Periodic exercises also help ensure that equipment and procedures are maintained in a constant state of readiness. Testing LIA Alert system components may help identify issues and determine functionality before an emergency occurs.

Full testing of the LIA Alert system components should occur at least a number of times a year. This testing should be normally scheduled as determined by the LIA. These tests must be announced to the community, key external partners, local emergency management officials and the surrounding communities.

Proposed testing schedule based on different Alert and Notification Systems.

Everbridge/Nixle

Mass e-mail	Unannounced testing – as needed as determined by agency
Telephone call out	Unannounced testing – as needed as determined by agency
Text messaging	Unannounced testing – as needed as determined by agency
Social Media	Normal daily business ensures system functionality
RSS	Announced at least 3 times per year

Media Advisories	Normal daily business ensures system functionality
Voice Mail	One time per year
Web pages	Normal daily business ensures system functionality

Additional testing should occur as deemed necessary to evaluate particular alert system components. If possible, these tests are announced.

B. RECORD KEEPING

Some alert system components generate reports, others do not. Records generated by alert system components should be reviewed and filed. Any system that does not generate a record is monitored during a test and information provided to the LIA Alert Committee.

2.6. FEES

Administrators are kept apprised of the costs associated with the LIA Alert System, its capabilities, and those who can launch alert system components. The Unified Program Agency, through a separate UPA billing, shall collect from the regulated sites fees for the design, installation and operation/maintenance of the system. The fees collected should be transferred to the LIA to cover all necessary costs associated with the system.

System	Description	Target groups	Maintenance	System Operators
Everbridge/Nixle **- Mass E-mail** **- Telephone Call Out** **- Text** **- RSS Feed (Webpage)** **- Social Media:** **- Facebook, etc.**	Web-based interface to automated notification system with multiple and selectable modes of contact used to notify the entire Community and key external groups RSS feed automatically displays messages on web pages and updates social media sites which are accessible to the general public.	Communities surrounding refineries, schools, public facilities, hospitals, transient and special needs populations, as defined, and residential care homes General public passively through RSS feed, which updates web pages and social media sites.	Software: Vendor contract (Everbridge/Nixle) LOCAL IMPLEMENTING AGENCY Accounts/Hardware: IT LOCAL IMPLEMENTING AGENCY Data: IT/EMD	LIA Emergency Management EMD Police, Fire
Voicemail	Message sent to LIA phones that subscribe to system voicemail.	Occupants with landline telephones that subscribe to system voicemail.	IT	
Web pages	The Homepage can be updated to display emergency information directly or a link can be posted. The Emergency Information Page is a dedicated to emergency information.	Interested parties with internet access	Hardware: IT Software: Vendor contract	

SECTION 3

3.0. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING MOU/AGREEMENT WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

This Section should include the MOU sponsored by CAL OES. The document should be prepared and agreed by different UPA's and the LIA. Ratified as needed by the individual jurisdiction governing body.

3.1. DRAFT OPERATOR'S ACTIVATION CHECKLIST

A. Collect emergency event or threat information:

1. Type of emergency

_____

2. Location/area/building affected or potentially affected

_____

3. Date/Time

_____

4. Has Police/Fire Dept. been notified? □ Yes □ No

5. Have Outdoor Warning Sirens been activated? □ Yes □ No □ N/A

7. Is Police/Fire Dept. landline operational? □ Yes □ No

B. Determine who to notify and which alerting tools to use:

1. What area/sections of the community or surrounding communities need to be alerted?

_____

2. Which alerting tools should be used? (*suggest appropriate tools if necessary*)

Components:

□Mass Email □ Text □ Call Out □ Social Media □ RSS □ Outdoor Sirens

Mass Notification □ Media Advisory □ Voicemail □Web pages EAS

C. Send appropriate alert message(s) and request other alert tool operators as indicated above to make appropriate notifications via the alert tools they operate.

1. Use standing message(s)? □ Yes □ No

2. Use custom message(s)? □ Yes □ No

3. Who approved sending the message(s)

_____

D. Update the following table and send a message to LIA and UPA summarizing your actions.

System	Person Notified	Date/Time Notified	Notes
Outdoor Sirens			
Media Advisory			
Voicemail			
Web pages			
Everbridge/Nixle			
EAS/Sheriff			

APPENDIX F

CHEMTREC COMMUNICATION FORM

CHEMTREC COMMUNICATION FORM

PHONE: 1-800-424-9300

Fill out the appropriate items below before calling Chemtrec. Starred items (*) are essential.

1. Time initial call placed:_____

2.* What has happened:_____

3.* Where: _____

4.* When: _____

5.* Chemicals involved (if unknown provide items 10-14 below): _____

_____

_____

_____

6.* Prevailing weather conditions:_____

7.* Nature of surrounding area:_____

8.* Who caller is and where located:_____

9.* How and where telephone contact can be re-established with caller or another response party at the scene:

_____

For more detailed assistance or if chemicals are unknown, provide as much of the following information as possible:

10. Rail car or truck number:_____

11. Type and Condition of Containers:_____

12. Shipper and Manufacturer:_____

13. Carrier:_____

14. Consignee and Destination:_____

CHEMTREC SHOULD PROVIDE

Product:_____

Common Name (s):_____

_____

Physical Appearance and Form:_____

Nature of the Product:_____

Hazard Information:

Fire Hazard:_____

Explosion Hazard:_____

Health Hazard:_____

Reaction with Water:_____

Environmental/Pollution Hazards:_____

_____

Immediate Action:

Spill or Leak:_____

_____

_____

_____

Fire:

_____

Flash Point: _____ Ignition Temperature: _____

Specific Gravity: _____ Vapor Density: _____

_____

_____

Evacuation:_____

_____

Water Pollution Control: _____

_____

Other Information: _____

_____

_____

APPENDIX G

AREA G MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

AUTOMATIC/ MUTUAL AID MANUAL

Revised May 21, 2004

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Guidelines For Implementing The Automatic Aid Agreement Between Manhattan Beach and Hermosa Beach Fire Departments Appendix 7

AGREEMENT

1. In the event of any fire, disturbance, or other local emergency which cannot be met with the facilities of one of the contracting parties, the other contracting parties agree, upon request, to furnish aid in coping with such disasters or local emergencies to the Agency requesting such aid upon either an actual or standby basis. The extent of aid to be furnished under this agreement shall be determined solely by the Governmental Agency or Department thereof furnishing such aid, and it is understood that the aid so furnished may be recalled at the sole discretion of the furnishing agency.

   A. The Master Agreement entered into by and between the cities of El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach and Torrance (see Appendix 1).

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. This plan is a reciprocal agreement for mutual benefit. No fee or charge shall be made for any services requested under its operations. It shall be the responsibility of a city requesting assistance to make available fuel, oil, and food when necessary. Each city shall bear all other costs of operation and insurance on its own personnel and equipment.

2. The city requesting Mutual Aid is not required to have all of their units committed in order to receive Mutual Aid.

3. This plan is not designed or intended to provide a city with additional resources for handling routine simultaneous incidents (e.g. paramedic units for multiple single victim medical emergencies).

4. This plan is based on assigned units responding, but the final decision as to which unit(s) will respond remains with the city involved.

5. Specialized personnel and/or equipment shall be dispatched upon request according to availability.

6. When a city is unable to respond on Automatic/Mutual Aid and they know ahead of time, they shall see that all cities in the pact are notified immediately and the alternate shall be used. They shall also notify those same cities when they are again available.

7. The maximum equipment that should be depleted from any one city is one (1) engine and one (1) truck company under an Automatic/Mutual Aid plan. Plus one (1) paramedic unit, if this unit is called either as a single resource or as part of a Plan M.

8. Request for Automatic/Mutual Aid shall be implemented by the Incident Commander.

9. Equipment responding to other cities under this plan shall come under the authority of the Incident Commander of the city requesting assistance.

    a) All responding company officers shall retain responsibility for their personnel and equipment.

    b) The city receiving Automatic/Mutual Aid shall release outside equipment as soon as prudently possible.

10. Those companies that are to report to stations shall be provided a guide as soon as possible and a means of gaining entry, if necessary, prior to arrival of the guide.

11. A mutual aid cache shall be maintained at each station where mutual aid companies are assigned for Station Cover. Black plastic boxes with "Area G Mutual Aid Cache" labels shall be located near dispatch printers or adjacent to apparatus floor containing:

    a) Ten (10) "Area G Mutual Aid Unit Log" forms

    b) Ten (10) "Area G CFIRS Information" forms

    c) Emergency dispatch information sheet explaining how mutual aid units will receive and acknowledge response to alarms. Example of dispatch printout.

    d) Telephone operation information sheet explaining how to use station telephones. Copies of essential emergency telephone numbers (police, general services, schools, etc.).

e) City zone, street, and hydrant maps.

f) Target hazard occupancy building inventories/pre-plans (optional).

g) Essential equipment information sheet explaining location and use of portable radio(s), engine room door remote openers, FAX, copy machines, etc.

h) Essential keys (city Knox Boxes, fire alarm panels, supply rooms, city-owned locks).

i) Essential SOPs unique to the Department (EMS patient transportation, unified command procedures within jurisdiction, etc.).

j) Cache inventory sheet.

12. The first arriving company officer in an Automatic Aid situation is considered the Incident Commander until the arrival of the company from the city in which the incident is taking place.

13. A master training schedule shall be established by the South Bay Fire Chiefs' Training Officer's Section for automatic/mutual aid training. Automatic/mutual aid training exercises shall cover the various types of major incidents where automatic/mutual aid may be implemented. The automatic/mutual aid response plans, Plan B, and/or Plan M shall be used (including station coverage) for these training exercises. The location of these training exercises shall be limited to the boundaries of the cities covered by the Area G Automatic/Mutual Aid Agreement and shall be rotated between cities. Area G Automatic/Mutual aid training exercises shall be limited to six (6) exercises in each calendar year.

These training exercises should be designed to exercise the adopted Area G standard operating procedures. Training should be scheduled by the South Bay Training Officers well in advance, whenever possible. However, automatic/mutual aid response plans, Plan B, and/or Plan M training exercises may be used for short notice special training opportunities such as buildings slated for demolition, specialty props, etc.

DEFINITIONS

Medical Strike Team	Three (3) Paramedic Units staffed with two (2) paramedics each, two (2) four person engine companies staffed with four (4) EMTs each, and one (1) Strike Team Leader. 1. Strike Team Leader to be selected from rotational lists. (Note: Suggest Paramedic Coordinator or Paramedic be selected as aide.) 2. First three cities on the rotational Strike Team list will each provide a Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU). 3. The next two cities will each provide engine companies.
Automatic/ Mutual Aid Area "G"	A reciprocal agreement whereby assistance is furnished by outside cities. Request may be any single resource (such as an air and light unit or a single paramedic unit) or predetermined resources which are designated as Station Cover, Alarms, Plan A, Plan B, or Plan M.
Automatic/Mutual Aid Emergency Response	Units responding to an incident shall respond Code 3 (with warning lights and siren). Units responding to a move-up location shall respond Code 2 (without warning lights and siren). The Incident Commander may change the response level at any time.
Mutual Aid Region 1	Resources are available from other cities and counties within Region 1. Request through Area Coordinator.
Plan A:	Two investigators, requesting City to make notification.
Plan B	Special brush response of four (4) engine companies and one (1) battalion chief. All responding units must be equipped with appropriate brush response equipment.
Plan M:	Three (3) Paramedic Units

Region I:	Additional Resources - Strike Teams, Task Force, Special Equipment (Helicopters, HazMat, etc.)
Single Resource	A resource such as, an air and light unit, single paramedic unit, foam unit, etc.
Strike Team	Five (5) like resources and a Strike Team Leader with common communications (e.g. 5 Type I engine companies)

Strike Team Engine Co.

An engine company with not less than four (4) personnel. Additional recommendation:

1. Closed cabs
2. Diesel Power
3. OES/State White 1 radio frequency 154.280
   OES/State White 2 radio frequency 154.265
   OES/State White 3 radio frequency 154.295
   South Bay primary radio 154.355
   South Bay TAC radio 154.130

The uniform to be worn by strike team personnel shall be the normal working uniform for their city.

Strike Team Leader

Chief Officer with Strike Team Leader training chosen from a rotation of Area G cities. One (1) Strike Team Leader shall be dispatched with each strike team requested. Strike Team Leaders will be treated as any other mutual aid request with IMMEDIATE dispatch of recommended units. If not immediately available, Strike Team Leader shall be chosen from the next city in the rotation. Note: Hermosa Beach does not have Strike Team Leader.

PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Incident Commander (I/C)

1. All request for Automatic/Mutual Aid from an Area G city will be to its own dispatch center indicating the desired assistance. This request may be made by telephone or radio. The requesting city's dispatcher will then complete the assignment.

2. Notify Dispatcher of location of Command Post, Staging and Base, as soon as possible.

3. Additional equipment is always available. You are not limited to the response plans.

   "Ask for what you need."

4. When requesting resources from outside this Automatic/Mutual Aid plan ,you should be explicit regarding what you want, when you want it, and where you want it. Specify desired staffing for requested equipment.

PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Dispatcher

Area G Plans/Resources

1. Collect information regarding request using "Mutual Aid Request for Area G" form.

2. Identify the department(s) and unit(s) to respond using the response plan for the city requesting assistance.

3. Contact the specified department(s) by telephone, PA, or radio indicating the type of emergency, response plan request, unit(s) assigned, and location of Command Post, Staging, Base, or station to respond.

   Calls to the affected cities shall be made by the Dispatcher in the following manner:

   This is _____ Fire Communications. Please respond __(units) on a (Station Cover, 2nd Alarm, 3rd Alarm, etc., Plan A, Plan B, Plan M) , to __(location, including incident name, address and Thomas Guide page number)__. Communications will be on State White 1.

4. Request for special equipment not in accordance with a standard response plan (e.g. air and light unit) should be dispatched from the closest available city.

5. If a city is unable to respond due to an emergency within their own city, the dispatcher will be notified when they call that city and the alternate will then be used.

6. Notify requesting I/C which units are responding.

7. Document unit(s) notified and dispatch time in agency's Computer Aided Dispatch system.

8. NOTIFY THE AREA "G" CHIEF OR THE HIGHEST RANKING ALTERNATE (through their communications office) OF ALL AUTOMATIC/MUTUAL AID REQUESTS.

Request for Region 1 Resources from Area G

9. Request from Area G for resources from Region 1 should be forwarded to the Area G Chief, or his designee.

> Exception: Request for assistance from LACoFD to fill response plans can be made direct by the requesting agency's communications center. Requests outside of the response plans should be done through the Area G Coordinator (e.g. request for strike teams).

10. Dispatchers receiving request shall utilize the "Request for Region 1 Mutual Aid" form to obtain as much of the following information as possible and notify the Area "G" Fire Chief:

    a. Resources requested. Specify desired staffing.
    b. Location where they are to report.
    c. Time the resources are required.

Request for Area G Resources from Region 1

10. Request from Region I for resources from Area "G" should be forwarded to the Area G Chief, or his designee.

11. Dispatchers receiving request shall utilize the "Mutual Aid Request Area G" form to obtain as much of the following information as possible and notify the Area "G" Fire Chief:

    a. Name/ID# of requesting party.
    b. Phone number of calling party.
    c. Type and number of equipment/Strike Teams requested.
    d. Strike Team Designator/Number, if applicable and available.
    e. Incident Order #, if applicable and available.
    f. Request Number.
    g. Time equipment is needed.
    h. Location of the incident, directions and Thomas Guide page number.
    i. Incident Name

j. Command Post or Staging Area location, if available.

13. Dispatch appropriate equipment, as directed by Area G Chief, indicating staging location and time they are to be at staging area (as soon as possible, or time given by Region I.)

14. Region 1 Communications may contact the Area G Communications to assess response availability prior to actually requesting a strike team. If this happens, the Area G Communications should:

    a. Advised Region 1 that Area G is available to respond at any time.
    b. Inform all other Area G communications centers to notify their operations battalion chief(s) that response availability has been requested by Region 1.

    The Area G Chief need not be advised unless a strike team is requested or placed on alert.

.

PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Area G Coordinator

The following functions and responsibilities are to be performed by the Area G Coordinator:

1. Notify Region 1 (Los Angeles County Fire Department 323-881-6183 or 323-881-6156) if a major event in Area G limits our response capabilities to Region 1.

2. Records management and coordination of other emergency operational plans and provisions, as defined.

Strike team assignments when requested by Region 1 (Fire Suppression and Medical).

3. Obtain request information gathered by dispatcher from the "Mutual Aid Request Area G" form,

4. Utilizing the rotational card file, determine the units and the strike team leader that are to respond.

   Use the rotational STRIKE TEAM CARD and TEAM LEADER CARD to form Medical Strike Teams with **RESCUES FIRST**, then Engines, and finally the Leader.

   A rotational Strike Team list shall be maintained. Those cities who are not part of the first five of the initial dispatch shall become the cities that provide a second Strike Team if requested by Region 1.

   If a request from the Region for a second Strike Team occurs, those cities that are not part of the initial Strike Team shall be first up for the second Strike Team. Cities with larger resources will be surveyed to accommodate the remainder fill positions of the second Strike Team.

5. Enter a "Strike" incident in the computer using the determined staging area as your location. Put any available information about the incident in the text.

6. Assign the units and leader to the incident in the computer.

7. Contact other agencies that are designated to respond and have them dispatch their resources.

8. Dispatch own resources.

ALL STRIKE TEAMS SHOULD BE DISPATCHED IMMEDIATELY UNLESS SCHEDULED FOR FUTURE OPERATIONAL PERIOD.

9. Make appropriate notifications: Area "G" Chief.

10. Log the Strike Team and Strike Team Leader response on their appropriate logs in the Fire Dispatch Plan Book.

11. Rotate the responding cities' Strike Team cards to the back of the strike team response file (cards do not rotate if strike team returned prior to arrival at incident or incident staging area).

12. Rotate the responding city's Team Leader card to the back of the strike team leader response file (card does not rotate if strike team returned prior to arrival at incident or incident staging area).

If a city is not available to respond on an incident, i.e., due to manpower, unavailable on another call, out of service for mutual/auto aid, do not rotate that card in the file. That city will be first for response on the next strike team.

Coordinating and relaying requests from Area G for Region 1 resources.

13. Obtain request information gathered by dispatcher from the "Request for Region 1 Mutual Aid" form should be used to gather information prior to making request.

14. Area G Coordinator, will call the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator's Dispatch Center (Los Angeles County Fire Department 323-881-6183 or 323-881-6156) and give them the following statement and information:

    "This is the ___(city)___ Fire Department: Chief __(name)__, Area "G" Fire Chief, requests the following resources:

a) Resources. Specify desired staffing

b) Type of Incident

c) Location

d) Time

e) Radio Frequency - State White 154.280.

PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Area G Mutual Aid Communications Plan (2006 revised)

Effective March 1, 2002, the Area "G" Mutual Aid Communications Plan will consist of the following;

1) Mutual aid units will monitor and communicate on OES State White 1 (154.280 VHF) when responding to another jurisdiction on:

   a) station cover
   b) 2nd or greater alarms using mutual aid
   c) Plan B
   d) Plan M
   e) strike team assignment
   f) single resource request (Air/Light, Truck Company, etc.)

2) Incident Commanders (IC) who have requested mutual aid response to an incident will monitor OES State White 1 (154.280 VHF) and provide communications instructions (Communications Plan) and assignments to mutual aid units while they are responding.. The communications center of the requesting department should also monitor OES State White 1 to assist the IC.

3) The requesting department's primary fire channel shall be used for primary fire ground operations/tactics. This prevents working units from having to switch frequencies during fire ground operations. Unless otherwise directed, responding mutual aid units shall switch to the requesting department's primary fire channel before they initiate any fire ground operations/tactics.

4) If needed and available, the IC should use a secondary channel as a command frequency.

5) If needed and available, the IC may use secondary channel(s) for group assignment(s) and/or to cover the rest of their city.

6) The IC shall provide portable radio(s) to responding mutual aid units that do not have radio capability to operate on the requesting department's frequencies.

7) Radios with UHF and UHF-T frequencies will be referred to and color coded as "BLUE" radios. See Appendix 3 and 4 for UHF portable and mobile radio programming standards.

8) Radios with VHF frequencies will be referred to and color coded as "WHITE" radios. See Appendix 5 & 6 for VHF portable and mobile radio programming standards.

PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Area G Strike Teams

1. Staging Area: **Strike Teams heading NORTH shall meet at -**

   El Segundo Fire Station 2
   2261 E. Mariposa Avenue
   El Segundo
   Phone: 310/524-1990
   Thomas Guide 732 – H1

   Strike Team heading SOUTH shall meet at –

   Torrance Fire Station 3
   3535 W. 182nd Street
   Torrance Fire
   Phone: 310/781-7003
   Thomas Guide 763 – F1

2. All units to use State White radio frequency 154.280. ESFD uses CERCLES

3. All Strike Team Engines shall meet requirements of a Type 1 Engine (including 4 person staffing).

4. Strike Teams come under the authority of Strike Team Leader.

   a) Company officers shall retain responsibility for their personnel and equipment.

5. Strike Team Leaders reporting to Area "G" will make direct telephone or radio contact with Area G Chief/Coordinator when possible. Call "collect", if necessary.

6. Relief crews will be scheduled at 48-hour shifts unless requested earlier by the Strike Team Leader. Exception: strike teams traveling beyond San Luis Obispo County will be relieved at 120 hour shifts.

Note: 12:00 midnight determines when the 48 hours begins. Before midnight, the 48 hours begins at 0800 the morning before. After midnight, the 48 hours begins at 0800 the next morning.

The initial team and subsequent teams will be scheduled for 0900 relief. (Depart staging area at 0900.)

When early relief is requested, consideration should be given time required to secure off duty personnel and travel time.

All relief crews will report to staging and then convoy to the relief area under the direction of the Strike Team Leader. When crews are released, they will convoy back to Area "G" under direction of the Strike Team Leader.

7. Strike Team Leaders will be relieved from rotational card file. Engine Company personnel will be relieved by the cities involved.

8. Strike Team assignments will be rotated after each incident assignment whenever possible. Note: Assignment consists of arrival at incident staging area.

9. Strike Team response north of San Luis Obispo or Kern County requires the approval of the Area G Fire Chiefs.

EL SEGUNDO FIRE *Area "G" Mutual Aid*

1ST Alarm	Agency Specific

2ND Alarm	Engine +**MHB**	Fire
	Engine +**LAC**	Cover El Segundo Station 1
	Engine +**HMB**	Cover El Segundo Station 2
	Alternate Engine LAC	

3RD Alarm	Engine LAC	Fire
	Engine HMB	Fire
	Engine MHB	Fire
	Truck +**LAC**	Fire
	B/C +**MHB**	Fire
	Engine +**TOR**	Cover El Segundo Station 1
	Engine +**LAC**	Cover El Segundo Station 2
	Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck TOR, Alternate B/C LAC	

4TH Alarm	Engine TOR	Fire
	Engine LAC	Fire
	Engine LAC	Fire
	Engine HMB	Fire
	Engine MHB	Fire
	Truck +**TOR**	Fire
	Truck LAC	Fire
	B/C MHB	Fire
	B/C +**RDB**	Fire
	Engine +**RDB**	Cover El Segundo Station 1
	Engine +**LAC**	Cover El Segundo Station 2
	Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C LAC	

Additional Alarms	Region One Request For Resources As Needed

+**RED** indicates add resource for that alarm

Area "G" Commitment

1 Engine, 1 Truck, 1 B/C

Strike Team Commitment

1 Engine Company

HERMOSA BEACH FIRE *Area "G" Mutual Aid*

1ST Alarm	**E11, E12, R11, R12, (E21 or E22), T61, (B11 or B21)**
2ND Alarm	Engine +**RDB** Fire
	Engine +**TOR** Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1
	Engine +**ELS** Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1 or 2
	Alternate Engine LAC

3RD Alarm	Engine TOR Fire
	Engine ELS Fire
	Engine RDB Fire
	Truck+**ELS** Fire
	B/C +**RDB** Fire
	Engine +**TOR** Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1
	Engine+**LAC** Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1 or 2

Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C LAC

4TH Alarm	
	Engine TOR Fire
	Engine LAC Fire
	EngineTOR Fire
	Engine ELS Fire
	Engine RDB Fire
	Truck ELS Fire
	Truck +**TOR** Fire
	B/C RDB Fire
	B/C +**LAC** Fire
	Engine +**LAC** Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1
	Engine +**LAC** Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1 or 2

Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C LAC ***Additional Alarms***

Region One Request For Resources As Needed +**RED** indicates add resource for that alarm

Area "G" Commitment 1 Engine

Strike Team Commitment 1 Engine Company

NORTH

(North of and including
Manhattan Beach Blvd.)

MANHATTAN BEACH FIRE ***Area "G" Mutual Aid***

1ST Alarm	**B21, E21, R21, E22, E11**
↓	
2ND Alarm	Engine +**ELS** Fire
	Truck +**ELS** Fire
	Engine +**LAC** Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1
	Engine +**RDB** Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1
	Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck RDB

3RD Alarm	Engine LAC Fire
	Engine RDB Fire
	Engine ELS Fire
	Truck ELS Fire
	Truck +**TOR** Fire
	B/C +**RDB** Fire
	Engine +**LAC** Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1
	Engine+**TOR** Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1
	Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck RDB, Alternate B/C ELS

4TH Alarm	Engine LAC Fire
	Engine RDB Fire
	Engine ELS Fire
	Engine LAC Fire
	Engine TOR Fire
	Truck ELS Fire
	Truck TOR Fire
	Truck +**LAC** Fire
	B/C RDB Fire
	B/C +**LAC** Fire
	Engine +**LAC** Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1
	Engine +**TOR** Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1
Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C TOR	
Additional Alarms	Region One Request For Resources As Needed

+**RED** indicates add resource for that alarm

Area "G" Commitment

1 Engine, 1 B/C

Strike Team Commitment 1 Engine Company

SOUTH

(South of and not including
Manhattan Beach Blvd.)

MANHATTAN BEACH FIRE Area "G" Mutual Aid

1ST Alarm	**B21, E21, R21, E22, E11**	
↓		
2ND Alarm	Engine +**RDB**	Fire
	Truck +**RDB**	Fire
	Engine +**ELS**	Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1
	Engine +**LAC**	Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1

Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck ELS

3RD Alarm	Engine ELS	Fire
	Engine LAC	Fire
	Engine RDB	Fire
	Truck RDB	Fire
	Truck +**TOR**	Fire
	B/C +**ELS**	Fire
	Engine +**LAC**	Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1
	Engine +**TOR**	Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1

Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck ELS, Alternate B/C RDB

4TH Alarm	Engine	ELS	Fire
	Engine	LAC	Fire
	Engine	RDB	Fire
	Engine	LAC	Fire
	Engine	TOR	Fire
	Truck	RDB	Fire
	Truck	TOR	Fire
	Truck	+**LAC**	Fire
	B/C	ELS	Fire
	B/C	+**LAC**	Fire
	Engine	+**LAC**	Cover Manhattan Beach Station 1
	Engine	+**TOR**	Cover Hermosa Beach Station 1

Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C TOR

Additional Alarms	Region One Request For Resources As Needed

+**RED** indicates add resource for that alarm

Area "G" Commitment	1 Engine, 1 B/C
Strike Team Commitment	1 Engine Company

NORTH

(North of and including 190th St.
and east of Goodman zone line)

REDONDO BEACH FIRE Area "G" Mutual Aid

1ST Alarm **E62 E64 R62 T61 SQ63 B61 E11**

2ND Alarm +**E61** Fire

Engine +**TOR** Cover Station 1

Engine +**MHB** Cover Station 2

Alternate Engine LAC

3RD Alarm Engine TOR Fire

Engine MHB Fire

Truck +**TOR** Fire

B/C +**MHB** Fire

Engine +**ELS** Cover Redondo Station 1

Engine +**LAC** Cover Redondo Station 2

Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C LAC

4TH Alarm Engine TOR Fire

Engine MHB Fire

Engine ELS Fire

Engine LAC Fire

Truck TOR Fire

Truck +**ELS** Fire

B/C MHB Fire

B/C +**LAC** Fire

Engine +**LAC** Cover Redondo Station 1

Engine +**LAC** Cover Redondo Station 2

Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C LAC

Additional Alarms	Region One Request For Resources As Needed

+**RED** indicates add resource for that alarm

Area "G" Commitment	1 Engine, 1 Truck, 1 B/C
Strike Team Commitment	1 Engine Company

SOUTH

(South of and including 190th St.
and west of Goodman zone line

REDONDO BEACH FIRE Area "G" Mutual Aid

1ST Alarm	**E61**	**E62**	**R61**	**T61**	**SQ63**	**B61**	**E11**

2ND Alarm	**E64**	Fire
Engine+	**TOR**	Cover Redondo Station 1
Engine	**MHB**	Cover Redondo Station 2
Alternate Engine LAC		

3RD Alarm	EngineTOR	Fire
Engine MHB		Fire
Truck +	**TOR**	Fire
B/C +	**MHB**	Fire
Engine +	**ELS**	Cover Redondo Station 1
Engine +	**LAC**	Cover Redondo Station 2
Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C LAC		

4TH Alarm	Engine TOR	Fire
Engine MHB		Fire
Engine ELS		Fire
Engine LAC		Fire
Truck TOR		Fire
Truck +	**ELS**	Fire
B/C MHB		Fire
B/C +	**LAC**	Fire
Engine +	**LAC**	Cover Redondo Station 1
Engine +	**LAC**	Cover Redondo Station 2
Alternate Engine LAC, Alternate Truck LAC, Alternate B/C LAC		

Additional Alarms	Region One Request For Resources As Needed

+**RED** indicates add resource for that alarm

Area "G" Commitment 1 Engine, 1 Truck, 1 B/C

Strike Team Commitment 1 Engine Company

TORRANCE FIRE Area "G" Mutual Aid

"FIRE" Response Plan

1ST Alarm	Agency Specific	(2E, T, AL, B/C, R)	Fire
2ND Alarm	Agency Specific	(2E, T)	Fire

3RD Alarm	Agency Specific (2E)	Fire
	Agency Specific (E)	Station 1
	B/C +**RDB**	Fire
	Truck +**RDB**	Fire
	Engine+**HMB**	Cover Torrance Station 1
	Engine +**MHB**	Cover Torrance Station 3
	Engine +**RDB**	Cover Torrance Station 4

Alternate Station Cover ELS, Alternate B/C ELS, Alternate Truck ELS

4TH Alarm	Engine +**LAC**	Fire
	Engine +**LAC**	Fire
(Includes 3RD Alarm)	Engine +**LAC**	Fire
	Engine +**LAC**	Fire
	B/C +**LAC**	Fire

Additional Alarms	Region One Request For Resources As Needed

"FIRE HAZ MAT" Response Plan

1ST Alarm	Agency Specific	(HM, 3E, T, AL, B/C, R)	Fire

2ND Alarm	Agency Specific (3E)	Fire
	Agency Specific (T)	Station 1
	B/C +**RDB**	Fire
	Truck +**RDB**	Fire
	Engine +**HMB**	Cover Torrance Station 1
	Engine +**MHB**	Cover Torrance Station 3
	Engine +**RDB**	Cover Torrance Station 4

Alternate Station Cover ELS, Alternate B/C ELS, Alternate Truck ELS

3RD Alarm	Engine	+**LAC**	Fire	
	Engine	+**LAC**	Fire	
(Includes 2ND Alarm)		Engine	+**LAC**	Fire
	Engine	+**LAC**	Fire	
	B/C	+**LAC**	Fire	

Additional Alarms	Region One Request For Resources As Needed

+**RED** indicates add resource for that alarm

Area "G" Commitment 2 Engines, 1 Truck, 1 B/C

Strike Team Commitment 2 Engine Companies

Plan B

1 B/C and 4 engine companies.

B/C RDB Alternate B/C MHB

Engine RDB

Engine HMB

Engine MHB

Engine ELS

Staging Area: Torrance Fire Station 2 (25135 Robinson Way)

Plan M

One paramedic rescue unit from each of the **three** closest Area G cities

Rescue ELS
Rescue MHB
Rescue HMB
Rescue RDB
Rescue TOR

Area “G” Coordinator

Torrance Fire Department shall serve as the Area G Coordinator.

Area “G” Chief

The Torrance Fire Department’s Fire Chief or his designee shall serve as the Area G Chief and represent Area G at Region 1 meetings.

Directory of Area "G" Fire Stations
and Fire Department Emergency Phone Number

Sta. No..	Address	Bus. Phone	Thomas Guide	Knox Box Location
El Segundo 310/524-2763				
HQ	314 Main Street	310/524-2395	732 E1	North side of north door
#2	2261 E. Mariposa Avenue	310/524-1990	732 H1	Hose tower door
Hermosa Beach 310/524-2801				
HQ	540 Pier Avenue	310/376-2470	762 H2	At front door
Manhattan Beach 310/545-5679				
HQ	400 15th Street	310/802-5203	732 F6	*Beside rear door to apparatus room*
#2	1400 Manhattan Beach Bl.	310/802-5220	732 H6	Side of front door
Redondo Beach 310/379-5416				
HQ	401 So. Broadway	310/318-0663	762 J6	By front door
#2	2400 Grant Avenue	310/372-3094	763 B1	By front door
Torrance 310/328-3131				
HQ	1701 Crenshaw Blvd.	310/781-7042	763 F6	Pick up call box on front of each station for entry.
#2	*25135 Robinson Way*	310/781-7002	793 E4	
#3	3535 W. 182nd Street	310/781-7003	763 F1	
#4	5205 Calle Mayor	310/781-7004	793 B2	
#5	3940 Del Amo Blvd.	310/781-7005	763 C4	
#6	21401 Del Amo Circle Dr.	310/781-7006	763 C6	

Special Apparatus

Description	Transportation Capabilities	No.	Res.	City
Ambulance	3 positions	2	1	El Segundo
(paramedic)	2 positions	1		Hermosa Beach
	2 positions	1		Manhattan Beach
	3 positions	2	1	Redondo Beach
Ambulance (BLS)		1		Hermosa Beach
		1		Manhattan Beach
Ladder Companies	55’	1		Hermosa Beach
	100’	1		Redondo Beach
	100’	2	1	Torrance
Telesqurts	105’	1		El Segundo
	75’	1	1	Manhattan Beach
Air & Lighting	Truck 4500 psi			Redondo Beach
	Truck 4500 psi			Torrance
Mobile Air	Trailer 4500 psi			El Segundo
Foam	(request via ESFD)			Chevron
				Torrance

Special Equipment/Personnel

Description/Classification	Number	City
Air Bottle Refill Facility		El Segundo
		Manhattan Beach
		Redondo Beach
		Torrance
Hurst Rescue Tools	1	Manhattan Beach
	1	Redondo Beach
	3	Torrance
	2	El Segundo
	3	
Paramedic Spare Equipment:		Manhattan Beach
Biophone/Defibrillator/Scope		Redondo Beach
		Torrance
		El Segundo
Mechanic	1	Hermosa Beach
	1	Redondo Beach
	1	Torrance

DIVISION SUPERVISORS

Name	Dept,	Contact Numbers	CICCS Cert Date	Assignment Dates				
B/C Ken Carter	TOR	678-0446	6/17/03					

STRIKE TEAM ENGINE (STEN) LEADERS

Name	Dept,	Contact Numbers	CICCS Cert Date	Assignment Dates				
B/C Slover	ELS	524-2763	On File					
B/C Cooke	ELS	542-2763	On File					
B/C Laursen	MHB	802-5204 R.C.C.	On File					
D/C Rappaport	RDB	781-7042 678-0446	On File					
D/C Winter	RDB	781-7042 678-0441	On File					
A/C Besanceney	TOR	781-7042 678-0447	On File					
A/C Hansen	TOR	781-7042 678-0445	On File					
A/C Henderson	TOR	781-7042 678-0445	On File					

STRIKE TEAM ENGINE (STEN) LEADER TRAINEES

Name	Dept,	Contact Numbers	CICCS Cert Date	Assignment Dates				
B/C Bonfield	ELS	524-2763						

STRIKE TEAM ENGINE COMPANIES

	Unit No.	Staffing	All So. Bay Frequencies
El Segundo	E3/E32	4	Yes
Hermosa	E11/E12	4	Yes
Manhattan	E22/E24	4	Yes
Redondo	E61/E62	4	Yes
Torrance	E93/E94	4	Yes

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
PHONE NUMBERS
(When Activated)

When we are involved with regional mutual aid as Strike Teams, these are the numbers to call for information and location of our apparatus and firefighters.

Command & Control Supervisor

323/881-6183 (Dispatch)

323/266-6925 (Fax)

Other available numbers:

323/268-9837

323/268-9838

323/268-9839

323/881-6100 (Fax)

SOUTH BAY ARSON CONTROL TEAM
OPERATIONAL PLAN A

Purpose

To provide member cities with outside aid to assist in fire/arson investigation.

Districts

There are eight cities in the South Bay Arson Control Team. These ten cities will be listed by name on a South Bay Arson Control Team Membership Roster located at the end of this section.

Plan A Request

Line officers shall call for team members from their city. Once the team member has arrived on the fire scene, the member will determine how many additional investigators are needed. Requests shall be routed through the Incident Commander.

DISPATCHING

Emergency

When an outside aid investigation is needed, the city requesting the aid will contact the providing city/cities directly.

Examples:

A Plan "A" investigation in a South Bay City.

1. The SBACT member from the requesting city responds to the scene, assesses the situation and determines number of outside investigations needed. The requesting city's team member shall then notify the Incident Commander of his request.

    A. If the requesting city does not have a fire investigator available, the Incident Commander should request a fire investigator through Plan A.

The requesting city dispatch shall contact the closest Fire Department to requesting city and work out, until a fire investigator is available to respond or the Incident Commander may request a specific fire investigator or Fire Department. The Incident Commander will have final discretion.

2. After receiving a request from the Incident Commander, requesting city's dispatch will contact member city fire department/s directly and requests one (or more) team member/s to respond to requesting city on a Plan A investigation. Requesting city also relays the pertinent information.

3. The providing city/cities will then contact their members and request they respond.

4. The providing department/s will contact requesting city's Fire Department with ETA of investigator/s.

Non-Emergency Assistance

Requests for assistance of a non-emergency basis, such as surveillance and interviewing of witnesses and/or suspects, shall be done in the following manner:

Examples:

1. A SBACT team member requests outside assistance.

2. Requesting city's dispatch contacts member city fire department/s directly and requests one (or more) team member/s. Depending upon need (weapons certified, interview skills) team members can be requested by name.

3. Requesting city will provide all pertinent information regarding time, place and person to contact in requesting city to the providing city/cities.

4. The cities involved will then form teams of two men each.

ALL RESPONDING FIRE INVESTIGATORS SHALL BE PROPERLY IDENTIFIED.

South Bay Arson Control Team Membership Roster

Beverly Hills FD (310) 550-4900 24 hour, 281-2703 days

LaFouge, Edward	expert	Barton, Greg	certified
Reinhardt, Craig	certified	Rosales, Manny	training

Culver City FD (310) 253-6248, 839-1146 24 hour, 253-5925 days

El Segundo FD (310) 524-2763 24 hour

Carver, James	training

Hermosa Beach FD (310) 524-2750 24 hour

Powers, Darryl	certified	Scott, Brian	certified
Crawford, James	certified		

Manhattan Beach FD (310) 545-5679, 802-5200 days

Redmond, Ron	expert	Yount, Brian	training
Petroni, Lou	certified	Dulmage, John	training
Fairbrother, Steve	training	Murrey, Mike	training

Redondo Beach FD (310) 379-5416 24 hour, 318-0663 days

Whitaker, Carl	expert	DiPane, Vince	certified
Franck, Bob	training		

Santa Monica FD (310) 458-8660 24 hour, 458-8915 days

Paneno, Joe	training	Major, Alan	training
Glew, Jim	training		

Torrance FD (310) 781-7042 24 hour, 618-2973 days

Freige, Michael	expert	Fawcett, Mark	training
Watson, Charles	training	Gebel, Robert	training
Carter, Ken	training		

FD Canines/Arson Dogs/Scent Dogs

Oglesby, Frank, L.A. *City* FD	(213) 485-6185
Accelerant K-9	
Silvia P. Faris, Detective L.A.S.O	(562) 946-7222 Office
Arson-Explosives Detail	(562) 527-5485 Cell
11515 Colima Road M101	(562) 683-8822 Pager
Whittier CA 90604	spfaris@lasd.org
Accelerant K-9 "Billy"	

Maitlin, Dave, Torrance PD,	(310) 618-5645
Scent Bloodhound "Lexi"	(714) 713-5675
	dmaitlin@torrnet.com
	m8len@socal.rr.com

Arson DA, Los Angeles County

Jean Daly, District Attorney	(213) 893-2440
Hall of Records, 7th floor	

These are the questions that Region 1 will ask us when we request mutual Aid through Region 1.

REQUEST TO REGION 1 FOR MUTUAL AID

When a request for Mutual Aid is received from an Area, Region, or State Coordinator or his authorized designee, complete the following.

1. Enter the name and rank of the person authorized to make the request:

_____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Phone: _____

Incident Name: _____ CDF* _____ USFS* _____ Other _____

*An Order # shall be obtained for incidents on CDF or USFS lands:

Order # _____ Type of Incident: _____

2.Type and amount of resources requested:

_____

_____

_____

3. Reporting Location: ICP _____ Staging _____ Base _____ Camp _____
Helibase _____ Div. Supervisor_____

4. Location Address: _____

Cross St. _____ City _____ County _____

Grid _____ Fwy. _____ Landmark _____

_____

5. Type of Response: Code 3 _____ Non Code 3 _____

6. Radio Frequency being used: Local _____ White _____

7. Name and radio designation of person to whom resources are to report:

_____

NOTE: Upon completion of the previous, inform the requesting party and OCC as to the type, amount and ETA of the resources. Then complete Line 8 below:

8. Requester and OCC notified by:

_____ _____

Name & Rank Time

==========

Area _____ S/T _____ Resource _____

Firescope Designator: _____

Staging Location: _____

Radio Call Sign: _____

White Frequency: _____ Common Frequency: _____

S/T Leader or Assignee(s) Rank and Name:

_____

I.D. and Numbers of each unit or Resource:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Staging: _____ Enroute: _____ Time: _____

APPENDIX H

REGISTERED HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTERS

CITY OF EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY
ACTIVE CLEAN-UP COMPANIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

In the event of a spill emergency beyond the clean-up capability of our resources, El Segundo Fire Department (ESFD) Incident Commanders, at their discretion, may request a response from any of the following environmental clean-up companies through South Bay Dispatch:

ACTIVE CLEAN-UP COMPANIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY		
ACTenviro	Santa Fe Springs	(714)-545-2191
A&S Metal Recycling, Inc	Los Angeles	(213)-623-9443
Clean Harbors	Los Angeles	(310)-835-9998 (800)-645-8265
Environmental Dynamics, Inc	Gardena	(310)-527-6242
HTS – Hazardous Transportation Services	Santa Fe Springs	(562)-906-2633
NRC Environmental Services	Long Beach	(562)-432-1304
Ocean Blue	Long Beach	(562)-624-4120 (800)-990-9930
Patriot Environmental Services	Wilmington	(562)-436-2614 (800)-624-9136
Stericycle Environmental Services	Los Angeles	(310)-522-5600 (877)-577-2669
United Pumping Services, Inc	City of Industry	(626)-961-9326

This list can be provided to Responsible Parties as a guide to find and contract with a clean-up company. The list is not an endorsement of the contractors by the El Segundo Fire Department.

List Updated: March 23, 2020

APPENDIX I

EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT POLICY 320

Hazardous Materials Response

320.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Hazardous materials HAZMAT may include toxic, flammable, corrosive, explosive, radioactive or reactive materials; materials that can cause health hazards; or a combination of these materials. The purpose of this policy is to provide a general framework for handling a HAZMAT incident.

320.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the El Segundo Fire Department to protect the safety of the public and responders to HAZMAT incidents and to comply with the Hazardous Waste Operations Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard during all HAZMAT incidents (29 CFR 1910.120).

320.3 PROCEDURE

Information should be provided by Dispatch to the units responding to a HAZMAT incident including the name and type of the material involved (e.g., hydrochloric acid and corrosive), the size and quantity of the containers involved, the nature of the problem (e.g., spill, leak) and any known dangerous properties of the materials.

The first-in company approaching the incident should use caution, approach from upwind and upgrade of the incident, establish the Incident Command System (ICS) and begin a size-up of the situation. The purpose of the size-up by the first-in company is to determine the nature and severity of the HAZMAT incident and formulate an initial Incident Action Plan (IAP). While it may be necessary to take immediate action to make a rescue or evacuate an area, any action should be taken with an awareness of the risk to department personnel and making appropriate use of available protective equipment. It is important to avoid the premature commitment of personnel to potentially hazardous locations. In some cases, isolating the incident and denying entry until more resources arrive may be the safest approach.

In assessing the incident, all available references should be used to determine the hazards that are or potentially could be present. These references may include, but are not limited to, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), HAZMAT business plans, manifests or bills of lading, National Fire Protection Association placards, U.S. DOT placards and United Nations Substance Identification Numbers. Other sources of information may be available, such as the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC®), facility personnel, department specialists or manufacturers of the materials involved.

The hazards presented by a HAZMAT incident may change significantly as the materials interact with other materials, the surrounding environment and the actions taken by responders. Responders should consider site topography, surroundings, other potential hazards and prevailing weather conditions. The initial perimeter established for the incident may need to be expanded

to establish the appropriate control zones for the response (e.g., exclusion zone, contamination reduction zone, support zone).

Members will comply with the HAZWOPER standards during all HAZMAT incidents (29 CFR 1910.120).

320.4 INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

Most HAZMAT incidents will require the Incident Commander to request additional resources in order to implement the IAP and safely mitigate the hazard. The primary goal of the IAP will be to protect the safety of the public and responders.

The ICS will be used to coordinate resources as the response is reinforced. It is important that duties assigned to personnel are suitable for their level of training under this standard. It is also important to consider the limitations of available personal protective equipment (PPE) and the limitations of chemical detection or monitoring equipment on hand when preparing to commit personnel to a potentially hazardous area.

320.5 CALOSHA

The incident commander or highest ranking official on scene of HAZMAT incidents will ensure all personnel comply with CalOSHA safety regulations including:

- Wearing appropriate personnel protective equipment, including respirator protection
- Adhering to safety procedures and guidelines
- Follow Comprehensive directions
- Utilize monitoring apparatus to identify hazardous substances, following established capabilities and training

APPENDIX J

RESPONSILIBITY MATRIX

EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN

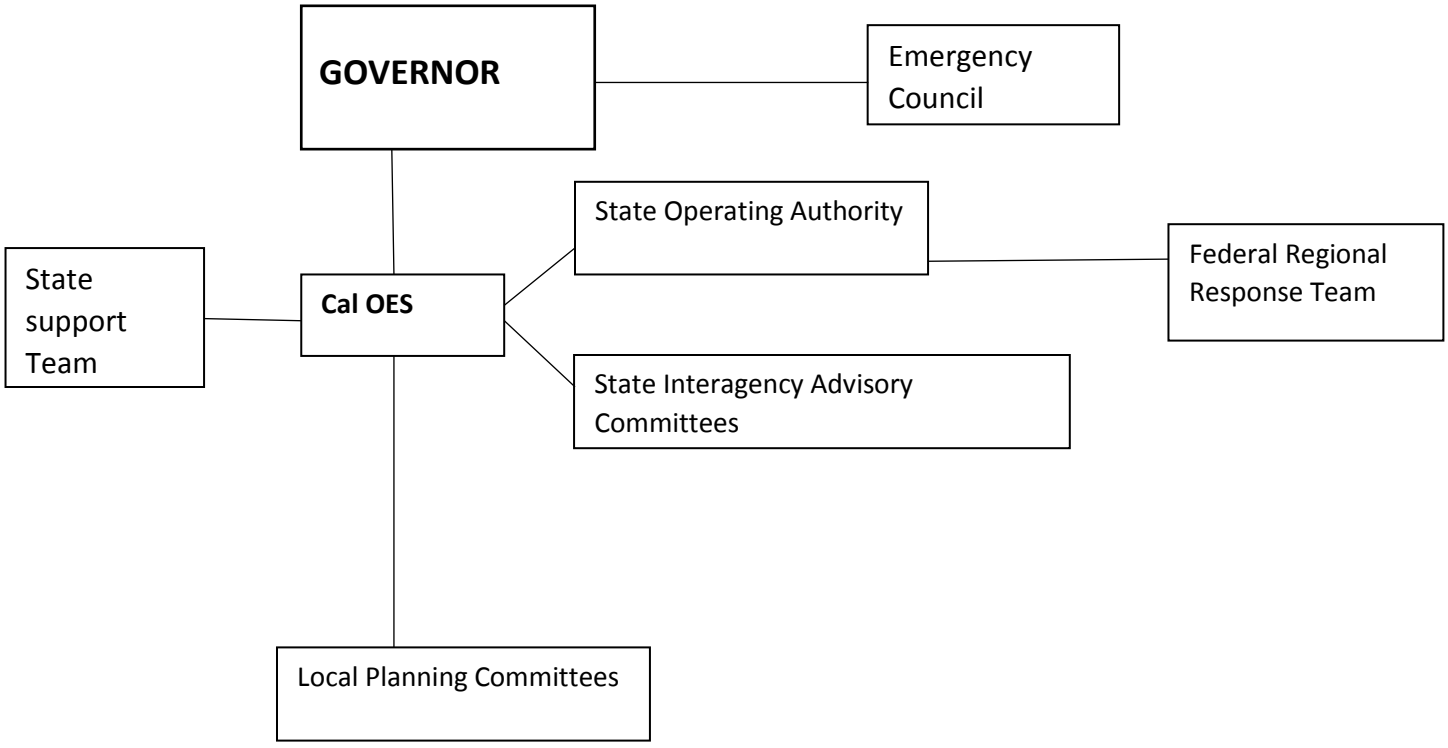
RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX AND FLOW CHART

Local Agencies	Notification/Activation	Direction& Coordination	Communications	Alerts and warning System	Incident Assessment	Mutual Aid	Recovery	Emergency information
Emergency Services Coordinator	√	√	√			√	√	√
Fire Service	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Law Enforcement	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
County Health Officer	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ag Commissioner	√				√		√	√
Air Pollution Control Officer	√				√		√	
Dept. Public works					√		√	
Supervisory Council							√	√
Administering Agencies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Coroner						√		
State Agencies								
Cal OES	√	√	√	√		√	√	√
CHP	√	√	√	√	√	√		√

SWRCB		√			√	√	√	√
CA DFG		√		√	√	√	√	
Dept. Conservation		√			√		√	
DOT		√			√		√	
DHS					√	√	√	√
Dept. Food and Agriculture					√	√	√	
DIR					√	√	√	
Dept. water resources					√	√	√	
ARB					√	√		
Dept. Forestry							√	
Dept. Parks And rec							√	
CA National Guard			√			√	√	
PUC					√	√		
AG					√		√	
GSA				√		√	√	
DSS		√				√	√	
Emergency medical Services						√		
Federal Agencies								
FEMA		√					√	√
USCG	√	√		√	√			
EPA					√			
Other					√			
Non-Government								
Private sector	√	√	√		√		√	√
Co ops					√			

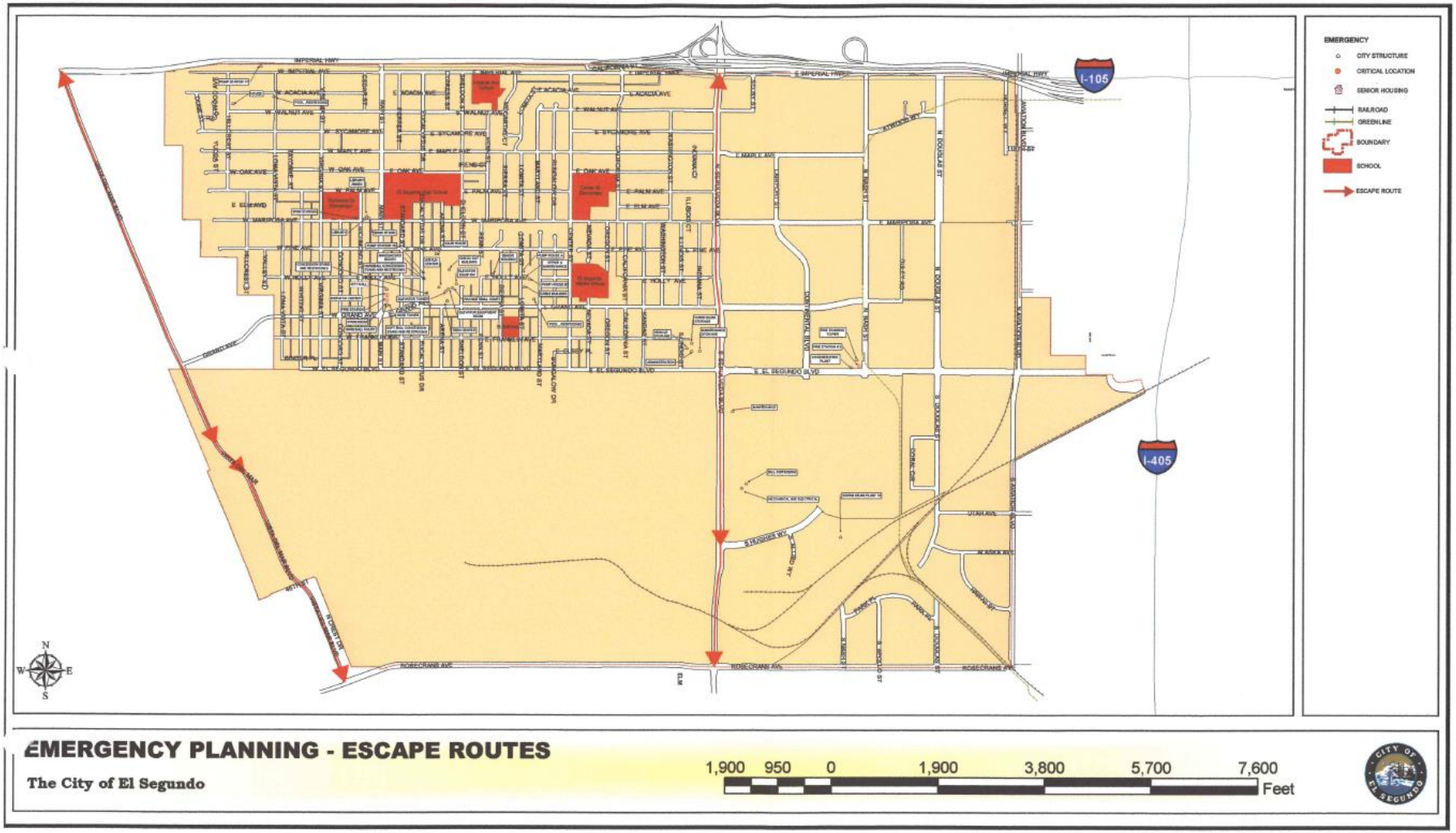
Contractors					√			
Red cross						√	√	
Hospitals			√		√			

Hazardous Materials Flow Chart



APPENDIX K

EVACUATION MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



EMERGENCY PLANNING - ESCAPE ROUTES

The City of El Segundo

1,900 950 0 1,900 3,800 5,700 7,600 Feet

EL Segundo and Sepulveda

(Facing South on Sepulveda)

Being that the intersection is located in the center of the City- expect high volume

No changes 2017

Sepulveda and Rosecrans

(Facing North on Sepulveda)

No changes 2017

Sepulveda Facing North

(Low Power AM Radio Emergency Beacon)

No location/equipment change 2017

Sepulveda Facing South

(Low Power AM Radio Emergency Beacon)

No location/equipment change 2017

APPENDIX L

EQUIPMENT LIST

EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT
AND
INDUSTRIAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LIST

EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EQUIPMENT LIST

The El Segundo Fire Department has a fully staffed fire department consisting of 2 Paramedic Ambulances, 2 Fire Engines, 1 Ladder Truck, and command and utility vehicles. These vehicles are equipped for rescue, fire and hazardous materials incidents in accordance with 29 CFR and NFPA Guidelines. Within the City of El Segundo, there is 1 private company hazardous materials response teams and various industrial sites with Fire Prevention Resources for incident response. In a major incident, the City has the availability of mutual aid resources within Area G and from Los Angeles County.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

General

Dell notebook computer (Battalion 31 vehicle and Environmental Safety Division Truck)
CAMEO database
CUPA DMS
9 pair of binoculars
Various reference books (CHRIS, Condensed Chemical Dictionary, etc.)
Barricade tape
Tyvex coveralls
Absorbent material

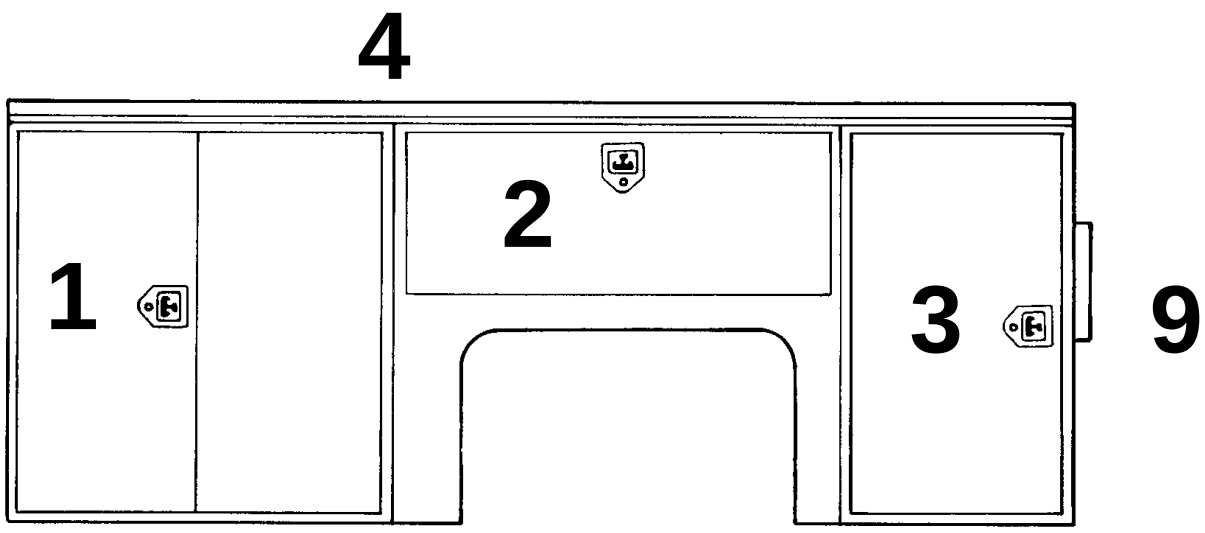
Monitoring Equipment

2 each Drager multi-gas detection kits with various chemical sampling tubes
1 each Mini RAE CO/H2S.LEL/O2 detector
1 each RAE Systems PID
1 each Thermo TVA 1000 PID/FID Detector
1 each MSA Orion, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, oxygen and combustible gas monitor
1 each FLIR Camera IR
1 each HazMat ID Smith Detection System
1 each Ludlum Measurements model 19, Beta and Gamma radiation monitor
1 each Ludlum Measurements model 42, alpha, beta, gamma radiation detector
1 each Heinz Laboratories International, 5-Step Chemical Identification Kit

Hazardous Materials Response Vehicle

(See Attached)

HAZMAT RESPONSE UNIT DRIVER SIDE COMPARTMENTS

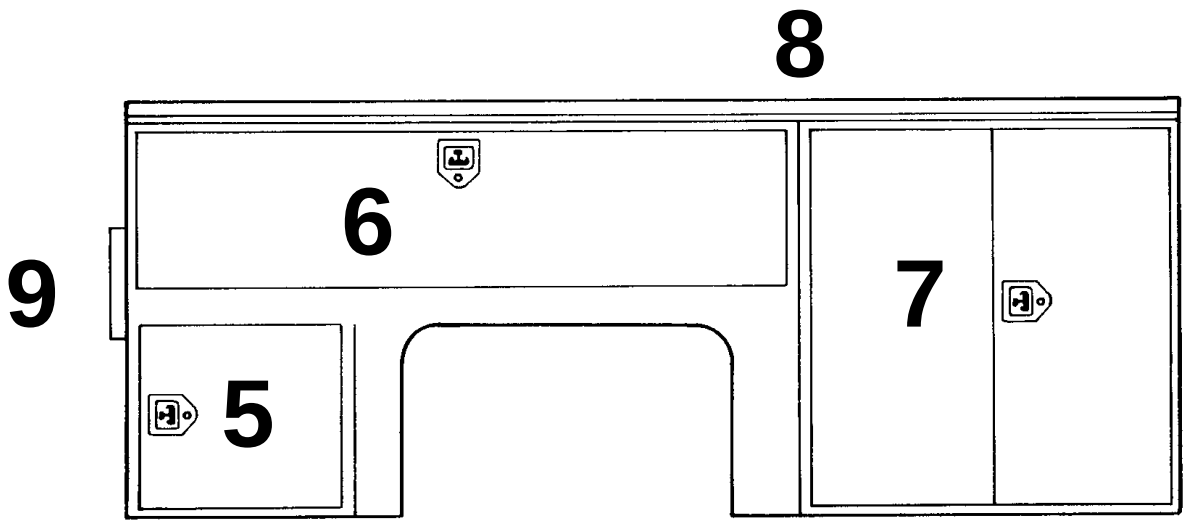


Compartment 1 Items	OK	LO	RO	Compartment 3 Items	OK	LO	RO
Tyvek suits				Drum repair kit			
Inner gloves				Mercury spill kit			
Outer gloves				Eye wash kit			
Silver Shield gloves				Batteries AAA			
Scott APR cartridges				Batteries AA			
Spare Scott face masks				Batteries C			
Goggles				Batteries D			
Dust mask				Batteries 9V			
Ear protection				Duct tape			
Boot covers				Small plastic bags			
Respirator cleaning wipes				Large plastic bags			
				Heavy duty trash bags			
Compartment 2 Items				Paper towels			
Text references				Decon chemicals (TSP)			
Chain of Custody				Barricade tape			
Sample seals				pH paper			
Sample labels				Pens			
Quarantine labels				Paint markers			
Embargo labels				Whirlpak bags			
Blank reports							
				Compartment 4 Items			
				Coliwasa			

Inspected by: _____Date: _____

OK – Supplies checked and adequate/Instruments checked and charged
LO – Supplies low and must be re-supplied/Instruments require charging/calibration
RO – Inventory in Haz Mat Supply Shed low/Reorder supplies

HAZMAT RESPONSE UNIT PASSENGER SIDE COMPARTMENTS



Compartment 5 Items	OK	LO	RO	Compartment 8 Items	OK	LO	RO
Sharps container				Glass drum thief			
Tongs				Bomb Sampler			
Red bags							
				Compartment 9 Items			
Compartment 6 Items							
RAE SYSTEMS Mini RAE Lite				Spill kits (2)			
MSA Altair Gas Meter				Sample transport cooler			
LUDLUM Radiation Detector							
Colorimetric tubes & pump							
Photo camera							
Industrial Scientific Multi Gas							
Compartment 7 Items							
Sample bottles-40 ml VOA							
Sample bottles-8 oz							
Sample bottles-16 oz							
Sample bottles-32 oz							
Plastic scoops							
Metal scoops							
Pipettes							

Inspected by: _____Date: _____

OK – Supplies checked and adequate/Instruments checked and charged
LO – Supplies low and must be re-supplied/Instruments require charging/calibration
RO – Inventory in Haz Mat Supply Shed low/Reorder supplies