ANNEX Q

Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response

November 2024

Brazos County Interjurisdictional Emergency Management Plan

Approval & Implementation

Annex Q

Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response

City of College Station Fire Chief — Date: 11/15/24

City of Bryan Fire Chief — Date: 11/13/2024

South Brazos County VFD Chief — Date: 11/26/24

Brazos County District 2 VFD Chief — Date: 11/19/2024

Brazos County Precinct 3 VFD Chief — Date: 11/25/2024

Brazos County Precinct 4 VFD Chief — Date: 11-25-2024

Texas A&M University, Director- Environmental Management — Date: 11/19/2024

Record of Changes

Annex Q

Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response

Change#	Date of Change	Entered By	Date Entered

Annex Q

Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response

I. AUTHORITY

A. Federal

1. Public Law 96-510, *Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980.*
2. Public Law 99-499, *Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986.*
3. 29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.*
4. 40 CFR 68, *Clean Air Act.*
5. 40 CFR 261, *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.*
6. 40 CFR 301-303, *Clean Water Act*

B. State

1. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 502, *Texas Hazard Communication Act.*
2. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 505, *Manufacturing Facility Community Right-to-Know Act.*
3. Texas Health & Safety Code, Chapter 506, *Public Employer Community Right-to-Know Act.*
4. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 507, *Non-manufacturing Facilities Community Right-to-Know Act.*
5. NFPA 471 (2018), *Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents.*
6. NFPA 472 (2018), *Standard on Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.*

C. Local

See Basic Plan, Section I.

II. PURPOSE

This annex establishes the policies and procedures under which Brazos County and the interjurisdictional partners will operate in the event of a hazardous material incident or oil spill. It defines the roles, responsibilities and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities in responding to and recovering from an oil spill or incident involving the transport, use, storage, or processing of hazardous material.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

CAA	Clean Air Act
CAMEO	Computer – Aided Management of Operations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation Liability Act of 1980
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DSHS	Department of State Health Services
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
ERG	Emergency Response Guide (U.S. Department of Transportation)
GLO	General Land Office
HC	Hazardous chemicals
HS	Hazardous substances
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICP	Incident Command Post
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NRC	National Response Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NWS	National Weather Service
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RRC	Railroad Commission
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III (also known as EPCRA)
SERC	State Emergency Response System
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SOC	State Operations Center
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOP/SOG	Standard Operating Procedures/Guidelines
TCRA	Texas Community Right to Know Act(s)
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TDEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
TXDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
UC	Unified Command

B. Definitions

1. ***Accident site*** - The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure, or loss, either at a regulated facility or along a transport route, resulting in a release of listed chemicals.

2. ***Acute exposure*** - Exposures, of a short duration, to a chemical substance that will result in adverse physical symptoms.

3. ***Acutely toxic chemicals*** - Chemicals which can cause both severe short term and long-term health effects after a single, brief exposure of short duration. These chemicals can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system and severe illness. In extreme cases, death can occur when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.

4. ***CHEM-TEL*** - Provides emergency response organizations with a 24-hour phone response for chemical emergencies. CHEM-TEL is a private company listed in the Emergency Response Guidebook.

5. ***CHEMTREC*** - The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) is a centralized toll-free telephone service providing advice on the nature of chemicals and steps to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved. Upon request, CHEMTREC may contact the shipper, National Response Center, and manufacturer of hazardous materials involved in the incident for additional, detailed information and appropriate follow-up action, including on- scene assistance when feasible.

6. ***Cold Zone*** - The area outside the Warm Zone (contamination reduction area) that is free from contaminants.

7. ***Extremely hazardous substances (EHS)*** - Substances designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). EHS inventories above certain threshold quantities must be reported annually to the SERC, LEPCs, and local fire departments pursuant to Section 312 of EPCRA and Texas community right-to-know acts (TCRAs). EHS releases which exceed certain quantities must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERC, and local agencies pursuant to Section 304 of EPCRA and state regulations. The roughly 360 EHSs, and pertinent reporting quantities, are listed in 40 CFR 355.

8. ***Hazard*** - The chance that injury or harm will occur to persons, plants, animals or property.

9. ***Hazard analysis*** - Use of a model or methodology to estimate the movement of hazardous materials at a concentration level of concern from an accident site at fixed facility, or on a transportation route to the surrounding area, to determine which portions of a community may be affected by a release of such materials.

10. ***Hazardous chemicals (HC)*** - Chemicals, chemical mixtures, and other chemical products determined by US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a product indicates it is a hazardous chemical. Facilities that maintain more than 10,000 pounds of a HC at any time are required to report inventories of such chemicals annually to the SERC in accordance with TCRAs.

11. ***Hazardous material (Hazmat)*** - A substance in a quantity or form posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and/or property when manufactured, stored, or transported in commerce. A substance which by its nature, containment, and reactivity has the capability for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence, characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed. Includes EHSs, HSs, HCs, toxic substances, certain infectious agents, radiological materials, and other related materials such as oil, used oil, petroleum products, and industrial solid waste substances.

12. ***Hazardous substance (HS)*** - Substances designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Facilities, which have more than 10,000 pounds of any HS at any time, are required to report inventories of such substances annually to the SERC in accordance with TCRAs. HS releases above certain levels must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERC, and local agencies pursuant to the CERCLA, Section 304 of EPCRA, and state regulations. The roughly 720 HS and pertinent reporting quantities are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

13. ***Hot Zone*** - The area surrounding a particular incident site where contamination does or may occur. All unauthorized personnel may be prohibited from entering this zone.

14. ***Incident Commander*** - The overall coordinator of the response team. Responsible for on- site strategic decisions and actions throughout the response phase. Maintains close liaison with the appropriate government agencies to obtain support and provide progress reports on each phase of the emergency response. Must be trained to a minimum of operations level and certified in the Incident Command System (ICS).

15. ***Incident Command System*** - A standardized on scene emergency management system specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all emergency responses and is applicable to small, as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, or organized field-level incident management.

16. ***National Response Center (NRC)*** - An interagency organization, operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, which receives reports when reportable quantities of dangerous goods and hazardous substances are spilled. After receiving notification of an incident, the NRC will immediately notify appropriate federal response agencies, which may activate the Regional Response Team or the National Response Team.

17. ***National Incident Management System (NIMS)*** - The system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.

18. ***Scene*** - The total area that may be impacted by the effects of a hazardous material incident. The on-scene area is divided into mutually exclusive on-site and off-site areas.

19. ***Plume*** - A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, odorless, and may not be visible to the human eye.

20. ***Regulated facility*** - A plant site where handling/transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this annex, regulated facilities (1) produce, use, or store EHSs in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities or (2) hold one or more HCs in a quantity greater than 10,000 pounds at any time. Facilities that meet either criterion must annually report their inventories of such materials to the SERC, local LEPCs, and the local fire department in accordance with TCRAs.

21. ***Reportable quantity*** - The minimum quantity of hazardous material released, discharged, or spilled that must be reported to federal state and/or local authorities pursuant to statutes and regulations.

22. ***Response*** – The efforts to minimize the hazards created by an emergency by protecting the people, environment, property and returning the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.

23. ***Risk Management Plan (RMP)*** - Pursuant to section 112r of the CAA, facilities that produce, process, distribute or store 140 toxic and flammable substances are required to have a RMP that includes a hazard assessment, accident prevention program, and emergency response program. A summary of the RMP must be submitted electronically to the EPA; it can be accessed electronically by local governments and the public.

24. ***Spill of National Significance (SONS)*** - A spill or discharge of oil or hazardous material as defined by the *National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP)* that occurs either in an inland zone or a coastal zone that requires a response effort so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local, and other resources to contain or clean up. Authority to declare a SONS in an inland zone is granted to the EPA Administrator. For discharges in a coastal zone, the United States Coast Guard Commandant may declare a SONS. The Department of Homeland Security may classify a SONS as an Incident of National Significance.

25. ***Toxic substances*** - Substances believed to produce long-term adverse health effects. Facilities which manufacture or process more than 25,000 pounds of any designated toxic substance or use more than 10,000 pounds of such substance during a year are required to report amounts released into the environment annually to the SERC and the EPA. This list of toxic substances covered is contained in 40 CFR 372.

26. ***Vulnerable Facilities*** - Facilities which may be of particular concern during a hazmat incident because they:

    a. Are institutions with special populations that are particularly vulnerable or could require substantial assistance during an evacuation (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, jails),

    b. Fulfill essential population support functions (power plants, water plants, the fire/police/EMS dispatch center), or

    c. Include large concentrations of people (shopping centers, recreation centers)

27. ***Warm Zone*** - An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an

incident could reach a concentration that may cause serious health effects to anyone exposed to the substance for a short period of time.

IV. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Hazardous materials are commonly used, transported, and produced in Brazos County; hence, Hazmat incidents may occur here.

2. The local Fire Department will have the lead in the initial response to a Hazmat incident that occurs within its jurisdiction. Our Hazmat incident response capability may be summarized as:

    - Local volunteer and paid fire departments - Provide essential initial response actions, including life safety measures and scene stabilization, until specialized resources arrive.

    - City of College Station Hazmat Response Team (Regional response) - This team is equipped to handle the majority of Hazmat calls in the region, mirroring the capabilities of a FEMA Type 2 team. They are trained and resourced to manage a wide range of hazardous materials incidents, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats, across various types of incidents such as highway, railway, and WMD scenarios.

    - City of Bryan Hazmat Response Team - Focuses on incidents within its jurisdiction but collaborates with regional teams when needed. Their capabilities complement those of the College Station team, ensuring comprehensive coverage.

    - Texas A&M University Hazmat Environmental Health & Safety - Specializes in laboratory and academic-related hazards, with quick response capabilities for incidents on campus and surrounding areas.

    - Private sector response teams - These teams bring specialized knowledge and resources, particularly for incidents involving hazardous materials they handle regularly.

3. Radiological materials are considered hazardous materials in most classification schemes, detailed planning for incidents involving these materials is covered in Annex D, Radiological Protection, to this plan.

4. Vulnerable facilities potentially at risk from a Hazmat release are identified in Appendix 5.

5. Tier II Reports for regulated facilities that may create a Hazmat risk in the local area are maintained in the EOC. See Appendix 6.

6. There are no official hazardous materials transportation routes identified for Brazos County, but it is accepted that hazardous materials are transported throughout the county. See Appendix 7.

7. Evacuation routes from primary risk areas surrounding regulated facilities are described in Appendix 8, but it is accepted that other evacuation routes may be established as needed by the IC.

8. Pursuant to the EPCRA, a local fire chief has the authority to request and receive information from regulated facilities on hazardous material inventories and locations for planning purposes and may conduct an on-site inspection of such facilities.

9. If the impacted jurisdiction is unable to manage an emergency with our own resources and those available through mutual aid, the State may provide assistance. When requested by the State, assistance may also be provided by federal agencies.

10. The Brazos County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for providing assistance in hazardous materials planning.

11. Emergency worker protection standards provide that personnel may not participate in a response to a Hazmat incident unless they have been properly trained and are equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment. See Appendix 3.

B. Assumptions

1. An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as flooding, a major fire, or a tornado.

2. A major transportation Hazmat incident may require the evacuation of citizens at any location within Brazos County.

3. Regulated facilities, through the TIER II Program, will report Hazmat inventories to local fire departments and the LEPC.

4. In the event of a Hazmat incident, regulated facilities and transportation companies are expected to promptly notify a 911 call center of the incident and make recommendations to local emergency responders for containing the release and protecting the public.

5. In the event of a Hazmat incident, the responding agency(ies) from the impacted jurisdiction will determine appropriate protective action recommendations for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them.

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

7. During an incident, wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

8. If an evacuation is recommended because of an emergency, typically 80 percent of the population in the affected area will relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by local authorities. Some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously. People who evacuate may require shelter in a mass care facility.

9. Hazardous materials entering water or sewer systems may necessitate the shutdown of those systems.

10. The Brazos County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will assist in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Prevention

Hazardous materials prevention is undertaken to reduce and/or prevent a threat to lives and property during a Hazmat incident. Our hazardous materials prevention activities include:

1. Perform a chemical hazard types and quantities of hazardous materials present in the community at fixed sites or on transportation routes, potential release situations, and possible impact to the local population.

2. Receive and maintain data on hazardous materials inventories at local regulated facilities for use in emergency planning. Regulated facilities are identified in Appendix 6 to this annex.

3. Identify local hazmat transportation routes or routes likely to be used for transportation of hazardous materials; these are depicted in Appendix 7 to this annex.

4. Brazos County has not established approved routes for hazardous cargo but has identified routes most likely used to transport hazardous materials and these are depicted in Appendix 7.

5. Local Fire Departments train with and perform periodic inspection of facilities that produce, use, or store hazardous materials.

6. The Bryan and College Station Planning and Zoning Departments monitor land use/zoning to ensure local officials are made aware of plans to build or expand facilities that make, use, or store hazardous materials so the potential impact of such facilities can be assessed and minimized.

B. Preparedness

To enhance the preparedness of its emergency responders and the public, the emergency response community:

1. Develops and conducts public education programs on chemical hazards and related protective actions.

2. Trains emergency personnel to a level commensurate with Hazmat response duties and provided appropriate personal protective equipment. See Appendix 3.

3. Identifies emergency response resources for Hazmat incidents.

4. Fire Departments should develop SOPs/SOGs and/or best practices for Hazmat response and recovery.

5. Obtains Hazmat release modeling software program and train personnel in its use.

6. Should meet periodically with regulated facilities and known Hazmat transporters to ensure that company and local emergency plans are coordinated to the extent possible, and that emergency contact information is kept up to date.

C. Response

1. Incident Classification. To facilitate the proper incident response, a three-level incident classification scheme will be used. The incident will be initially classified by the first responder on the scene and updated by the Incident Commander as required.

    a. Level I - Incident. An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects; involves a limited area and/or limited population; evacuation or sheltering in place is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident; and warning and public instructions are conducted in the immediate area, not community wide. This situation can normally be handled by one or two local response agencies or departments acting under an Incident Commander (IC) and may require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.

    b. Level II - Emergency. An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. It does or could involve a large area, significant population, or critical facilities; require implementation of large- scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations; and require community-wide warning and public instructions. An emergency may require a sizable multi-agency response operating under an IC, and some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state and federal agencies.

    c. Level III - Disaster. A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its organic resources. It involves a large area, a sizable population, and/or critical resources; may require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations and requires community-wide warning and public instructions. This situation requires significant external assistance from other response agencies, contractors, and extensive state or federal assistance.

2. Initial Reporting

    a. It is anticipated that a citizen who discovers a hazardous material incident will immediately notify the County and/or City through the 9-1-1 system and provide some information on the incident.

    b. Any public sector employee discovering an incident involving the potential or actual release of hazardous material should immediately notify a 9-1-1 Communications Center and provide as much of the information required for the Hazardous Materials Incident Report (an example of one is located in Appendix 2).

    c. Operators of regulated facilities and Hazmat transportation systems are required by law to report certain types of Hazmat releases. For Hazmat incidents occurring at regulated facilities, a facility representative at a regulated site is expected to immediately call a 9-1-1 (Communications Center) and provide information for a Hazardous Materials Incident Report (an example of one is located in Appendix 2).

3. Notification

    Upon receiving a Hazardous Materials Incident report, the 9-1-1 Communications Center will initiate responder notifications in accordance with predefined protocols to determine the appropriate call classification, priority, and response assign.

4. Response Activities

   a. The initial arriving first responder on the scene shall initiate the Incident Command System (ICS), establish an Incident Command Post (ICP), and begin taking the actions listed in the General Hazmat Response Checklist in Appendix 1. If the situation requires immediate action to isolate the site and evacuate nearby residents, the first officer on the scene should advise a 9-1-1 Communications Center and begin such actions.

   b. As other responders arrive, the command can be transferred to the most appropriate qualified official will generally assume the role of IC for Hazmat emergencies. A qualified Hazmat IC should be assigned to oversee hazardous operations per SOPs/SOGs.

   c. The EOC and/or Mobile Command Post may be activated for a Level II (Emergency) response and should be activated for Level III (Disaster) response.

   d. ICP - EOC Interface

      1) If the EOC is activated, the IC and the EOC shall agree on and implement an appropriate division of responsibilities for the actions listed in the General Hazmat Response Checklist.

      2) Regular communication between the ICP and the EOC regarding checklist actions is required to ensure that critical actions are not inadvertently omitted.

   e. Determining Affected Areas and Protective Actions

   f. The IC shall estimate areas and population affected by a Hazmat release and may be assisted by the EOC in that process. Aids for determining the size of the area affected may include:

      1) The Emergency Response Guidebook

      2) Computerized release modeling (CAMEO/ALOHA and/or other software)

      3) Assistance by the responsible party and/or an agent thereof

      4) Assistance by expert sources such as CHEMTREC or CHEM-TEL

      5) Assistance by state and federal agencies

   g. The IC shall determine required protective actions for response personnel, the public and may be aided in determining protective actions for the public by the EOC. See Appendix 3 for emergency responder safety considerations. See Appendix 4 for public protective action information.

   h. The IC will typically provide warning to and implement protective actions for the public in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. The EOC and/or the Communications Center will normally oversee dissemination of warnings and implementation of protective actions for the public beyond the immediate incident site and related activities such as traffic control and activation of shelters. Sample public warning and protective action messages are provided in Annex A, Warning. Additional information on public information is provided in Annex I, Emergency Public Information.

i. Release Containment

1) The responsibility for selecting and implementing appropriate measures to contain the release of hazardous materials are assigned to the IC, who may obtain advice from the responsible party, state and federal agencies, and appropriate technical experts.

2) Containment methods may include construction or use of berms, dikes, trenches, booms and other deployable barriers, stream diversion, drain installation, catch basins, patching or plugging leaking containers, reorientation of containers, freeing of valves, or repackaging.

D. Recovery

1. When the initial response to an incident has ended, further effort may be required to control access to contaminated areas, clean up and dispose of spilled materials, decontaminate and restore areas, which have been affected, and recover response costs from the responsible party. The recovery process may continue for an extended period.

2. The spiller is, by common law, responsible for all cleanup activities. Most recovery activities will be conducted by contractors, paid for by the responsible party, and overseen by state and federal authorities. Methods of cleanup may include excavating, pumping and treating, dredging, skimming, dispersion, vacuuming, and biological remediation.

3. The Mayor and/or County Judge may appoint a recovery coordinator to oversee recovery efforts and serve as the local government point of contact with the responsible party, cleanup contractors, and state and federal agencies. Usually, the EMC will serve as recovery coordinator. For major incidents, it may be desirable to designate a recovery team consisting of a coordinator and representatives of the various departments and local agencies who have an interest in recovery activities.

4. The recovery coordinator or team should:

   a. Ensure access controls are in place for contaminated areas that cannot be cleaned up immediately.

   b. Ensure documentation and cost data relating to the incident response is preserved and maintain a list of such records which indicates their locations to facilitate claims against the responsible party and/or reimbursement by the state or federal government.

   c. Review plans for cleanup and restoration proposed by the responsible party and/or state or federal agencies and then monitor their implementation.

   d. Monitor the removal and disposition of hazardous materials, contaminated soil and water, and contaminated clothing.

   e. Review proposed mitigation programs and monitor their implementation.

VI. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

1. Our normal emergency organization, described in Section VI.A of the Basic Plan and depicted in Attachment 3 to the Basic Plan, will be employed to respond to and recover from incidents involving hazardous materials or oil spills.

2. Effective response to a Hazmat incident or oil spill may also require response assistance from the company responsible for the spill and, in some situations, by state and federal agencies with responsibilities for Hazmat spills. Technical assistance for a Hazmat incident may be provided by the facility, by industry, or by state and federal agencies.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Community Emergency Coordinator

   a. The EMC or Designee shall serve as the Community Emergency Coordinator for Hazmat issues, as required by EPCRA.

   b. The Community Emergency Coordinator shall:

      1) Coordinate with the emergency coordinators of regulated facilities and vulnerable facilities to maintain the list of regulated facilities in Appendix 6 and the list of vulnerable facilities in Appendix 5.

      2) Maintain an accurate and up-to-date Hazmat emergency contact roster (to the extent possible), that provides 24-hour contact information for regulated facilities, local Hazmat transportation companies, vulnerable facilities, state and federal Hazmat response agencies, and technical assistance organizations such as CHEMTREC. Disseminate this roster to local emergency responders, as needed.

      3) Ensure each regulated facility and local Hazmat transportation company is notified of the telephone number to be used to report hazmat incidents to local authorities.

      4) Coordinate the review of regulated facility emergency plans by local officials.

2. Fire Departments shall:

   a. Carry out the general fire service responsibilities outlined in Annex F (Firefighting).

   b. Normally provide the IC for a hazardous materials response operation.

3. The Incident Commander shall:

   a. Establish a command post.

   b. Determine and communicate the incident classification.

   c. Take immediate steps to identify the hazard and pass that information to the Communications Center, who should disseminate it to emergency responders.

   d. Determine a safe route into the incident site and advise the Communications Center, who should relay that information to all emergency responders.

   e. Establish the Hazmat incident functional areas (Hot Zone, Warm Zone, Cold Zone) and the equipment staging area(s).
   f. Initiate appropriate action to control and eliminate the hazard in accordance with SOPs/SOGs and/or

best practices.

1) If the EOC is not activated, ensure that the tasks outlined in the General Hazmat Response Checklist in Appendix 1 are accomplished.

2) If the EOC is activated for a Level II or III incident, coordinate a division of responsibility between the ICP and EOC for the tasks outlined in the General Hazmat Response Checklist. In general, the ICP should handle immediate response tasks and the EOC should handle support tasks that require extensive planning or coordination.

3) The EOC can request additional appropriate resources as needed for Hazmat response incidents.

4. Law Enforcement shall:

a. Maintain a radio-equipped officer at the ICP until released by the IC.

b. Evacuate citizens when requested by the IC. Advise the Communications Center and the EOC regarding the status of the evacuation. Make requests for assistance to the IC as necessary.

c. Control access to the immediate incident site for safety and limit entry to authorized personnel only. The IC will determine the size and configuration of the cordon.

1) Entry of emergency personnel into the incident area should be expedited. The IC will provide information regarding safe routes.
2) Persons without a valid reason for entry into the area, and who insist on right of entry, will be referred to the ICP or ranking law enforcement officer on duty for determination of status and/or legal action.

d. Perform traffic control in and around the incident site and along evacuation routes.

e. Provide access control to evacuated areas to prevent theft.

f. Provide assistance in determining the number and identity of casualties.

5. The Emergency Management Office/EMC shall:

a. Coordinate with the IC and based upon the incident classification and recommendations of the IC, initiate activation of the EOC.

b. If the EOC is activated:

1) Coordinate a specific division of responsibility between the IC and EOC for the tasks outlined in the General Hazmat Response Checklist. In general, the ICP should perform immediate response tasks and the EOC should perform support tasks which require extensive planning and/or coordination.

2) Carry out required tasks.

a) Provide support requested by the IC.

b) For Level II and Ill incidents, ensure elected officials and the County and/or City attorney(s) are notified of the incident and the circumstances causing or surrounding it.

6. EMS shall:

   a. Provide medical treatment for casualties.

   b. Transport casualties requiring further treatment to medical facilities.

7. Public Works and/or Road & Bridge Department(s) shall:

   a. Provide heavy equipment and materials for spill containment.

   b. When requested, provide barricades to isolate the incident site.

   c. Cooperate with law enforcement to detour traffic around the incident site.

8. Utilities shall:

   a. When notified of an incident, which may impact water or sewer systems, take precautionary actions to prevent damage to those systems.

   b. If a Hazmat incident impacts water or sewer systems, check systems for damage and restore service.

   c. When appropriate, provide inputs to the IC or EOC for protective actions for the public relating to water and sewer systems.

9. Regulated Facilities/Hazmat Transportation Companies are expected to:

   a. Provide current emergency contact numbers to local authorities.

   b. Upon request, provide planning support for accidental release contingency planning by local emergency responders.

   c. In the event of a Hazmat incident:

      1) Make timely notification of the incident to local officials and other agencies as required by state and federal law.

      2) Provide accident assessment information to local emergency responders.

      3) Make recommendations to local responders for containing the release and protecting the public.

      4) Carry out emergency response as outlined in company or facility emergency plans to minimize the consequences of a release.

      5) Provide follow-up status reports on an incident until it is resolved.

      6) Clean up or arrange for the cleanup of Hazmat spills for which the company is responsible.

      7) Regulated facilities are also required to:

a) Report Hazmat inventories to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department as required by federal and state statutes and regulations.

b) Provide MSDSs, for hazardous materials produced or stored on-site, as required, to the LEPC and local fire department(s).

c) Designate a facility emergency coordinator.

d) Develop an on-site emergency plan that specifies notification and emergency response procedures and recovery actions. Facilities covered by the Clean Air Act (CM) 112(r) are required to have a more extensive Risk Management Plan (RMP); a summary of which must be filed with the EPA. Local officials can access that information via the Internet.

e) Coordinate the on-site emergency plan with local officials to ensure that the facility emergency plan complements the local emergency plan and does not conflict with it.

10. State Government:

a. If local resources and mutual aid resources available to respond to a Hazmat incident are inadequate or inappropriate, we will request state assistance from the Disaster District Committee (DDC) Chairperson in Bryan, Texas. The DDC Chairperson is authorized to employ those state resources within the district, except the use of Texas Military Department (TMD) which requires approval of the Governor. If the state resources within the district are inadequate, the DDC Chairperson will forward our request to the State Operations Center (SOC) for action.

b. For major incidents, the SOC will coordinate state assistance that cannot be provided by the DDC and request federal assistance, if required.

c. The TCEQ:

1) Serves as the lead state agency for response to most hazardous materials and inland oil spills.

2) Serves in an advisory role to the federal on-scene coordinator if federal resources are provided.

3) Monitors all cleanup and disposal operations and coordinates with other state agencies.

4) Determines the adequacy of containment and cleanup operations.

d. If the responsible party cannot be identified or is unable to clean up the spill, the TCEQ may arrange for contractor support funding.

e. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) should aid local law enforcement in areas of traffic control, evacuation, and protection of property.

f. The General Land Office (GLO) is the lead state agency for response to Hazmat and oil spills affecting coastal waters or bodies of water flowing into coastal waters.

g. The Texas Railroad Commission (RRC) is the lead state agency for response to spills of crude oil and natural gas at exploration, production facilities and from intrastate crude oil and natural gas pipelines.

h. The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) may be able to provide heavy equipment to assist in containing spills near public roads, but TxDOT personnel are not trained or equipped as Hazmat responders.
i. The state has established the Texas Environmental Hotline, which receives reports of Hazmat releases or oil spills and disseminates that information electronically to appropriate state agencies. See Appendix 2, Hazardous Material Incident Report, for the telephone number.

11. Federal Government

a. A spill or discharge of oil or hazardous material that occurs either in an inland zone or a coastal zone, that requires a response effort so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, local, and other resources to contain or clean up, may be determined to be a Spill of National Significance (SONS).

b. Authority to declare a SONS in an inland zone is granted to the EPA Administrator. For discharges in a coastal zone the United States Coast Guard Commandant may declare a SONS. The Department of Homeland Security may classify a SONS as an Incident of National Significance.

VII. DIRECTION & CONTROL

A. General

1. The direction and control function for a Hazmat incident will be performed by the IC or, for major incidents, shared by the IC and the EOC.

2. For Level II or III Hazmat incidents, the EOC may be activated. The responsibility for various hazmat response tasks will be divided between the ICP and the EOC. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to succeed.

    a. The ICP will concentrate on the immediate response at the incident site, i.e. isolating the area, implementing traffic control in the immediate area, employing resources to contain the spill, and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public near the incident site. The IC will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements.

    b. The EOC should handle incident support activities and other tasks, which cannot be easily accomplished by an ICP. Such tasks may include notifications to state and federal agencies and utilities, requests for external resources, activation of shelters, coordinating wide area traffic control, emergency public information, and similar activities. The EMC or their Designee of the impacted jurisdiction shall direct operations of the EOC.

B. Specific

1. As other responders arrive, the command can be transferred to the most appropriate qualified official will generally assume the role of IC for Hazmat emergencies. A qualified Hazmat IC should be assigned to oversee hazardous operations per SOPs/SOGs.

2. The IC may recommend evacuation in and around the incident site. The County Judge and/or Mayor should issue recommendations for large-scale mandatory evacuation, should it become necessary.

VIII. READINESS LEVELS

A. Level IV - Normal Conditions

See the prevention and preparedness activities in section V.A and V.B, Emergency Activities by Phase.

B. Level III - Increased Readiness

Increased Readiness may be appropriate if there is a greater than normal threat of a hazardous material incident. Initiation conditions may include a significant hazardous material shipment being transported in our area. Level III readiness actions may include:

1. Monitoring the situation.
2. Informing first responders of the situation.
3. Ensuring the hazardous materials response team is aware of the situation and can respond if necessary.

C. Level II - High Readiness

High Readiness may be appropriate if there is an increased risk of a hazardous material incident. Level II readiness actions may include:

1. Monitoring the situation.
2. Alerting personnel for possible emergency duty and deploying personnel and equipment to investigate incidents.
3. Checking equipment and increasing short-term readiness if possible.
4. Issuing public warning and providing public information if necessary.

D. Level I - Maximum Readiness

Maximum readiness is appropriate when there is a significant possibility of a hazardous materials release. Initiating conditions might include an incident at or near a facility manufacturing or using hazardous materials. Level I readiness actions may include:

1. Investigating the situation and partially or fully activating the EOC to monitor it.
2. Placing first responders in alert status; placing off-duty personnel on standby.
3. Advising appropriate state and federal agencies.
4. Preparing to issue public warning if it becomes necessary.

IX. ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT

A. Support

When a Hazmat incident exceeds the local capability to resolve, the IC or the impacted jurisdiction's EMC or their Designee will invoke mutual aid agreements. If these personnel, equipment, and supply resources are insufficient or inappropriate, the impacted jurisdiction's EMC or their Designee will request state assistance from the Disaster District in Bryan, TX.

B. Hazardous Materials Incident Report

A form used by the Communications Center, the IC, and the EOC to collect and disseminate information on a Hazmat incident (an example of one is located in Appendix 2).

C. Resources

Each jurisdiction's or agency's EMC has access to a list of general emergency response and specialized Hazmat response resources for their respective jurisdiction or agency.

D. Documentation & Cost Recovery

The company or individual responsible for the Hazmat release is liable for the cost of clean- up, structural and environmental damage, and personal injury or death. The EOC will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies expended during the response and recovery phase to support any efforts to recoup costs from the responsible party. If the responsible party cannot be identified, the impacted jurisdiction may be eligible for reimbursement of certain Hazmat response costs by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); this program requires timely submission of an application with supporting data to EPA Region VI in Dallas.

E. Post Incident Review

For Level I incidents, the IC will prepare a short report summarizing the incident, including the cause, critique of response actions, damage assessment, expenditures, and conclusions. Resources for this report may include radio logs, tapes, regulated site records, police reports, fire reports, etc. This report will be circulated to all agencies and individuals tasked in this annex.

F. Training

To comply with emergency worker protection standards, department and agency heads will determine requirements for hazardous materials training for emergency response and medical personnel with Hazmat incident response duties, develop and disseminate schedules for training, and maintain records of such training, see Appendix 3.

G. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

To comply with emergency worker protection standards, department heads will prescribe the use of personal protective equipment for emergency response and medical personnel who require it. Appendix 3 contains further information on the equipment required to protect against various types of hazards. This list is not all inclusive.

F. Plan Testing and Correction

1. Departmental and interdepartmental drills, tabletop exercises, functional exercises, or full- scale exercises dealing with Hazmat incidents shall be included in the local emergency exercise schedule. Where possible, regulated facilities and Hazmat transportation companies should be invited to participate in drills and exercises.
2. This annex should be corrected and revised, if required, based on the results of exercise critiques.

G. Communications

1. The Fire Department, EMS, Law Enforcement and Public Works will communicate on frequencies and/or channels as assigned by the IC.

2. The IC will assign a frequency and/or channel that will be used for inter-departmental and interagency communications.

X. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE

1. The EMC(s), with assistance from the Fire Chief(s), is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex. Recommended changes to this annex will be forwarded to the EMC(s) as needs become apparent.

2. This annex will be revised annually and updated in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section X of the Basic Plan.

3. Regulated facilities report their Hazmat inventories annually to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), the LEPC, and local fire departments. These reports affect the data in Appendices 5, 6, and 8, which may require more frequent update than the rest of this annex.

4. All agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are responsible for developing and maintaining SOPs/SOGs needed to carry out the tasks assigned in the annex.

XI. REFERENCES

1. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG 101).

2. National Response Team, *Hazardous Material Emergency Planning Guide* (NRT-1).

3. US Department of Transportation, *Emergency Response Guidebook.*

4. NFPA 471 (2018), *Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents.*

5. NFPA 472 (2018), *Standard on Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.*

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - General Hazmat Response Checklist and Classifications
Appendix 2 - PHMSA Incident Report
Appendix 3 - Response Safety (for personnel)
Appendix 4 - Protective Actions (for public)
Appendix 5 - Vulnerable Facility Capabilities
Appendix 6 - Regulated Facilities
Appendix 7 - Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes
Appendix 8 - Evacuation Routes for Regulated Facility Risk Area
Appendix 9 - External Notification Numbers & Additional Resources

Appendix 1
General Hazmat Response Checklist (page 1)

	Action Item	Assigned
	1. Classify incidents, provide basic situation information to dispatch, and identify response resources required. See Incident Classification at the end of this checklist. • Level I - Incident • Level II – Emergency • Level III - Disaster	
	2. Dispatch should relay situation information to emergency responders, who should dispatch forces in accordance with their SOGs. If separate fire and law enforcement dispatch centers are used, the dispatch center receiving the initial report should pass it to the other dispatch center.	
	3. Identify hazardous material being released. • Information may be obtained from facility staff, Hazmat inventory reports, placards, shipping papers or manifest, container labels, pipeline markers, and similar materials.	
	4. Determine extent of danger to responders and establish requirements for personal protective equipment and specialized response equipment. • See Response Personnel Safety in Appendix 3.	
	5. Ascertain extent of danger to general public; determine specific areas and special facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, and other institutions), if any, at risk; see Appendices 5, 6, and 7.	
	6. Develop initial action plan to contain and control the release of hazardous materials.	
	7. Determine appropriate protective actions for the public and special facilities. See Appendix 4. If evacuation is contemplated, check evacuation route status.	
	8. Initiate warning and issue protective action recommendations for the public and special facilities. • See Appendix 4 for protective action data. • See Annex A, Warning, for public notification messages. • See Appendix E, for evacuation routes for vulnerable facilities.	
	9. Warn of special facilities, provide instructions, and determine requirements for assistance. Provide assistance, if requested.	
	10. If evacuation is recommended, provide traffic control and be prepared to provide transportation to those who lack it. • See Annex E, Evacuation.	
	11. Warn other communities that may be threatened by the Hazmat release.	
	12. If possibility exists of casualties that are contaminated with hazardous substances, ensure EMS units and hospitals are so advised.	
	13. If evacuation is recommended, staff and open temporary shelters for evacuees. • See Annex C, Shelter & Mass Care.	
	14. If the release threatens water or sewer systems or critical facilities such as power plants or airports, advise the companies or departments concerned so that they may take preventative actions. See Annex L, Utilities. • If the release impacts water or sewer systems, ensure the public is warned and provided appropriate instructions.	

Appendix 1

General Hazmat Response Checklist (page 2)

	Action Item	Assigned
	15. Advise the responsible party to report release to state and federal authorities as required by state and federal statutes and regulations. • If the impacted jurisdiction is responsible for the release, we must make required notifications to state and federal agencies. • If the responsible party cannot be identified and located, the impacted jurisdiction should make required notifications, making it clear that the responsible party is presently unknown.	
	16. If on scene technical assistance is required, request assistance from industry or appropriate state or federal agencies.	
	17. If additional response resources are required, request them. • Invoke mutual aid agreements. • Summon hazmat response contractor, if one is under contract. • Request assistance from the State through the Disaster District.	
	18. Continuously document actions taken, resources committed, and expenses incurred. • Retain message files, logs, and incident-related documents for use in incident investigation and legal proceedings and to support claims for possible reimbursement from the responsible party or state and federal agencies.	
	19. Provide updated information on the incident to the public through media releases. • See Annex I, Emergency Public Information.	
	20. When the release of hazardous materials is terminated, inspect potentially affected areas to determine if they are safe before ending protective actions for the public or special facilities.	
	21. Advise utilities and critical facilities that were impacted by the incident when the release of hazardous materials is terminated.	
	22. If some areas will require long-term cleanup before they are habitable, develop and implement procedures to mark and control access to such areas.	
	23. When it is determined to be safe to end protective actions, advise the public and special needs facilities and, if an evacuation occurred, manage the return of evacuees.	
	24. Conduct post-incident review of response operations.	

Appendix 1
Emergency Situation Classifications

Level I - Incident. An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects; involves a limited area and/or limited population; evacuation or sheltering in place is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident; and warning and public instructions are conducted in the immediate area, not community wide. This situation can normally be handled by one or two local response agencies or departments acting under an incident commander and may require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.

Level II - Emergency. An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. It does or could involve a large area, significant population, or critical facilities; require implementation of large-scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations; and require community-wide warning and public instructions. You may require a sizable multi-agency response operating under an incident commander, and some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state and federal agencies may be requested.

Level III - Disaster. A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its organic resources. It involves a large area, a sizable population, and/or critical resources; may require implementation of large- scale evacuation or sheltering in place and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations and requires a community-wide warning and public instructions. This situation requires significant external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and extensive state or federal assistance.

Appendix 2
PHMSA Incident Report (Page 1)

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

Hazardous Materials Incident Report

Form Approval OMB No. 2137-0039

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 2137-0039. The filling out of this information is mandatory and will take 96 minutes to complete.

INSTRUCTIONS: Submit this report to the Information Systems Manager, U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, DHM-63, Washington, D.C. 20590-0001. If space provided for any item is inadequate, use a seperate sheet of paper, identifying the entry number being completed. Copies of this form and instructions can be obtained from the Office of Hazardous Materials Website at http://hazmat.dot.gov. If you have any questions, you can contact the Hazardous Materials Information Center at 1-800-HMR-4922 (1-800-467-4922) or online at http://hazmat.dot.gov.

PART I - REPORT TYPE

1. This is to report: ☐ A) A hazardous material incident ☐ B) An undeclared shipment with no release
☐ C) A specification cargo tank 1,000 gallons or greater containing any hazardous materials that (1) received structural damage to the lading retention system or damage that requires repair to a system intended to protect the lading retention system and (2) did not have a release.

2. Indicate whether this is: ☐ An initial report ☐ A supplemental (follow-up) report ☐ Additional Pages

PART II - GENERAL INCIDENT INFORMATION

3. Date of Incident: _____ 4. Time of Incident (use 24-hour time): _____

5. Enter National Response Center Report Number (if applicable): _____

6. If you submitted a report to another Federal DOT agency, enter the agency and report number: _____

7. Location of Incident: City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP Code (if known): _____

Street Address/Mile Marker/Yardname/Airport/Body of Water/River Mile _____

8. Mode of Transportation ☐ Air ☐ Highway ☐ Rail ☐ Water

9. Transportation Phase ☐ In Transit ☐ Loading ☐ Unloading ☐ In Transit Storage

10. Carrier/Reporter
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____
Federal DOT ID Number _____ Hazmat Registration Number _____

11. Shipper/Offeror
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____
Waybill/Shipping Paper _____ Hazmat Registration Number _____

12. Origin (if different from shipper address)
Street _____
City _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____

13. Destination
Street _____
City _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____

14. Proper Shipping Name of Hazardous Material: _____

15. Technical/Trade Name: _____

16. Hazardous Class/ Division: _____

17. Identification Number: _____ (E.g. UN2764, NA 2020)

18. Packing Group: _____ (if applicable)

19. Quantity Released: _____ (Include Measurement Units)

20. Was the material shipped as a hazardous waste? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, provide the EPA Manifest Number: _____

21. Is this a Toxic by Inhalation (TIH) material? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, provide the Hazard Zone: _____

22. Was the material shipped under an Exemption, Approval, or Competent Authority Certificate? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, provide the Exemption, Approval, or CA number: _____

23. Was this an undeclared hazardous materials shipment? ☐ Yes ☐ No

PHMSA Incident Report (Page 2)

PART III - PACKAGING INFORMATION

24. Check Packaging Type (check only one - if more than one, list type of packaging, copy Part III, and complete for each type:

☐ Non-bulk ☐ IBC ☐ Cargo tank Motor Vehicle (CTMV) ☐ Tank Car

☐ Cylinder ☐ RAM ☐ Portable Tank ☐ Other _____

25. See instructions and enter the appropriate failure codes found at the end of the instructions. Be sure to enter the codes from the list that corresponds to the particular packaging type checked above. Enter the number of codes as appropriate to describe the incident. Enter the most important failure point in line 1. If there are more than two failure points, provide in this format in part VI.

1. What Failed: ___ ___ ___ How Failed: ___ ___ ___ Causes of Failure: ___ ___ ___

2. What Failed: ___ ___ ___ How Failed: ___ ___ ___ Causes of Failure: ___ ___ ___

26a. Provide the packaging identification markings, if available.

Identification Markings: _____

(Examples: 1A1/Y1.4/150/92/USA/RB/93/RL, UN31H1/Y0493/USA/M9339/10800/1200, DOT - 105A - 100W (RAIL), DOT 406 (HIGHWAY), DOT 51, DOT 3-A)

26b. For Non-bulk, IBC, or non-specification packaging, if identification markings are incomplete or unavailable, see instructions and complete the following:

Single Package or Outer Packaging:

Packaging Type: _____

Material of Construction: _____

Head Type (Drums only): ☐ Removable ☐ Non - Removable

Single Package or Inner Packaging (if any):

Packaging Type: _____

Material of Construction: _____

27. Describe the package capacity and the quantity:

Single Package or Outer Packaging:

Package Capacity: _____

Amount in Package: _____

Number in Shipment: _____

Number Failed: _____

Single Package or Inner Packaging (if any):

Package Capacity: _____

Amount in Package: _____

Number in Shipment: _____

Number Failed: _____

28. Provide packaging construction and test information, as appropriate:

Manufacturer: _____ Manufacture Date: _____

Serial Number: _____ Last Test Date: _____

Material of Construction: _____ (if Tank Car, CTMV, Portable Tank, or Cylinder)

Design Pressure: _____ (if Tank Car, CTMV, Portable Tank)

Shell Thickness: _____ (if Tank Car, CTMV, Portable Tank)

Head Thickness: _____ (if Tank Car, CTMV)

Service Pressure: _____ (if Cylinder)

If valve or device failed:

Type: _____ Manufacturer: _____ (if present and legible) Model: _____ (if present and legible)

29. If the packaging is for Radioactive Materials, complete the following:

Packaging Category: ☐ Type A ☐ Type B ☐ Type C ☐ Excepted ☐ Industrial

Packaging Certification: ☐ Self Certified ☐ U.S. Certification Certification Number _____

Nuclide(s) Present: _____ Transport Index: _____

Activity: _____ Critical Safety Index: _____

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PART IV - CONSEQUENCES

30. Result of Incident (check all that apply): ☐ Spillage ☐ Fire ☐ Explosion ☐ Material Entered Waterway/Storm Sewer ☐ Vapor (Gas) Dispersion ☐ Environmental Damage ☐ No Release

31. Emergency Response : The following entities responded to the incident: (Check all that apply)

☐ Fire/EMS Report # _____ ☐ Police Report # _____ ☐ In-house cleanup ☐ Other Cleanup

32. Damages: Was the total damage cost more than $500? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, enter the following information: If no, go to question 33.

Material Loss: $_____ Carrier Damage: $_____ Property Damage: $_____ Response Cost: $_____ Remediation/Cleanup Cost: $_____

(See damage definitions in the instructions)

33a. Did the hazardous material cause or contribute to a human fatality? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, enter the number of fatalities resulting from the hazardous material:

Fatalities: Employees _____ Responders _____ General Public _____

33b. Were there human fatalities that did not result from the hazardous material? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many? _____

34. Did the hazardous material cause or contribute to personal injury? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, enter the number of injuries resulting from the hazardous material:

Hospitalized (Admitted Only): Employees _____ Responders _____ General Public _____

Non-Hospitalized: Employees _____ Responders _____ General Public _____

(e.g.: On site first aid or Emergency Room observation and release)

35. Did the hazardous material cause or contribute to an evacuation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, provide the following information:

Total number of general public evacuated _____ Total number of employees evacuated _____ Total Evacuated _____

Duration of the evacuation _____ (hours)

36. Was a major transportation artery or facility closed? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many? _____ (hours)

37. Was the material involved in a crash or derailment? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, provide the following information: Estimated speed (mph): _____ Weather conditions: _____

Vehicle overturn? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Vehicle left roadway/track? ☐ Yes ☐ No

PART V - AIR INCIDENT INFORMATION (please refer to § 175.31 to report a discrepancy for air shipments)

38. Was the shipment on a passenger aircraft? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, was it tendered as cargo, or as passenger baggage?

☐ Cargo ☐ Passenger baggage

39. Where did the incident occur (if unknown, check the appropriate box for the location where the incident was discovered)?

☐ Air carrier cargo facility ☐ Sort center ☐ Baggage area

☐ By surface to/from airport ☐ During flight ☐ During loading/unloading of aircraft

40. What phase(s) had the shipment already undergone prior to the incident? (Check all that apply)

☐ Shipment had not been transported ☐ Transported by air (first flight) ☐ Transport by air (subsequent flights)

☐ Initial transport by highway to cargo facility ☐ Transfer at sort center/cargo facility

PHMSA Incident Report (Page 4)

PART VI - DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS & PACKAGE FAILURE

Describe the sequence of events that led to the incident and the actions taken at the time it was discovered. Describe the package failure, including the size and location of holes, cracks, etc. Photographs and diagrams should be submitted if needed for clarification. Estimate the duration of the release, if possible. Describe what was done to mitigate the effects of the release. Continue on additional sheets if necessary.

PART VII - RECOMMENDATIONS/ACTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT RECURRENCE

Where you are able to do so, suggest or describe changes (such as additional training, use of better packaging, or improved operating procedures) to help prevent recurrence. Provide recommendations for improvement to hazardous materials transportation beyond the control of your individual company. Continue on additional sheets if necessary.

PART VIII- CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact's Name (Type or Print): _____ Telephone Number: ( ) _____

Contact's Title: _____ Fax Number: ( ) _____

Business Name and Address: _____ Hazmat Registration Number (if not already provided): _____

E-mail Address: _____ Date: _____

Preparer is: ☐ Carrier ☐ Shipper ☐ Facility ☐ Other _____

Appendix 3
Response Safety (for personnel)

1. General Guidelines

Response to Hazmat incidents involving skin and respiratory dangers or where the chemical involved is unknown requires responders to follow personal protection levels and procedures outlined in OSHA worker protection standards. The following establishes policies and procedures regarding the personal protection of first responders in the event of a hazardous material incident. Health and safety procedures include the following:

2. Medical surveillance

Responders to hazardous material incidents will include emergency medical technicians who will be responsible for surveillance of responders working in and around the Hot Zone, for indicators of toxic exposure or acute physical symptoms.

3. Exclusion Zones

a. Hot zone

The hot zone (red zone, exclusion zone) is the area immediately surrounding the incident site in which primary contamination may occur. The zone extends far enough to prevent the primary contamination of persons and equipment/ materials outside the zone. In general, evacuation – but not decontamination or patient care – is carried out in this zone (with certain exceptions). The primary activities performed in the hot zone are site characterization and cleanup work, and some monitoring activities. Access Control Points should be established at the periphery of the hot zone to regulate the flow of personnel and equipment between the hot and warm zones. SOP/SOG Dependent.

b. Warm Zone

The warm zone (yellow zone, contamination reduction zone) surrounds the hot zone and contains the area where survivors and responding team members and their equipment are decontaminated. Survivor treatment may be initiated here. The warm zone is designed to reduce the probability that the cold zone will become contaminated by putting distance between the hot and cold zones. Further, the warm zone controls the transfer of workers and equipment into clean areas, again via Access Control Points; any potentially contaminated clothing, equipment, or sample must remain in the warm zone until decontaminated. The decontamination plan should be developed (as part of the Site Safety Plan) and set up before any personnel or equipment enter areas where the potential for exposure to contamination exists; it should be revised if PPE, equipment, or site conditions change, or if site hazards are reassessed based on new information. SOP/SOG Dependent.

c. Cold Zone

The cold zone (green zone, support zone) is the uncontaminated area beyond the warm zone in which resources are assembled to support the response. No protective gear should be needed within this zone, and any function that need not or cannot be performed in a hazardous or potentially hazardous area is performed here. The incident command center is usually in the cold zone. In addition, there is greater ability to provide patient care here. SOP/SOG Dependent.

4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE Levels for Initial Response:

a. **Class II Protection:** This is the minimum level of protection recommended for initial site entries until the specific hazards are identified and defined. This level includes chemical-resistant clothing and appropriate respiratory protection but does not offer the full skin protection of Class I. It is suited for situations where the hazard is known to be less severe or where the exact nature of the chemical hazard is still being determined through monitoring, sampling, and other analytical methods.

b. **Class III Protection:** This level is recommended for reconnaissance (recon) or rescue operations once the hazards have been identified and confirmed. Class III protection includes the use of a structural firefighting ensemble, which offers protection against particulates and potential exposure to certain chemicals. This level also includes appropriate respiratory protection based on the identified contaminants. Class III is appropriate for operations where the chemical hazards are known and controlled, and where the tasks involve routine activities or rescue efforts.

c. **Mission-Specific PPE Selection:** The appropriate PPE must be selected based on a thorough assessment of the specific chemical hazards present at the incident. This decision should be the responsibility of the team lead or assigned safety officer, who must research and select PPE that meets both the necessary protection levels for the identified chemical hazards and the tactical demands of controlling the release, if applicable. This process should align with the guidelines established by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Additionally, technical reference guides such as the latest edition of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), the Emergency Response Decision Support System (ERDSS), or commercial products like PEAC WMD can assist in determining the appropriate PPE for specific incidents.

d. All personnel entering the Hot Zone, for the purpose of reconnaissance, rescue, control and containment or otherwise endangered by contamination will have appropriate protective equipment:

    1) Use maximum protection (Class I) when the highest level of respiratory, skin, eye, and mucous membrane protection is essential. Class I protective equipment includes:

        a) Pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or pressure- demand, air-line respirators.

        b) Fully encapsulating chemical-resistant suit.

        c) Nomex coveralls (or other clothing offering flash protection).

        d) Long cotton underwear (optional).

        e) Cotton glove liners (optional).

        f) Chemical-resistant gloves.

        g) Chemical-resistant boots.

        h) Hard hat, under suit (or other head protection).

        i) Disposable inner gloves and boot covers.

        j) 2-way intrinsically safe radio communications.

e. Use minimum protection (Class II) when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed but a lesser level of skin and eye protection is warranted. Class II protection is the minimum level recommended on initial site entries until the hazards are identified and defined by monitoring, sampling, and/or other reliable methods of analysis. Personnel equipment must correspond to those findings. Class II protective equipment

includes:

1) SCBA or a supplied-air respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approved).

2) Chemical resistant clothing (splash protection).

3) Long cotton underwear (optional).

4) Coveralls or other disposable clothing.

5) Gloves (outer), chemical resistant.

6) Gloves (inner), chemical resistant.

7) Boot covers (outer), chemical resistant.

8) Hard hat (head injury hazard area).

9) 2-way radio communications.

f. Use fire gear (Class III) when the type of airborne substance is known, concentration measured, criteria for using air-purifying respirators met, and skin and eye exposure is unlikely. Perform periodic monitoring of the air. Class III protective equipment includes:

1) Air-purifying respirator, full face, canister-equipped, (OSHA/NIOSH approved).

2) Chemical resistant clothing (coveralls, hooded, one- or two-piece chemical splash suit, or chemical resistant coveralls).

3) Gloves, chemical resistant.

4) Boots (outer) chemical resistant, steel toe and shank.

5) 2-way radio communications.

5. Other Safety Procedures

a. OSHA worker protection standards require that an on-site safety monitor be assigned during any Hazmat incident response. The safety monitor must be trained to the same level of the personnel responding into the Hot Zone.

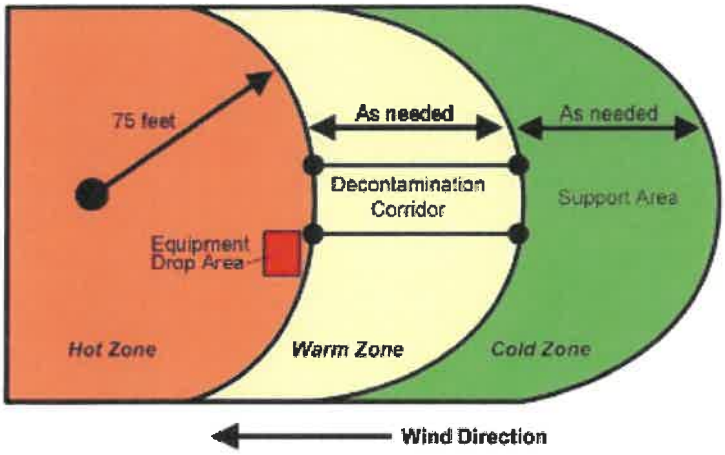
b. Personnel entering the Hot Zone area should not proceed until a backup team is ready to respond inside the zone for rescue should any member of the team be injured while responding.

c. Personnel entering the Hot Zone area should not proceed until the Contamination Control Line has been set up.

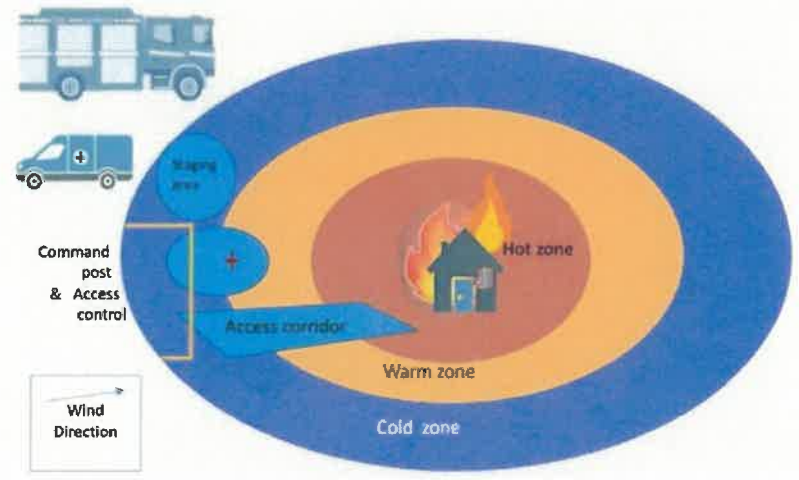
Appendix 3
Response Safety (for personnel)

The Incident Commander and/or the qualified Hazmat IC, will determine where the decontamination corridor should be established and will consider the following:

- Establish wind direction relative to incident scene.
- Establish Hazmat level and type.
- Establish hot, warm, and cold zone boundaries.
- Establish areas for best access into and out of incident scene.



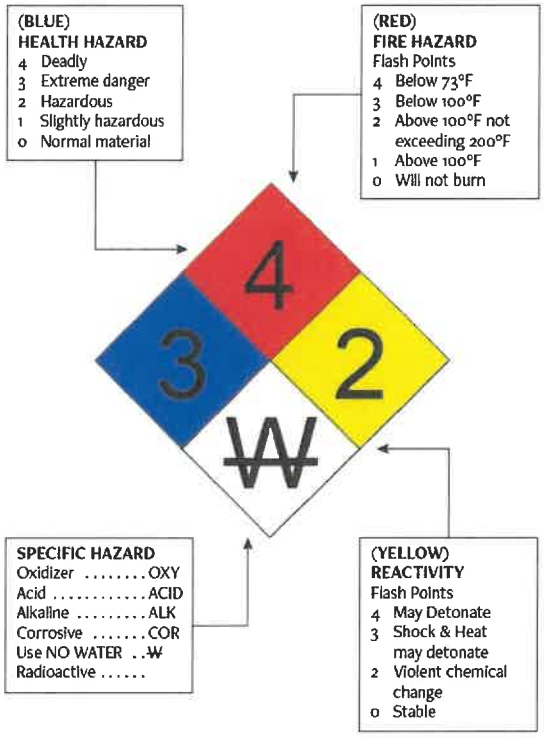
Example 1 - "Zone" Setup



Example 2 – "Zone" Setup Graphic

Appendix 4
Protective Actions (for public)

1. Recognizing hazard class wording or four-digit identification numbers, placards used when hazardous materials are stored in bulk (>1001 lbs.), and labels identify smaller packages.



Example 3 - Identification of Hazardous Material Placard

2. Factors to Consider in Selecting Protective Actions

Among the factors to be considered in determining protective actions for the public are the following:

a. Characteristics of the hazardous material

1) Degree of health hazard
2) Amount of material that has been released or is expected to be released
3) Time of release
4) Rate of spread

b. Weather conditions, particularly wind direction and speed for airborne hazards

c. Population at risk

1) Location

2) Number

3) Special-needs facilities or populations

4) Evacuation routes

d. Estimated warning and evacuation times

e. Ability to predict behavior of hazmat release through release modeling software, in conjunction with the National Weather Service (NWS):

1) Predictive capabilities of how a hazardous materials release will behave and impact the surrounding environment.

- CAMEO (Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations)
- CAMEO Chemicals
- MARPLOT (Mapping Application for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks)
- ALOHA (Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres)
- Other Commercially Available Software: There are additional software options available that offer similar capabilities for predicting hazardous materials release behavior. These tools can provide crucial information for making informed decisions on protective actions and emergency response.

3. Primary Protective Strategies.

a. The two primary protective strategies used during Hazmat incidents are shelter in place and evacuation.

1) Shelter in place involves having people shelter in a building and take steps to reduce the infiltration of contaminated outside air. Shelter in place can protect people for limited periods by using the shielding provided by a building's structure to decrease the amount or concentration of Hazmat to which they are exposed. With a continuous release, the indoor concentration of Hazmat for buildings within the Hazmat plume will eventually equal the average outdoor concentration, limiting the effectiveness of this strategy in long-term releases.

2) Evacuation protects people by relocating them from an area of known danger or potential risk to a safer area or a place where the risk to health and safety is considered acceptable. While evacuation can be very effective in protecting the public, large-scale evacuations can be difficult to manage, time consuming, and resource intensive.

3) Shelter in place and evacuation are not mutually exclusive protective strategies. Each strategy may be appropriate for different geographic areas at risk in the same incident. For example, residents within a mile downwind of an incident site may be advised to shelter in place because there is insufficient time to evacuate them, while residents of areas further downwind may be advised to evacuate.

b. Determining Protective Actions. The information that follows is intended to aid in weighing suitable protective actions for the public and special facilities.

1) Shelter in place may be appropriate when:

- Public education on shelter in place techniques has been conducted.
- Sufficient buildings are available in the potential impact area to shelter the population at risk.
- In the initial stages of an incident, the area of impact is uncertain.
- A Hazmat release is impacting or will shortly impact the area of concern.
- A Hazmat release is short term (instantaneous or puff release) and wind is moving vapor cloud rapidly downwind
- Evacuation routes are unusable due to weather or damage or because they pass through a likely Hazmat impact area.
- Specialized equipment and personnel needed to evacuate institutions such as schools, nursing homes, and jails is not available.

2) Evacuation may be appropriate when:

- A Hazmat release threatens the area of concern but has not yet reached it.
- A Hazmat release is uncontrolled or likely to be long term.
- There is adequate time to warn and instruct the public and to carry out an evacuation.
- Suitable evacuation routes are available and open to traffic.
- Adequate transportation is available or can be provided within the time available.
- Specialized equipment and personnel needed to evacuate institutions are available.
- The Hazmat released is or will be deposited on the ground or structures and remains a persistent hazard.
- The likely impact area includes a large outdoor population and there are insufficient structures for sheltering that population.

4. Other Protection Strategies

a. ***Protection of water systems.*** A Hazmat incident may contaminate ground water supplies and water treatment and distribution systems. Threats to the drinking water supply must be identified quickly and water system operators must be notified in a timely manner in order to implement protective actions. If water supplies are affected, the public must be warned and advised of appropriate protective actions; alternative sources of water will have to be provided.

b. ***Protection of Sewer Systems.*** A hazardous chemical entering the sanitary sewer system can cause damage to a sewage treatment plant. If sewer systems are threatened, facility operators must be notified in a timely manner in order to implement protective actions. If systems are damaged, the public must be warned and advised what to do. It will likely be necessary to provide portable toilets in affected areas.

c. ***Relocation.*** Some hazardous material incidents may contaminate the soil or water of an area and pose a chronic threat to people living there. People may need to move out of the area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduces the hazard.

5. Disseminating Warning and Protective Action Recommendations.

a. The normal means of warning the public of emergencies as described in Annex A of this plan will be used to warn the public of hazmat incidents.

b. Sample public notification messages for shelter in place and evacuation are provided in Annex A, Warning, with further information in Annex I, Emergency Public Information.

Appendix 5
Map of Vulnerable Facilities

NOTICE:

For the safety and security of vulnerable facilities within Brazos County and the surrounding jurisdictions, maps will be maintained in the EOC and in the GIS Mapping Departments of Bryan, College Station, and Brazos County.

Appendix 5
Vulnerable Facility Capabilities
(Functional and Access Needs Institutions)

Hospitals

Facility Name	Address	City	Phone Number	Licensed bed count	ER bed count	ICU/Surgical bed count	Isolation bed count	Operating room count	Procedure room count	Minor Procedure room count	MRI Scanner	CT Scanner	Dialysis Unit	X-RAY Capability	Ultrasound Capability	Emergency Power description (Example: up to hrs. without refueling, using ____ fuel type)	Decontamination Shower description (examples: attached room, tent and where it shall be set up, or none)
Baylor Scott & White Medical Center	700 Scott & White Drive	College Station	979- 207-2500	142	24	16	14	12	7	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Diesel powered backup; 72hr continuous without refuel.	Attached room, tent able to be setup for additional recon in ambulance bay.
CapRock Emergency Room	948 Shalliam D Fitch	College Station	979-314-2323	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Natural gas	None
CapRock Hospital	3134 Briarcrest Drive	Bryan	979-314-2323	10	9	0	2	0	0	1	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Diesel up to 72 hours	Tent can be set up in ambulance bay.
CHI St Joseph Health Rehab Hospital, affiliate of Encompass Health	1600 Joseph Drive, Suite 2000	Bryan	979-213-4300	61	0	0	3	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Emergency power up to 72 hours without refueling, using diesel fuel.	None
Physician's Premier Emergency Room	2411 Boonville Road	Bryan	979-985-2641	11	11	0	0	0	11	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Emergency Power - Natural Gas can run indefinite.	None
t. Joseph College Station Hospital	1604 Rock Prairie Rd	College Station	979-764-5100	147	12	13	16	7	29	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Emergency power for 158 hours	No emergency rooms with integrated Decon Unit (# patients per hour) have isolated units in ER but would have to isolate ER from rest of hospital Expedient outdoor decontamination unit. (can do 4 patients at one time - 20 mins/person) 13 isolation beds (1 in ER)
St. Joseph Health Regional Hospital	2801 Francisca n Drive	Bryan	979-776-2568	247	30	36	31	16	2 endo, 1 cysto	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Up to 24 hours without refueling - diesel	Attached to ER; 3 negative pressure rooms / no tent at this time
The Physicians Centre Hospital	3131 University Drive E	Bryan	979-731-3180	16	1	0	0	4	0	2	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Generator up to 96 hours at 50% without refueling, using diesel.	(1) man, tent set up outside of dock loading area at the back of the hospital.

Clinics				
Facility Name	**Address**	**City**	**Phone Number**	**Notes**
Brazos County Health District	201 N Texas Ave	Bryan	979-361-4440	
Brazos County Health & Wellness Clinic	300 E William Joel Bryan Pkwy	Bryan	979-361-5780	
Brazos Valley Urgent Care	2911 Texas Avenue South	College Station	979-764-2882	
Cap Rock Urgent Care	1630 Briarcrest Drive, Suite 100	Bryan	979-314-2323	
CHI St. Joseph Express	4421 Hwy. 6 South, Suite 100	College Station	979-731-5200	
CHI St. Joseph Express	2210 E Villa Maria	Bryan	979-821-7629	
Davita - Bryan Dialysis	1640 Briarcrest Drive, Suite 100	Bryan	979-268-5890	25 patients at a time; no emergency backup, (Divert Company is part Of DaVita and will bring Emergency generators to them if needed)
Davita - Rock Prairie Dialysis	1724 Birmingham Road	College Station	979-704-6906	20 patients at a time; no emergency backup (Divert Company is part of DaVita and will bring them Emergency generators to them if need)
Fresenius Kidney Care (Dialysis)	2390 East 29th Street	Bryan	979-314-1550	
Fresenius Kidney Care (Dialysis)	3314 Longmire Drive	College Station	979-314-1560	
Health For All, Inc.	3030 E 29th Street, Suite 111	Bryan	979-774-4176	
Integrity Urgent Care	11659 FM 2154, Suite 300	College Station	979-326-1486	
Integrity Urgent Care	1289 University Drive	College Station	979-326-1494	
Integrity Urgent Care	3201 University Drive E, Suite 135	Bryan	979-703-1832	
Psychiatry and Behavioral Health	2900 E 29th Street, Suite 300	Bryan	979-774-8200	
Scott and White Clinic	748 N Earl Rudder Fwy.	Bryan	979-207-3300	
Scott and White Clinic	1700 University Drive E	College Station	979-691-3300	Walking wounded; no bed #'s: emergency power - 4hrs
Scott and White Clinic	800 Scott & White Drive	College Station	979-207-3300	
Scott and White Clinic	1296 Arrington Road, Suite 100	College Station	979-207-3636	
Texas A & M Physicians Family Clinic	2900 East 29th Street	Bryan	979-776-8440	
Texas Avenue Medical Clinic	1703 E 29th Street	Bryan	979-779-4756	
Texas Brain and Spine Institute	3201 University Drive East, Suite 425	Bryan	979-207-7400	
Women's Care Plus	1602 Rock Prairie Road, Suite 3400	College Station	979-693-0737	
Veterans Affairs Outpatient	1651 Rock Prairie Road, Suite 100	College Station	979-680-0361	

Nursing, Independent Living, & Assisted Living Facilities

Facility Name	Address	City	Phone Number	Facility Type	Number of Beds	Emergency Power
Accel at College Station	1500 Medical Avenue	College Station	979-272-1000	Skilled Nursing	116 beds	Generator backup
Arbor Oaks at Crestview	2505 E Villa Maria Road	Bryan	979-774-9938	Independent/Assisted Living	48 Skilled nursing beds, 48 Assisted Living beds, 18 Alzheimer's	Diesel generator 48hrs run time
Bluebonnet Court	3601 Victoria Avenue	College Station	979-693-9699	Assisted Living	48 beds	Propane generator for 168+ hours
Broadmoor Court	2601 E Villa Maria Road	Bryan	979-589-7938	Assisted Living	36 beds	Backup power for lights only
Carriage Inn	4235 Booneville Road	Bryan	979-731-1300	Assisted Living	91 beds	Backup power for lights only
CHI St. Joseph Rehabilitation Hospital	1600 Joseph Drive	Bryan	979-213-4300	Skilled Nursing	30 Beds	No info on generator
Five Points of College Station	3105 Corsair Drive	College Station	979-213-6105	Skilled Nursing	120 beds	Generator Backup
Fortress Health Nursing and Rehab	1105 Rock Prairie	College Station	979-694-2200	Skilled Nursing	120 beds	Generator power for 72 hrs.
Hudson Creek Care Center	3850 Coppercrest	Bryan	979-774-0700	Assisted Living	66 beds	Diesel generator 4 hrs. run time
Isle of Watercrest	4091 E Chester Drive	Bryan	979-213-4850	Assisted Living	84 beds	Diesel generator 56 hrs. run time for lighting and red plugs
Lampstand Health and Rehab	2001 E 29th Street	Bryan	979-822-6611	Skilled Nursing	140 beds	Generator 24-48 hrs. run time
Legacy Nursing and Rehab	2817 Kent Street	Bryan	979-776-7521	Assisted Living	117 beds	Diesel generator 1500 gallons
Magnified Health and Rehab	1115 Anderson Street	College Station	979-693-1515	Skilled Nursing	115 beds	Generator power for 24-48 hrs. run time
Melrose Assisted Living	1503 Texas Avenue S	College Station	979-469-7001	Assisted Living	120 beds	No info on generator
Park at Traditions	3095 Club Drive	Bryan	979-213-4200	Assisted Living	91 Independent Beds, 24 memory care beds, 44 assisted living beds	Diesel generator 24 hrs. run time
Peach Creek Assisted Living	1488 Stokes Circle	College Station	833-687-4872	Assisted Living	32 beds	No Generator Back-up
St. Joseph Manor Assisted Living	2345 Manor Drive	Bryan	979-821-7330	Assisted Living	40 beds	Shares generator with St. Joseph Skilled Nursing above
St. Joseph Manor Skilled Nursing	2333 Manor Drive	Bryan	979-821-7330	Skilled Nursing	81 beds	Generator power for 65 hrs. at 25% load; 40 hrs. at 50% load
Serenity at Briarcrest	2410 Memorial Drive	Bryan	979-353-0693	Independent Living	180 apts 1-2 bedroom	Emergency power for lights only
Sodalis College Station	3211 Harvey Road	College Station	979-704-5561	Assisted Living	No information	No info on generator
The Langford	1851 Carroll Fancher Way	College Station	979-704-6600	Independent/Assisted Living	72 Independent living beds	Diesel generator 48 hrs. run time
Watercrest at Bryan	3801 E Crest Drive	Bryan	979-314-5591	Independent Living	204 units	No emergency power
Waterford of College Station	1103 Rock Prairie Road	College Station	979-316-9488	Assisted Living	36 assisted living beds, 17 memory care beds	No generator backup

Appendix 6
Hazardous Materials Threat Map - Regulated Facilities

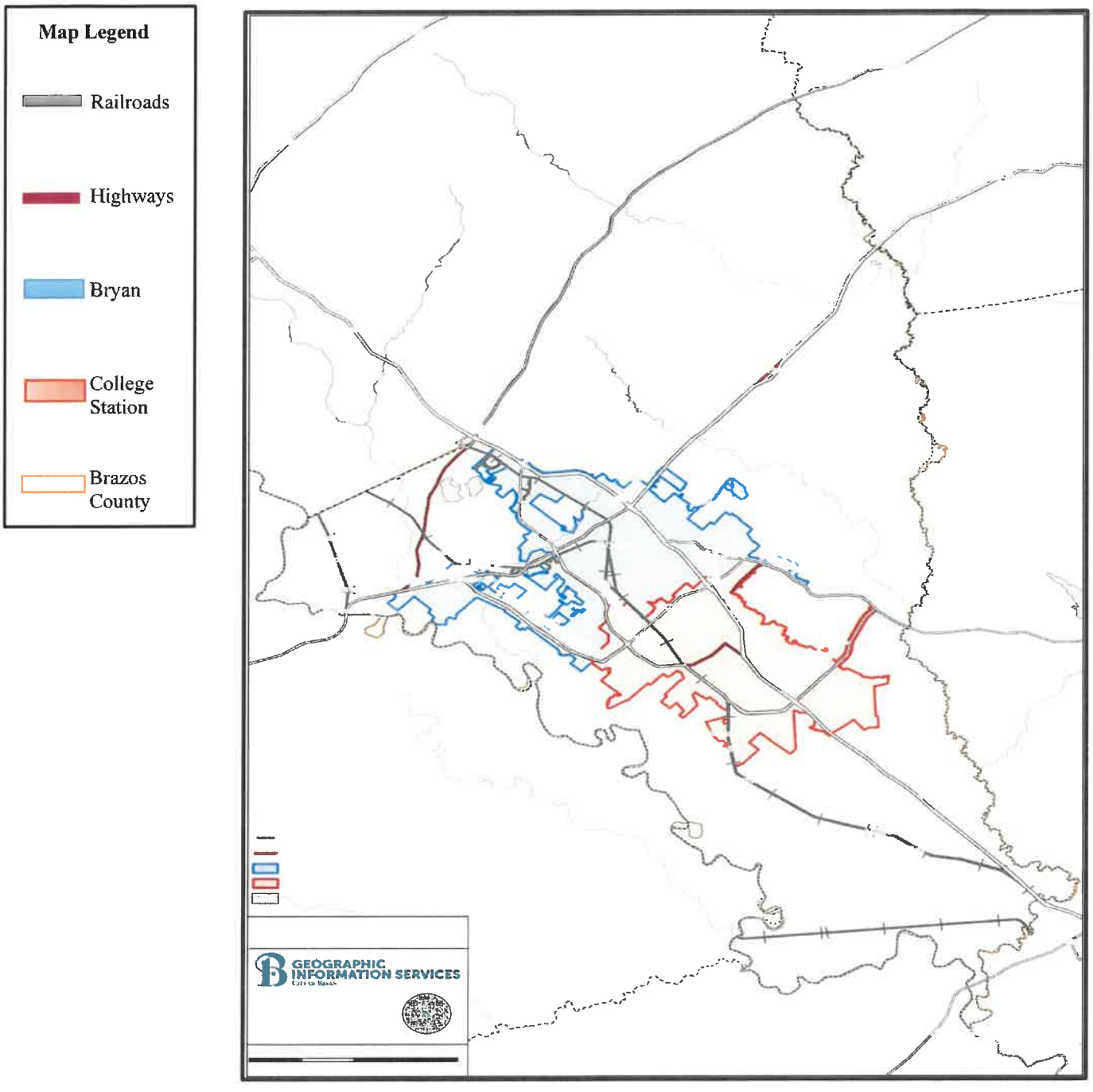
NOTICE:

For the safety and security of regulated facilities within Brazos County and the surrounding jurisdictions, maps will be maintained in the EOC and in the GIS Mapping Departments of Bryan, College Station, and Brazos County.

Regulated Facilities

Company Name	Address	Citv	Zip
Brickyard Metal Recycling	2800 N. Texas	Bryan, TX	77803
Bryan Iron and Metal	2011 W. State Highway 21	Bryan, TX	77803
Coulter Airfield (COB)	6120 E. State Hwv. 21	Bryan, TX	77803
Carrier Enterprise	10450 State Highway 30	College Station, TX	77845
Coastal Chemicals	1613 Gooseneck Dr.	Bryan, TX	77808
Dansby Power Plant	8181 Mumford Road	Bryan, TX	77807
El Dorado Chemical	6232 State Hwy. 21	Bryan, TX	77806
Fujifilm Diosynth Biotechnologies	3939 Bio-Medical Parkway	College Station, TX	77845
H & M Wholesale	4150 Hwy 6	College Station, TX	77801
Honeywell Electronics	6200 Mumford Rd.	Bryan, TX	77807
Lubrizol Specialty Products, Inc.	1331 Independence Dr.	Bryan, TX	77803
Linde Welding Gas and Equipment	812 S. Brvan Avenue	Bryan, TX	77803
Producers Cooperative	1800 N. Texas Ave.	Bryan, TX	77803
Ryder Transportation Services	632 Carson St.	Brvan, TX	77801
Saint Gobain NorPro	1500 Independence Dr.	Brvan, TX	77803
Sanderson Farms, Inc. (Processing)	2000 Shiloh Dr.	Brvan TX	77803
Timmons Oil	308 W. Dodge	Bryan, TX	77801
Tovolnk	2400 Harvey Mitchell Pkwy.	Bryan, TX	77803
Martin Marietta Aggregates	1610 Fountain Ave.	Bryan, TX	77801
V-T Industries	6201 Mumford Rd.	Bryan, TX	77803

Appendix 7
Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes
(Routes Likely Used for Hazardous Materials Transport)



Pipelines

Exxon/Mobil Pipeline
Primary Chemical Hazard: ***Petroleum***
Protective Action Distance: ***300 meters-BOO meters***

Phillips 66 Pipeline
Primary Chemical Hazard: ***Petroleum***
Protective Action Distance: ***300 meters-BOO meters***

Teppco Pipeline
Primary Chemical Hazard: ***Petroleum***
Protective Action Distance: ***300 meters-BOO meters***

Enterprise Pipeline
Primary Chemical Hazard: ***Natural Gas***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters-1600 meters***

Appendix 7

Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes

Highways

Texas State Hwy. 6
Primary Chemical Hazards: ***Crude; Diesel***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters-1600 meters***

Texas State Hwy. 21
Primary Chemical Hazards: ***Crude; Diesel***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters-1600 meters***

Texas State Hwy. 30
Primary Chemical Hazards: ***Crude; Diesel***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters-1600 meters***

Texas F.M. 2818
Primary Chemical Hazards: ***Crude; Diesel***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters-1600 meters***

William D. Fitch Parkway
Primary Chemical Hazards: ***Crude; Diesel***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters-1600 meters***

Texas State Hwy 47
Primary Chemical Hazards: ***Crude; Diesel***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters-1600 meters***

Railroads

Union Pacific Railroad
Primary Chemical Hazards: ***Ethanol, Alcohols N.O.S, Petroleum Crude, Propane***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters, or as required for safety***

Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF)
Primary Chemical Hazards: ***Petroleum Crude, Combustible Liquids, Petroleum Gases, Sulfuric Acid, Phosphoric Acid***
Protective Action Distance: ***800 meters, or as required for safety***

Appendix 8
Evacuation Routes for Regulated Facility Risk Areas

Notice:

Evacuation routes will be determined by the Incident Commander and made public at the appropriate time. There are many variables (type of hazard, size of the evacuation zone, wind direction, windspeed, etc.) that must be determined and is incident dependent.

Appendix 9
External Notification Numbers

Name	Number
American Association of Poison Control Centers (24 hrs.) https://poisoncenters.org/	1-800-222-1222
ASPCA National Animal Poison Control Center https://www.aspca.org/pet-care/animal-poison-control	1-888-426-4435
Centers for Disease Control Toxic Substances https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/	(770) 488-7100 1-800-232-4636
CHEMTREC (Hazardous Materials Information) https://chemm.hhs.gov	1-800-424-9300
Disaster District Chair (Rellis Campus) Bryan, Texas	(979) 412-0003
Department of Homeland Security (DHS) https://www.ready.gov/	(202)282-8000
Department of State Health Services (DSHS/RCP) (Radiological Incidents) (24 hrs.) https://www.dshs.texas.gov/texas-radiation-control	(512) 458-7460
Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices	(202)324-3000
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) https://www.fema.gov/about/contact/form	1-800-621-3362
National Response Center (NRC) (Federal Spill Reporting) https://nrc.uscg.mil	(202) 267-2675 1-800-424-8802
Railroad Commission (RRC) (Oil/gas spills - production facilities, intrastate pipelines) (24 hrs.)	(713) 869-5001 1-844-773-0305
Texas Environmental Hotline (24 hrs.) https://www.tceq.texas.gov/agency/directory/tollfree.html	1-888-777-3186
TCEQ (Most Hazmat spills) https://www.tceq.texas.gov/agency/directory/tollfree.html	(254) 751-0335 1-800-832-8224
TDEM State Operations Center (SOC) Austin (24 hrs.) https://tdem.texas.gov/response/state-operations-center	(512) 424-2208

Appendix 9
Additional Resources

2024 Emergency Response Guidebook
1-800-467-4922: DOT Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Administration
Contains emergency response protocols for specific chemicals and chemical classes including fire & explosion hazards, evacuation perimeters, and first aid.

CAMEO Online database
1-301-713-2989: NOAA Office of Response & Restoration, Maryland
Chemical ID and properties, firefighting, health hazards, PPE, first aid. Chemical reactivity feature for mixtures.

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
1-800-232-4636: CDC Info-request NIOSH
Condensed general industrial hygiene information on several hundred chemicals/classes. Does not include CWAs.

NIOSH Emergency Response Resources
1-800-232-4636: CDC Info-request NIOSH
Links to dozens of emergency response resources and chemical information.

NIOSH International Chemical Safety Cards
1-800-232-4636: CDC Info-request NIOSH
Summarizes essential health and safety information on chemicals for their use at the "shop floor" level. Approx. 1,600 industrial chemicals (no CWAs); 17 languages.

OSHA Emergency Preparedness & Response
1-800-321-OSHA: OSHA assistance 24/7
OSHA resources. Specialty topics include - Chemical, Biological, Bioterrorism, Radiation, Personal Protective Equipment, Training and Education, Equipment.

Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)
1-888-FINDNLM
Includes substance ID & properties, human health, and containment and suppression. Searchable by health symptom, substance properties. Download database to PC or mobile device.