The primary mission of government in an emergency is to protect the lives and property of its citizens. Regardless of how well all systems are designed to provide assistance, the unpredictable nature of hazardous materials incidents and the time and space factors involved, dictate that the local jurisdiction must be prepared to cope with the initial impact of hazardous materials accidents on its own.

Recognizing that routine emergency services will, by nature, be inadequate to cope with the effects of such a disaster, it is the duty of local government to provide for the emergency expansion of its survival capabilities within the limits of available resources.

This Plan has been developed to provide a sound basis for emergency programmes to treat with hazardous materials spills and to establish the organizational and operational concepts and procedures designed to minimize the impact of this hazard.

Emergency duties and responsibilities have been assigned, to the extent possible, to agencies having the same or similar responsibilities in the ODPMEMP’s Basic Plan. Where necessary, agencies should develop specific standard operating procedures (SOPs) explaining which tasks need to be performed and how they will be accomplished in the event of hazardous materials spills.

This incident annex has been developed in consonance with cited authorities that currently exist. Specific details and background from these sources are usually referenced rather than included. Agencies using this annex should, therefore, become familiar with the provisions of the various laws covering the Emergency Services. It is well understood that being prepared to recover from the effects of hazardous materials spills requires constant development and revision of emergency procedures, training of staff and auxiliary personnel, and exercises to test this aspect of the ODPMEMP. This process and the results of actual emergency response operations will allow refining and distillation of this incident annex to the ODPMEMP and its associated SOPs and supporting plans so that we are as well prepared as possible to cope with hazardous materials spills.

SNAPSHOT: HazMat

July 24, 2014

National Hazardous Materials Spill Response Plan

Purpose

a) Define the roles, responsibilities, and authorizations of all key agencies in responding to hazardous materials spills in addition to how efficiently these agencies interface with the national authorities under the direction of a unified command.

b) Establish procedures to report hazardous materials (hazard) spills to proper authorities through established channels of communication.

c) Demonstrate the capability to effectively analyze and validate information received through a variety of sources and determine its appropriate application and dissemination to various agencies in support of response and recovery efforts.

d) Establish comprehensive training programmes to train and educate emergency responders to understand the types and character of hazards and develop the appropriate tactics to effectively coordinate and support response and recovery efforts.

e) Identify the appropriate resources to promptly and effectively respond to incidents and provide a framework to coordinate volunteer responders in support of national disaster response and recovery operations.

Plan Execution

a) This plan is in effect when signed by the Prime Minister or designee, and may be executed upon proper notification of a hazmat discharge release to the ODPM.

b) Coordination of national and regional response and recovery support to local governments will be accomplished through the ODPM.

c) The CEO of the ODPM will maintain this plan. Responsible officials of all critical agencies should consider improvements and changes which they consider appropriate to the CEO of ODPM at any time.

d) This plan and any approved changes will be forwarded to all organizations and individuals with responsibilities for its implementation and other recipients of the ODPM EMP (Emergency Management Plan).

Plan Scope

a) This plan applies to all national and regional government agencies responding to hazardous materials (hereinafter called hazmat), spills. While the vast majority of hazmat spills are accidental, there is always the possibility of an environmental crime requiring flexibility in response operations, plans, procedures and resource needs.

b) The plan is designed to address each type of threat/hazard, as it pertains to hazardous materials, as well as the evolution of the category of the incident from accidental to criminal to intentional that may occur in the response.

c) This plan is designed to adapt to and to meet the challenges of these types of incidents adopted by the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS).
Planning and response frameworks:

Regional Level

Government bodies must ensure that those industries existing within their jurisdiction share information and the community to enhance hazmat preparedness. The regional bodies are to provide a forum to engage all stakeholders in the process of acquiring and sharing the required information to develop and exercise a hazmat readiness plan at the regional and national levels respectively, as well as, assess the capacities and capabilities of tasked response of organizations in these plans to effectively support response and recovery operations in the context of information provided.

National Level

Governments bodies responsible for hazmat issues along with the ODPAM should form a council that is comprised of representatives from the public and private sector who are appointed by the Prime Minister and have technical expertise in the discipline. The duties of this council include designating emergency planning districts (if not already done), provide guidance and technical assistance to the regional bodies, and establish procedures for meeting and processing requests from the public for information.

Radiation Protection Working Group (RPWG): was appointed by the Chief Medical Officer/Ministry of Health to assist in developing:
1. Ionizing Radiation Regulations: to govern against occupational exposures;
2. Ionizing Radiation Medical Exposure Regulations: targets the protection of persons receiving a medical exposure for health reasons. ODPAM is a member of this group.

ESF 12 will be activated at the NEOC when necessary to support field operations associated with one or more events. ESF 12 will be staffed by representatives from the field public, private and community to support and assist public safety, environmental, and occupational safety initiatives and issues respectively that may arise during the response and recovery.

ESF (Medical): will provide technical assistance and support to ESF 10 as required. The decision to mobilize ESF 10 will be made on the type and scope of the incident.

At the national level the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the National Response Framework (NRF) establish an integrated, broad-based organizational response structure to support national response operations to accidents as well as intentional hazmat incidents that may occur.

Concept of Operations

a) The manufacturer, shipper, or other responsible party is responsible for immediately notifying the EMA and the ODPAM, or the Fire Service, when the quantity of a hazardous material released or spilled is equal to or exceeds the reportable quantity established by the Emergency Management Agency (EMA) or any other authority that may have been established, or in the case of oil products, entry into or sorbs the potential to enter state waters, storm drains, or other relevant jurisdiction.

b) For spills of oil products, the responsible party is also accountable for notifying the appropriate Municipal Disaster Coordinator of emergency management where the spill occurred and any other local government agency directly impacted by the spill. Where authorities do not exist within their jurisdiction by statute, executive order or presidential directive. These authorities may vary by the type of incident, the categorization of the incident, geographic area involved and may transition by operational stage during an event.

c) The organizational response framework to events involving hazmat necessitate the coordination and interface of a variety of national and regional agencies that have established jurisdiction by statute, executive order or presidential directive. These authorities may vary by the type of incident, the categorization of the incident, geographic area involved and may transition by operational stage during an event. In these instances, they are responsible for notifying the NEOC of the incident whether they are requesting assistance or not.

d) ESF 12 will be activated at the NEOC when necessary to support field operations associated with one or more events. ESF 12 will be staffed by representatives from the field public, private and community to support and assist public safety, environmental, and occupational safety initiatives and issues respectively that may arise during the response and recovery.

e) ESF (Medical): will provide technical assistance and support to ESF 10 as required. The decision to mobilize ESF 10 will be made on the type and scope of the incident.

f) At the national level, the NCP requires that hazmat releases and oil discharges to surface waters be reported to the nearest or other critical cell(s) that has responsibility for coordinating and/or supporting response.

g) Local government (with assistance from the ODPAM) will provide public warnings, initiate protective actions, and seal off the affected area. If the shipper, manufacturer, or other responsible party is unable to respond, neglects to take the proper steps, or lacks the willingness or capacity to act, then the local government will, within its capability, respond using its resources to mitigate the situation to normal. The assistance of state agencies will be requested through the NEOC when the magnitude or technical demands of the situation exceed the capability of local government to manage the emergency.

h) A field command post will be established at the scene of incidents that require on scene coordination of response by national and regional agencies. It is determined that in a regional hazmat response request, that request will be made by the regional coordinator to the NEOC.

Notification of HazMat Spill

When spill quantity exceeds reportable quantity established by EMA

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<tr>
<th>Manufacturer, Shipper, or other Responsible Party</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Disaster Coordinator</td>
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<td>Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM)</td>
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<td>National Contingency Plan (NCP)</td>
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<td>Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)</td>
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<td>EOC Disaster</td>
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<td>Office of the Prime Minister</td>
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<td>Ministry of National Security</td>
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