SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Greatness grows here.

Emergency Support Function-10
Hazardous Materials Annex

October 2026



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Letter of Promulgation

This Emergency Support Function Annex to the County of San Joaquin Emergency Operations Plan describes how San Joaquin County will manage an emergency incident or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and restoration related to this Emergency Support Function. All Primary and Support agencies identified as having assigned responsibilities in this Emergency Support Function shall perform the emergency tasks as described, including preparing and maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines and Procedures by carrying out the training, exercises, and plan maintenance needed to support the plan.

The Emergency Support Function plan was developed using the Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 version 3 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and California's emergency planning guidance documents. Adoption will occur following the established maintenance schedule; however, the plan may be modified in the interim without prior approval and formal adoption under the direction of the Director of Emergency Operations. The modified plan will be relayed digitally to all Primary and Support agencies identified as having assigned responsibilities in this Emergency Support Function. In addition, the plan will be available on the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services webpage and within the Advanced File Library of WebEOC. The Primary assigned agency will coordinate the review and update of the plan with the Support agencies as needed at least every three years. This Emergency Support Function plan supersedes any previous versions.

This Emergency Support Function Annex applies to Primary and Support agencies within San Joaquin County who are assigned responsibilities in *Section 4.5 Responsibilities by Emergency Support Function* of the All-Hazard County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and/or identified within the Emergency Support Function Annex.

This plan/annex will be formally promulgated by the chairperson of the Disaster Council of San Joaquin County at the next regularly scheduled meeting. The Disaster Council is empowered by County Ordinance to review and approve emergency and mutual aid plans.

_____ _____

Sonny Dhaliwal Date
Chair, San Joaquin County Disaster Council

Plan Administration

San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services, Director of Emergency Operations will coordinate review and re-promulgate this annex at least once every three years or when key changes occur, such as lessons learned from exercises or real events. Changes may be made by the San Joaquin County Director of Emergency Operations without formal Disaster Council approval. This document supersedes all previous appendices and annexes for the Operational Area.

Record of Changes

All updates and revisions to this annex will be tracked and recorded in the following table. This process will ensure that the most recent version of the plan is disseminated and implemented by emergency response personnel.

Date	Change No.	Change made by (name/title)	Summary of Changes
2023	1	E. Manzo (EHD), J. DeStefans (OES)	Minor update to include Joint Team provisions. Report formatting to match the rest of the county's emergency plans.
2025	2	E. Manzo (EHD), J. DeStefans (OES)	Attachment 1, updated to reflect Title 19 revision; added sections removed in error during the last report formatting. Added Accela Automation (Accela) to reflect EHD's transition from Envision to Accela.
2026	3	E. Manzo and M. Naidu (EHD)	Various document sections were updated to better reflect current conditions, laws, and regulations

Plan Distribution

San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services maintains the San Joaquin County Emergency Operations Plan in the San Joaquin County Emergency Operations Center Library. Upon signature, this document will become an annex to the Emergency Operations Plan. The primary method of Emergency Operations Plan distribution is electronic, with a copy available in the Advanced File Library of the San Joaquin County web-based information-sharing database, WebEOC, and on the Office of Emergency Services webpage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Executive Summary 8
2 Introduction 9
2.1 Purpose and Scope 9
3 Area Plan 10
3.1 General 10
3.2 Objectives 10
3.3 Prevention and Mitigation 10
3.4 Plan Approval and Existing Formal Agreement 11
3.5 Area Plan Update 11
3.6 Area Plan Relationship to Other Plans 11
3.7 Business Plan Information 12
3.7.1 Integrating Business Information into Area Plan 12
3.8 Ensuring Business Plan Accuracy and Pre-Incident Surveys 12
3.8.1 Fire Department Access to Program Data 12
3.9 Risk Management Program – Acutely Hazardous Materials 12
3.10 Area Plan Checklist 13
3.11 References 13
3.12 Area Plan Distribution 13
3.13 Assumptions 13
4 Concept of Operations 14
4.1 Pre-Emergency Planning and Coordination 14
4.2 Industry Coordination 14
4.3 Coordination among Agencies 14
4.3.1 San Joaquin Disaster Council 14
4.3.1 San Joaquin County Fire Chiefs Association 14
4.3.2 San Joaquin County Health Care Services and Pesticide Drift Protocols 14
4.4 Mutual Aid Agreements 15
4.4.1 California Master Mutual Aid Agreement 15
4.4.2 San Joaquin County Fire Service Mutual Aid Agreement 15
4.4.3 Out-of-County Agreements 15
4.4.4 Private Business or Facility Agreements 15
4.5 Activation and Deactivation of Emergency Response Agencies 15
4.6 Access to Funding 16

4.6.1 Reimbursement/Cost Recovery Options 16
4.7 Access to Disposal Facilities and Contractors 16
4.7.1 Available Disposal Sites 16
4.8 State Authority to Approve Funding 16
4.9 Incident Management Organization 16
4.10 Command Structure and Responsibilities 17
4.11 Phases of Incident 17
4.11.1 Initial Response Phase 17
4.11.2 Criteria for Change in Phase 17
4.11.3 Control and Stabilization Phase 17
4.11.4 Private Sector Role 17
4.12 Incident Termination 18
5 Procedures and Protocols 19
5.1 Response 19
5.1.1 Emergency Operations Plans 19
5.1.2 County, State and Federal Procedures 19
5.1.3 Communications Centers 19
5.2 Incident Evaluation 19
5.2.1 Approach and Evaluation 20
5.3 Identifying potential impacts 20
5.4 Personal Protective Equipment and Emergency Equipment Guidelines 20
5.5 Monitoring and Decontamination Guidelines 20
6 Roles and Responsibilities 21
6.1 Local Agency Response 21
6.2 SJC OA 21
6.2.1 Local Emergency Proclamations and Declarations 21
6.3 Regional and State Response 21
6.4 Federal Response 22
6.5 California Hazardous Materials Reporting System 22
7 Notification and Coordination 23
7.1 Notification Procedures 23
7.2 Communications Plans 23
8 Training 24
8.1 Business Training 24
8.2 First Responder 24
8.3 Hazardous Materials Committees 24

8.4 Exercises 24
9 Public Safety and Information 25
9.1 Site Perimeter Security 25
9.2 Responsibility for Informing the Public 25
9.3 Notification Systems and Procedures 25
9.4 Evacuation, Care, and Shelter in Place 25
9.5 Sharing Potential Hazards and Hazardous Materials Properties 25
9.5.1 Information on Pesticides 26
9.5.2 Informing the Public of HazMat Properties 26
9.5.3 Release Scenarios 26
9.5.4 Preplanning Properties for Protective Actions 26
9.5.5 Safe Route of Approach 26
9.6 Medical Resources 26
9.7 Incident Recovery Operations 27
9.8 Post Incident Analysis for Routine Incidents 27
9.9 Community Critiques 27
10 Supplies and Equipment 28
10.1 Agency Responders 28
10.1.1 Fire and EMS 28
10.1.2 HazMat Response Teams 28
10.1.3 Public Works/Municipal Utilities 28
10.1.4 County Agricultural Commissioner 28
10.1.5 Public Health Services 28
10.1.6 Law Enforcement Agencies 29
10.1.7 Environmental Health Department 29
10.1.8 Private Sector 29
10.2 Emergency Operations Center 29
11 Local Resource Information 30
11.1 Identification of Natural Resources and Local Conditions 30
11.1.1 Significant Natural Resource Areas 30
11.1.2 Structures Located in Marine Waters 30
11.1.3 Areas Where Spills are Most Likely to Occur 30
11.2 Identification of Facilities and Local Areas of Concern to Local Government 31
11.2.1 Facility Prioritization 31
11.2.2 Significant Areas Requiring Closure or Protective Measures 31

12 Authorities and References 33
13 Abbreviations 35

Primary Agency: San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department

Supporting Agencies: San Joaquin County Fire Agencies
San Joaquin County Law Enforcement Agencies
San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Emergency Support Function-10 Hazardous Materials (ESF-10) annex to San Joaquin County's (County) Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) concurrently serves as the Hazardous Material Area Plan. Its dual role is to ensure compliance with the various statutes, codes, and regulations and to provide a framework for managing hazardous material responsibility throughout San Joaquin County.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) has been developed pursuant to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) guidance. The Hazardous Materials Area Plan has been developed pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code (HSC), Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, Sections 25500 to 25519 and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19, Division 5, Chapter 1, Sections 5010.1 to 5040.2. This Area Plan meets the minimum standards established pursuant to the HSC and CCR and is consistent with emergency management requirements and coordination frameworks established by CalOES. It identifies responsibilities and provides for coordination of emergency response at the local level, including identifying and coordinating response levels involving local, county, regional, state, and federal resources. The Area Plan establishes guidelines to minimize danger to the public and to protect property and the environment from exposures resulting from hazardous materials incidents.

This Area Plan addresses mitigation of hazardous materials incidents that threaten life, property, and the environment. It identifies the responsibilities of those San Joaquin County departments that have a significant role in mitigating a HazMat incident. This plan promotes a formal incident notification system within San Joaquin County and municipalities, and ensures a trained, knowledgeable, well-equipped group of personnel representing various local agencies will respond in a timely fashion to assist a designated Incident Commander.

The plan is based on the mutual aid concept among fire agencies, which will provide the initially impacted jurisdiction with the level of response required to alleviate the problem. This process is designed to minimize negative effects on the community and the environment. Support is provided for overall HazMat management, including coordination of data management and dissemination of emergency response plans. The San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (SJC EHD) is the County's Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). As such, the SJC EHD is responsible for establishing the Area Plan for emergency response to a release or threatened release of hazardous materials within its jurisdiction. The 2019 edition of the Area Plan has been formatted to improve compliance with guidance from California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

3 AREA PLAN

3.1 GENERAL

This document describing the SJC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response System is prepared in accordance with statutory requirements. In SJC, there are seven (7) municipalities that have specific procedures and authorities for HazMat response in their individual operational plans. This summary does not supersede those plans or policies; instead, it summarizes the common ideas and capabilities in the individual operational plans.

SJC organizes and structures hazardous material emergency response according to current state and federal regulations and SEMS guidance.[1] The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) provides program oversight and establishes minimum standards for Area Plans, and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) reviews emergency management elements as part of the County Emergency Operations Plan and provides guidance on emergency response planning. This Annex/Area Plan is provided for review to CalOES, Fire Rescue Division, Hazardous Materials Section, and the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

Administrative Objective: Meet minimum State statutory requirements for the development of area plans.[2] This includes describing the SJC hazardous materials response system, along with procedures and capabilities common to all jurisdictions.

Operational Objectives: The overall goal of the SJC Hazardous Material Response System, developed by San Joaquin County jurisdictions, is to protect public health, prevent environmental damage, and ensure the proper use and disposal of hazardous materials. This response system has three operational objectives:

1. Maintain an effective response capability to contain and control releases and mitigate their impact on the general public and the environment.
2. Maintain the capability to oversee long-term cleanup and mitigation of residual release effects on public health and the environment.
3. Ensure that the efforts of all jurisdictions and agencies are effectively integrated.

Prevention Objective: Countywide prevention efforts incorporate a comprehensive approach that includes regulatory inspections and compliance oversight, training courses for county businesses, and appropriate enforcement actions. A primary tool for accomplishing prevention is enforcement of state and federal statutory requirements.[3]

3.3 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

The local Administering Agency for the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program (HMBP) is the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department Certified Unified Program Agency (EHD CUPA). Under this program, businesses must prepare emergency plans for hazardous materials incidents, train employees, and make proper notifications during incidents. CUPA staff review plans, training documents, and general safety conditions during routine inspections. As the County CUPA, EHD oversees the following programs:

[1] FEMA NIMS/ICS (ICS-100, ICS-200, ICS-300, ICS-400, etc.)

[2] §25500, et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

[3] §25500, et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

- Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventories (Business Plans)
- Hazardous Material Management Plans and Hazardous Material Inventory Statements
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)
- Underground Storage Tanks (UST)
- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act Program (APSA)
- Hazardous Waste Generator and Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment (Tiered Permitting)

Other agencies and jurisdictions within San Joaquin County also provide prevention activities, including:

- Fire Agencies (Fire Codes)
- Regional Air Pollution District (Air Pollution Regulatory Program)
- Agricultural Commissioner (Agricultural Chemical Use and Pesticide Drift Programs)
- Community Development Department (Building Codes and Planning Code Ordinances)
- Public Works (Household Hazardous Waste Program)

3.4 PLAN APPROVAL AND EXISTING FORMAL AGREEMENT

Formal approval is obtained during the preparation process for some elements of this document. Respective governing boards, or designees, approve local plans and procedures reflected in this document that are not multi-jurisdictional. The SJC Disaster Council approves the multi-jurisdictional EOP elements of the document and meets twice a year. The agreements include:

- Joint Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response Team Agreement (San Joaquin County, Cities of Stockton, Lodi, Ripon, South County Fire Authority, Defense Depot San Joaquin, and signatory rural fire districts); currently in review.
- San Joaquin Operational Area Agreements. Signatory information is maintained at SJC OES.

3.5 AREA PLAN UPDATE

A complete review of the Area Plan is conducted at least every three years by EHD following approved procedures pursuant to Section 3.4 of the SJC Hazardous Material Area Plan. EHD submits a certification of the triennial review and any substantial changes in accordance with HSC Section 25503. The Joint Hazmat Response Team Policy and Guidance is maintained and updated in accordance with the Joint HazMat Response Team Agreement. Currently, the Joint Hazmat Response Team Policy and Guidance is under review.

This Area Plan supersedes all previous Hazardous Materials Area Plans and related appendices, annexes, and, at the time of its promulgation, is up to date with current codes and regulations.

3.6 AREA PLAN RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

The Area Plan is an annex to the County's EOP.

The efforts of all County jurisdictions and agencies will include enhancing their ability to integrate all involved agencies and jurisdictions into a unified organization that will implement this standardized system. Joint pre-planning activities will include establishing structures and policies to ensure integration.

3.7 BUSINESS PLAN INFORMATION

Businesses are required to submit their Hazardous Materials Business Plan information and documents using the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS). This system for gathering and sharing information on businesses and plans greatly enhances plan quality, reduces workload, and ensures faster access.

According to San Joaquin County Ordinance O-13-4432, businesses in San Joaquin County must certify that their plans and inventories are correct by January 15 each year. However, changes may be submitted any time throughout the year. Refer to the California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503, regarding the legal requirements for business plans.[4]

3.7.1 Integrating Business Information into Area Plan

Strategic response planning is accomplished by incorporating information from the business emergency and risk management plans into this Area Plan. For example, facilities that store large quantities of a regulated substance and pose a threat to large, populated areas may be candidates for a large-scale exercise under this Area Plan. Such drills at local business facilities involving Joint HazMat Response Team members and many other response agencies take place in the San Joaquin Operational Area.

3.8 ENSURING BUSINESS PLAN ACCURACY AND PRE-INCIDENT SURVEYS

As the CUPA, EHD conducts activities to enhance business preparedness under California State statutes.[5] These include identification of businesses storing more than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of a hazardous material or waste for regulation.[6] They also include review of mandated business emergency plans with the specific goal of preventing or minimizing incidents. Business inspections include confirmation of inventories, training documentation, and business plan information. Pre-planning for specific facilities is not performed during these inspections.

3.8.1 Fire Department Access to Program Data

Business plans and inventories, site maps, and specific response information are available to fire and police departments. These local agencies are responsible for developing site-specific response pre-plans using this business plan information.

Fire agencies can generate lists of businesses handling hazardous materials through CERS to identify potential hazards for additional planning. The highest priority is potential hazards near vulnerable populations such as senior citizen residences, schools and day care centers, and any access and functional need groups.

3.9 RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM – ACUTELY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Handlers of acutely hazardous materials must comply with the Risk Management Program (RMP) identified under the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) regulations.[7] This program incorporates hazard evaluation techniques and risk reduction strategies for businesses to manage acutely hazardous materials.

Facilities subject to CalARP (with CalARP stationary sources) shall comply with applicable California and federal Risk Management Program requirements. These facilities undergo inspections, risk reduction plan reviews, and audits to ensure program compliance. Initial

[4] Business and Area Plans requirements

[5] §25500, §25503 et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

[6] §25508, Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

[7] §5050.1, Title 19, Division 5, Chapter 2, Article 1, California Code of Regulations

Completion Criteria Review Sessions initiate a dialogue between the EHD CUPA and business aimed at establishing a one-year plan development and submission process.

3.10 AREA PLAN CHECKLIST

Criteria for developing Area Plan content are obtained and reviewed for various regulatory programs during update cycles. Some of these programs are outlined in the State Health and Safety Code for basic Area Plan content and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and United States Coast Guard (USCG) programs for the development of oil spill plans.

3.11 REFERENCES

This Area Plan references the following statutory and regulatory authorities:

- Title 19 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 5, Chapter 1, Hazardous Material Release Reporting, Inventory, and Response Plans, including Section 5020.1 for Pesticide Drift Exposure Incident.
- California Health and Safety Code §25503 – Business and Area Plans.

3.12 AREA PLAN DISTRIBUTION

Upon signature, this document will become an annex to the San Joaquin County Emergency Operations Plan. The primary method of distribution is electronic, with a copy available in the Advanced File Library of WebEOC and on the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services webpage. Copies will also be distributed to designated agencies, departments, and jurisdictions with assigned responsibilities, as needed.

3.13 ASSUMPTIONS

Since the Area Plan is incorporated within the County's EOP, functional elements such as the Mass Care and Shelter, Communications, and Public Information annexes are addressed in other parts of the EOP.

4 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

San Joaquin County advocates hazardous material prevention plans as part of its overall program. Ongoing pre-planning occurs to address the diverse capabilities needed for an effective response if an incident does happen. Cities and special districts participate in this effort through the processes identified below.

4.1 PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Coordination with the industry takes place during fire code inspections, business plan inspections, and individual contacts. Site-specific planning and coordination for response to a hazardous material incident occurs at the city and special district levels.

Planning and coordination will occur among first responder agencies in areas such as response, training and exercises, public notification, and follow-up for HazMat incidents, including pesticide drift. CalOES has established emergency response regulations for pesticide drift exposure incidents (19 CCR § 5010.3 and §5020.3).

4.2 INDUSTRY COORDINATION

A business plan must be developed by a business as established in the California Health and Safety Code regulations.[8] This plan must address emergency response by employees.[9] An employer response plan is also required by the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA).[10]

These statutes describe the employers' responsibility to develop the response plan and procedures for handling emergency incidents. The plan shall address how the private business/employer will interact with the public-sector emergency responder at the time of an incident.

4.3 COORDINATION AMONG AGENCIES

4.3.1 San Joaquin Disaster Council

General emergency response coordination of jurisdictions within the County occurs through the San Joaquin Disaster Council. This Council meets biannually to coordinate, collaborate, and communicate disaster preparedness activities for County departments and jurisdictions within the Operational Area on the preparation of emergency and disaster plans, policies, and procedures. A copy of the description and membership of the Council is available at the County OES office.

4.3.1 San Joaquin County Fire Chiefs Association

The County's Fire Chiefs Association and respective fire agencies work together on various fire and emergency services efforts, procedures, and mutual assistance. The Association has committees that address specific areas related to fire and emergency medical services (EMS).

4.3.2 San Joaquin County Health Care Services and Pesticide Drift Protocols

The San Joaquin County Health Care Services meet with the County Agricultural Commissioner (AC), EHD, and related agencies to present information on the health hazards and what emergency responders may expect when called to a pesticide drift incident. In the event of exposure resulting from pesticide drift, the Local Health Officer will be notified to ensure access

[8] California Health and Safety Code §25508
[9] 29 CFR 1910.120(l)(1)(i)
[10] 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8)(i)

to health care within 24 hours of exposure resulting from a pesticide drift and up to a week after the incident.

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and the AC manage codes and regulations regarding pesticide drift. San Joaquin County, as an Operational Area, is recognized in many state and federal plans as an involved agency requiring interaction with that respective agency. County OES can coordinate and assist with any calls made in the Operational Area by other agencies. Such agencies can include, but are not limited to:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- United States Coast Guard (USCG)
- California Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
- California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA)
- US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

4.4 MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

4.4.1 California Master Mutual Aid Agreement

Public safety agencies provide mutual aid to other jurisdictions under the provisions of the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement. Under this agreement, Cal OES is responsible for extending hazardous materials technical functions mutual aid among other counties.

4.4.2 San Joaquin County Fire Service Mutual Aid Agreement

Mutual aid agreements exist among the county fire agencies. These agreements outline various policies, procedures, and mutual aid support for fire and emergency services throughout the county. This includes HazMat, EMS, and incident command equipment and personnel. The County Fire Chiefs' Association coordinates these mutual aid agreements.

4.4.3 Out-of-County Agreements

San Joaquin County does not currently have any specific hazardous materials out-of-county mutual aid agreements in place. However, systems and provisions exist for traditional mutual aid to other counties and jurisdictions under the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.[11]

4.4.4 Private Business or Facility Agreements

San Joaquin County does not have any specific or informal agreements with businesses for facilities that could provide mutual aid. However, agreements could be made on a case-by-case basis if the need arises during emergency operations.

4.5 ACTIVATION AND DEACTIVATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES

Activation and deactivation of emergency responders are conducted under Incident Command System (ICS) standard protocols. The San Joaquin Joint Hazardous Materials Response Team Policies and Guidelines manual outlines activation and deactivation procedures for hazardous materials incidents. For major medical disasters, deactivation guidelines are governed by the San Joaquin County EMS Agency policies. Activation and deactivation procedures for all other

[11] CA Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA)

disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and wildland fires are conducted under SEMS guidance documents and mutual aid agreements and are outlined in the EOP.

4.6 ACCESS TO FUNDING

The Incident Commander may be authorized to make financial decisions regarding the management of an incident. Certain State funds may be available for specific aspects of the hazardous materials response and mitigation.

4.6.1 Reimbursement/Cost Recovery Options

County OES may assist with the coordination of funding reimbursement when the incident has reached a qualifying threshold. Daily operations, cost recovery, or any funding reimbursement for incidents, such as abandoned materials and the like, is the responsibility of the responding agency. All incidents need complete documentation, including ICS 214s, 211s, etc.

4.7 ACCESS TO DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND CONTRACTORS

Jurisdictions are responsible for maintaining procedures and funds for obtaining emergency cleanup contractors for spills without a responsible party. Incidents that occur on public land will be the responsibility of that agency for remediation. San Joaquin County Public Works is responsible for cleanup on county roadways and public right-of-way. Incidents that occur on private property shall be the responsibility of the owner, tenant, or responsible party.

4.7.1 Available Disposal Sites

There are no full-service hazardous waste facilities in San Joaquin County. Waste removal businesses transport material out of county after pick-up. Small quantities of waste resulting from emergency response activities performed by the County can be taken to the San Joaquin Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

San Joaquin Household Hazardous Waste Facility is located near the Stockton Metropolitan Airport. This facility is primarily for small-volume household disposal. However, it can be used for the disposal of unique waste streams, such as blood-contaminated waste.

4.8 STATE AUTHORITY TO APPROVE FUNDING

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) administers state-funded emergency hazardous substance removal activities through its Emergency Response Program. State assistance may be available for eligible emergency removal actions involving hazardous substances, including illegal or clandestine drug laboratories, abandoned hazardous materials, and other incidents that pose an acute threat to public health or the environment, in accordance with applicable statutory authority and DTSC policies and procedures. Requests for state assistance are coordinated through the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer. During normal business hours, the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer may be contacted at (800) 260-3972 or (916) 255-6504. After normal business hours, requests for assistance shall be made through the Cal OES Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.

4.9 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

The San Joaquin County response system is based on the ICS model, as required by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and as outlined in the EOP. Within this framework, San Joaquin County utilizes a standardized ICS structure to organize and manage response operations.

4.10 COMMAND STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Position descriptions are established to clearly define roles, prevent duplication of effort, ensure that all critical actions are addressed, and enhance coordination among multiple responding agencies. Fire and other emergency response agencies will follow the Incident Command System (ICS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which outline the roles and responsibilities of activated positions during an incident.

4.11 PHASES OF INCIDENT

4.11.1 Initial Response Phase

Once a release occurs or threatens to occur, the response system described in this plan is initiated. The responsibilities of first-response agencies (e.g., fire, law enforcement, EMS) include determining whether hazardous materials are involved, protecting the public, conducting possible rescues, isolating the area or conducting evacuations, and implementing containment actions that do not pose a high exposure risk to first responders.

4.11.2 Criteria for Change in Phase

The Incident Commander shall determine the transition from Initial Response to Control and Stabilization when on-scene resources are in place and sufficient to begin mitigating the hazard. The change shall take place when initial efforts to warn and/or protect the public are complete, initial isolation practices are implemented, and any basic containment actions are complete. Once this has been done, the incident can move into the Control and Stabilization Phase.

4.11.3 Control and Stabilization Phase

First responders will mobilize appropriate resources that can undertake specialized activities. These activities may include public health protection and monitoring, entry into contaminated zones, hazard identification and containment, and investigation. The County is currently able to support on-scene activities through resource and command coordination capabilities via mobile field command posts and the local EOC.

Once initial response objectives are accomplished, the response system is prepared to shift control to long-term stabilization activities. When applicable, the Joint HazMat Response Team will make an entry and manage the incident. As needed, EHD will coordinate long-term objectives, which may include final identification of the material, monitoring cleanup efforts, and long-term cleanup oversight.

4.11.4 Private Sector Role

In some cases, the private sector may be involved with some or all phases of an incident. When a private sector Responsible Party (RP) has been identified, the RP shall manage the incident to the best of their ability, training, and resources as part of the Unified Command. The Responsible Party may participate in the Unified Command, but oversight authority will remain with the public agency having jurisdiction. Under San Joaquin County policy, a private sector RP, as part of Unified Command, shall not command public sector resources. If the incident command is to remain with local law enforcement, fire, or other public agency, the RP shall work within the ICS structure to coordinate contractor hiring, cost recovery, and cleanup responsibilities. It is the responsibility of EHD to ensure that proper cleanup is conducted by the RP and that appropriate

disposal techniques and procedures are followed. EHD will monitor the cleanup operations until the hazard is mitigated as required by law.

The County does not have any pre-arranged agreements with the private sector for the use of resources on incidents beyond the responsibility of the private sector entity.

4.12 INCIDENT TERMINATION

All parties involved should agree to terminate an incident; any concerns should be communicated prior to termination. The Control and Stabilization Phase shall not transition into the Incident Termination Phase until all involved agencies agree that such a change can take place.

5 PROCEDURES AND PROTOCOLS

5.1 RESPONSE

Response to HazMat incidents will be in accordance with current local, State, and/or federal guidelines and procedures. Scene assessment will determine the course of action. The incident commander will be responsible for overall scene command and direction.

Each jurisdiction listed below maintains its own EOP that outlines activation criteria. Additionally, these jurisdictions will comply with state and federal regulations as well as adopted countywide Joint HazMat Team Policies and Guidelines.

5.1.1 Emergency Operations Plans

- City of Escalon Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Lathrop Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Lodi Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Manteca Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Ripon Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Stockton Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Tracy Emergency Operations Plan
- San Joaquin County Emergency Operations Plan

5.1.2 County, State and Federal Procedures

- Joint Hazardous Materials Response Team Operational Policies and Guidelines
- State of California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan
- United States Coast Guard 11th District Area Contingency Plan

5.1.3 Communications Centers

- San Joaquin Area Emergency Alert System Plan
- County of San Joaquin Sheriff's Communications Center Procedures
- City of Stockton Fire Department Communications Center Procedures
- Valley Regional Emergency Communication Center Procedures

5.2 INCIDENT EVALUATION

Current HazMat procedures and guidelines will dictate how local fire and other agencies respond to various HazMat calls.

Local, state, and federal agencies provide awareness training to their personnel who may encounter a release or threatened release. This defensive-level training covers basic recognition, material evaluation, and initial notification procedures to protect people, environment, or property. It does not provide offensive-level training. Emergency response personnel shall be trained to the level appropriate to their assigned duties in accordance with Title 8 of CCR. Each responding agency is responsible for ensuring that its personnel receive training that is appropriate to their assigned emergency response duties.

The Joint HazMat Response Team Policy and Guidelines outline the appropriate and required emergency equipment and training obligations and are consistent with current guidance and state and federal requirements and guidelines.

5.2.1 Approach and Evaluation

Approach, entry, and physical evaluation activities are covered in the HazMat Technician and Specialist level training. The Joint Hazardous Material Team Policy and Guidelines establish procedures on how team members with a given level of training will execute safe approach, recognition, and evaluation of unknown materials or threats of unknown materials.

5.3 IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The Incident Commander or designee is responsible for ensuring that the potential hazards and impacts of a release or a threatened release are evaluated. The evaluation may be conducted in consultation with EHD, the County Agricultural Commissioner, Public Health Officer, technical specialists, or other appropriate agencies.

5.4 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES

The Joint Hazardous Materials Response Team Policies and Guidelines establish the requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE), emergency equipment, and associated training. These requirements are consistent with current local, state, and federal standards, ensuring that response personnel are properly equipped and trained to safely and effectively manage hazardous materials incidents.

5.5 MONITORING AND DECONTAMINATION GUIDELINES

Guidelines for conducting decontamination and facility protection actions can be found in the Joint HazMat Response Team Policy and Guidelines (Joint Team Policy). Monitoring and decontamination procedures shall be consistent with the Joint Team Policy, Title 8 of CCR, and other applicable occupational safety and emergency response requirements. Decontamination of HazMat entry team and other affected personnel, personal protective equipment (PPE), response equipment and tools, will follow applicable countywide fire protocols and state and federal regulations.

6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Agencies having HazMat response responsibilities will adhere to current rules, regulations, and plans and protocols. Each agency is responsible for maintaining a current communication list of contacts for personnel and potential contractors. Hazardous materials response activities shall be organized in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Incident Command System, and any applicable plans and procedures.

6.1 LOCAL AGENCY RESPONSE

At the local level, the Incident Commander will coordinate the emergency response. Incident coordination, management, and mitigation requirements will vary depending on the size of the incident.

6.2 SJC OA

SJC OES operates the Operational Area EOC to coordinate information and intelligence sharing, resource management, and jurisdictional coordination. The EOC center at 2101 E. Earhart Avenue, Stockton, is equipped with various radio, telephone, and intra/internet systems to enable communications with incident commands and emergency operation centers of other jurisdictions in the event of loss of primary communication.

Environmental Health Department: EHD serves as the CUPA for San Joaquin County and performs the hazardous materials regulatory, Area Plan, technical-assistance, notification and coordination, and clean-up oversight-related activities. EHD will coordinate with the IC, local Health Officer, and other local, state, and federal agencies, as appropriate, to evaluate the necessary mitigation measures.

Multi-Casualty Mass Decontamination: The Joint HazMat Response Team will manage decontamination policies and procedures in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and guidelines.

6.2.1 Local Emergency Proclamations and Declarations

An incident may or may not require a “Proclamation of Local Emergency” by a designated official with one of the cities or the County. Special districts do not independently proclaim an emergency. The Local Health Officer may issue a “Declaration of Local Health Emergency” if emergency measures are needed to prevent a serious threat to public health and if the conditions of HSC Section 101080 are met.[12] Whenever a local health emergency is declared by a local health officer pursuant to this section, the local health emergency shall not remain in effect for a period in excess of seven days unless it has been ratified by the board of supervisors or city council, whichever is applicable to the jurisdiction. Protocols for making such proclamations or declarations will be consistent with the State Emergency Plan and Government Code and are outlined in the County EOP.

6.3 REGIONAL AND STATE RESPONSE

A state agency may exercise IC or jurisdictional authority when authorized by law or by the nature and location of the incident. State agency participation does not, by itself, determine whether state-level coordination has been activated. If an incident overwhelms local capabilities or is

[12] §8630, Article 14, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code; 62 Ops. Atty. Gen. 710, 11-16-79; §101085, Article 2, Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 101, Health and Safety Code.

forecast to deplete available local resources, the San Joaquin County Operational Area may request additional resources from the State.

6.4 FEDERAL RESPONSE

Within the San Joaquin Operational Area, there are federal jurisdictions involving water conveyance systems (canals and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta), military bases, and other institutions. Responses to non-staffed federal facilities such as the Delta-Mendota Canal will involve an initial response by the local agencies with subsequent notification to the appropriate federal authority.

Local responders may also be an initial responder to incidents in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. They may manage the incident and cleanup when an incident involves a private responsible entity such as a private vessel or a private marina and is a small spill. Releases shall be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) and other federal agencies when required by applicable laws. The federal On-Scene Coordinator may be the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for the coastal zone or the USEPA for the inland zone, or another federal agency depending on the jurisdiction. Required federal release notification shall be made to NRC at the current published reporting number.

Response to military bases and other federal fixed facilities will be dictated by the potential threat to the public and/or environment. Federal resources at the site will conduct the initial response, with local responders notified to help manage the incident. In a stable incident, mitigation and cleanup will be managed by the federal agency with responsibility for that site.

6.5 CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REPORTING SYSTEM

The State of California requires that any hazardous material, hazardous waste, or hazardous substance release or threatened release shall be reported by the handler, or an employee, authorized representative, agent, or designee of the handler, to the UPA and to the Office of Emergency Services via California State Warning Center (CSWC); this notification does not eliminate any other applicable notifications.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), and California law require responsible parties to report hazardous material releases if certain criteria are met. If a release of an extremely hazardous substance equals or exceeds its applicable reportable quantity and is not exempt, the facility shall immediately notify the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and, when applicable, the State/Tribal Emergency Response Commission (SERC/TERC) for any area likely to be affected. If it is an accidental release of a hazardous substance listed under CERCLA, the facility must notify the NRC, as well as the SERC and LEPC. Information about accidental chemical releases must be made available to the public. In addition, any significant or threatened release of hazardous material requires immediate reporting to the CSWC[13] and to the CUPA and 9-1-1, as applicable.

[13] CA Spill Release Reporting

7 NOTIFICATION AND COORDINATION

The San Joaquin Operational Area is served by a 9-1-1 system with various Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP). Public safety, fire, and emergency services will follow current protocols and procedures for assessing the situation, requesting additional resources, coordinating notifications, and managing the situation. Each agency shall be responsible for maintaining a personnel contact list.

7.1 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

A business subject to HMBP requirements shall establish and implement a business plan for emergency response to the release or threatened release of hazardous material. Emergency response agencies shall be notified when required by applicable laws and the emergency response procedures.[14] Businesses should follow their response protocols prior to the arrival of any emergency response personnel.

Public safety, fire, and emergency service agencies will adhere to established protocols and procedures for assessing incidents, requesting additional resources, coordinating notifications, and managing overall response operations. Each agency is responsible for maintaining an up-to-date personnel contact list to ensure effective coordination and communication during emergencies.

7.2 COMMUNICATIONS PLANS

The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for ensuring communication during an emergency. A Communications Unit Leader may be assigned to develop a field communications plan. Based upon the assessment of the situation and the ability to manage the scene, the IC will determine what agencies or officials need to be contacted, including, but not limited to, OES, EHD, EMS, Public Health Services, and the Agricultural Commissioner. Current policies and protocols will determine which government official may need to be notified during a HazMat incident.

Alternative communication options are available following loss of primary systems, including methods identified in ESF 2 – Communication, which outlines and addresses various alternate forms of communication such as interoperable radio systems, satellite/cellular systems, amateur radios, or other alternative methods. ESF- 2 establishes the procedures for activating and using these alternate systems.

[14] §25510, 19 CCR Sections 5010.4 and 5030.9

8 TRAINING

8.1 BUSINESS TRAINING

Businesses subject to the HMBP requirements must provide training to employees, including initial training for new employees and annual refresher training thereafter on appropriate emergency response and safety procedures. EHD will provide training guidance to businesses participating in the Chapter 6.95 program of the California Health and Safety Code.[15] Businesses may also use outside training sources, including classes provided by EHD or conduct independent in-house training. EHD reviews business training records during inspections of regulated businesses to verify that training is being conducted in accordance with all applicable regulatory requirements.

8.2 FIRST RESPONDER

First responders and designated HazMat responders shall be trained to perform duties assigned by their respective agencies in accordance with current local, state, and federal guidance, protocols, and regulations. Each agency is responsible for ensuring its personnel meet all applicable training and qualification requirements. The County Fire Chiefs' Association may assist in coordinating fire personnel training. Each emergency response agency is responsible for documenting and maintaining its personnel's training records.

8.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COMMITTEES

As part of a countywide effort to provide HazMat response, various committees address matters related to policies, protocols, and procedures; certifications; response; and training and exercises. The County Fire Chief's Association oversees the orchestration of these efforts. The County Fire Chiefs will ensure that their trained HazMat personnel meet required state and federal standards.[16] Consistent with fire and emergency service response, the Joint HazMat Response Team will utilize SEMS and NIMS guidance.

8.4 EXERCISES

Periodic tabletop and field exercises shall be conducted to improve operational readiness, evaluate plans and processes, test equipment, communication, and procedures, and strengthen interagency communication. Each emergency services agency will coordinate its exercise schedule. Drills and exercises may be conducted in conjunction with other emergency services, businesses, or allied agencies. Each participating agency is responsible for maintaining its training and exercise documentation in accordance with applicable agency and regulatory requirements.

[15] §25500, et seq., Article 1, Chapter 6.95, Division 20, Health and Safety Code

[16] §5192(q)(6), Article 109, Chapter 4, Division 1, Title 8, California Code of Regulations [29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)]

9 PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFORMATION

9.1 SITE PERIMETER SECURITY

Responders in the San Joaquin Operational Area shall follow incident objectives established by the Incident Commander. All applicable HazMat and fire-rescue guidance, policies, and procedures for site safety and security shall be followed.

9.2 RESPONSIBILITY FOR INFORMING THE PUBLIC

The Incident Commander has the responsibility of ensuring that the public is informed of hazards or possible hazards. It may be necessary to coordinate with outside agencies to notify individuals or populations that may be affected by incidents involving transportation vehicles, railroads, or vessels in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta waterways. When releasing information to the public, the PIO will work together with the Joint Information Center (JIC) and/or senior officials. To the extent possible, provision will be made to ensure that individuals are able to access services in their native language. Based on the U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey, in addition to English, the top five non-English languages spoken in San Joaquin County are Spanish, Tagalog (incl. Filipino), Punjabi, Khmer, and Vietnamese. Procedures for providing translation services are identified in the County ESF-15- Public Information.

9.3 NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

Operational Area agencies have worked on standardizing some notification systems so that authorized personnel can assist other jurisdictions with communications. The field incident commander may assign a Public Information Officer (PIO) tasked with appropriately handling the distribution of safety information and any potential or real hazard information. This position may be the point of contact for questions from the media. If an incident escalates, the PIO may request additional resources and/or the activation of a Joint Information Center (JIC) / Joint Information System (JIS).

San Joaquin County utilizes public alert and warning systems, which may include Everbridge to disseminate opt-in SJReady Alerts, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), or Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages. Reference: Alert and Warning Functional Annex and ESF 15 – Public Information.

9.4 EVACUATION, CARE, AND SHELTER IN PLACE

Large-scale incidents, including pesticide drift exposure incidents, posing a hazard to the general public may require an evacuation or rescue plan. In some cases, protective actions may involve “shelter-in-place” recommendations instead of evacuation. Protective actions, such as evacuation or shelter-in-place, will be determined by multiple factors, including the hazardous material involved, its chemical characteristics, current weather conditions, nearby sensitive receptors, and available response resources.

Reference the following for additional or supplemental information:

- ESF 6 – Care and Shelter
- ESF 15 – Public Information
- Alert and Warning Functional Annex

9.5 SHARING POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROPERTIES

First responders will make an initial site assessment. Once the HazMat Response Team has been activated, a Technical Reference position is assigned to work with the Assistant Safety Officer

and team members to identify hazards. Where a representative of the party responsible for the spill is available and is knowledgeable of the chemicals present, the Technical Reference position will work closely with that person to identify risks. An attempt will be made to obtain a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or other technical documents to help in determining material properties.

Identification of potentially hazardous substances will be through sampling of the material or via air monitoring. Hazard identification may include the use of monitoring equipment, field screening equipment, technical references, laboratory analysis, Safety Data Sheets, and other appropriate resources. Specifically, material sampling may also be performed utilizing a hazard categorization test kit, pesticide test kits and reagents, a drug lab test kit and reagents, and their respective testing procedures. For air monitoring, a combustible gas indicator, colorimetric tubes, halogen detector, or radiological survey equipment will be used. Upon completion of testing, results will be documented, noting any identified chemical characteristics, and forwarded to the appropriate agency.

9.5.1 Information on Pesticides

The San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner (AC) maintains access to current pesticide reference information, including the California Department of Pesticide Regulation's resources, product labeling information, Safety Data Sheets, and other appropriate technical references. Any agricultural chemical trade name should be found or can be cross-referenced in the "Farm Chemical Handbook." Copies of the relevant SDS may be kept by the CAC.

9.5.2 Informing the Public of HazMat Properties

Once an assessment of the materials has been completed, the PIO will work with the HazMat Response Team and EHD to develop media releases to agencies and the public.

9.5.3 Release Scenarios

An ICS structure for response agencies has been developed to manage incidents ranging from most-likely scenarios to pesticide drift to weapons of mass destruction incidents. Implementation of this structure is the fundamental method for ensuring public and responder safety.

9.5.4 Preplanning Properties for Protective Actions

Part of ongoing Risk Management Planning (RMP) is to assess the impact of releases in a worst-case scenario to schools, businesses, and residential areas. Facilities subject to applicable RMP requirements shall evaluate potential release scenarios as required by law and develop release plumes, health risks, and quantities based on historical climate data, terrain surrounding the facility, and population. The HMBP includes facility information and site maps to assist emergency responders during an incident.

9.5.5 Safe Route of Approach

The on-site incident commander or designee will inform the dispatch center of the safest responding route for incoming units.

9.6 MEDICAL RESOURCES

Current County (fire, law, and EMS) response protocols will determine which units are dispatched to emergency calls. The medical group supervisor will determine what, if any, additional resources may be required. Should additional emergency medical resources be needed, current protocols and procedures will determine the type of responding units. The San Joaquin County Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator will coordinate area medical resources. Reference ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical

9.7 INCIDENT RECOVERY OPERATIONS

The IC should consult with the Incident Safety Officer and the County Health Officer prior to terminating any declarations or proclamations for the HazMat incident. Once this is accomplished, EHD and Health Services officials will work with appropriate agencies on a plan for clearing impacted areas for reoccupation. EHD will perform its regulatory and environmental health function and coordinate with the IC, the party responsible, and other agencies, as needed.

9.8 POST INCIDENT ANALYSIS FOR ROUTINE INCIDENTS

During routine incidents in the Operational Area, responders will follow the guidelines in the Joint Hazardous Materials Response Team Policies and Guidelines Manual. The scheduling of incident debriefs will follow current procedures. Following a significant incident, participating agencies will conduct an after-incident review to identify lessons learned and corrective actions, and to formulate recommendations for future plans, procedures, training, or equipment used.

9.9 COMMUNITY CRITIQUES

A community debriefing or public comment session allows the responding agencies and the community to communicate the what, why, or how certain events or actions happened. While not required, this may prove beneficial and provide an opportunity for the public to voice comments and concerns. A public session may include a communication liaison or PIO to facilitate the meeting.

10 SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

10.1 AGENCY RESPONDERS

10.1.1 Fire and EMS

Countywide fire agencies are equipped with resources that meet the needs of their jurisdictions and comply with current protocols and regulations. Each agency is responsible for the use and maintenance of its equipment to ensure it meets or exceeds current regulations and industry standards. If equipment is destroyed during the incident, EHD may assist the agency in recouping the cost of the equipment from the responsible party. Each agency's leadership will ensure compliance with regulations, usage, and testing and maintenance records.

10.1.2 HazMat Response Teams

The San Joaquin County Operational Area has four (4) HazMat response vehicles.

- Stockton Fire Department– Type 2
- Lodi Fire Department – Type 2
- South County Fire Authority – Type 2
- County Environmental Health Department

The Joint Hazardous Materials Team Agreement is currently under review by appropriate Fire Agencies to ensure its effectiveness and alignment with current standards and protocols. Upon approval by the participating agencies, the updated Joint Hazardous Materials Team Agreement will become a part of this Area Plan.

10.1.3 Public Works/Municipal Utilities

Public Works agencies and municipal utility departments in the Operational Area can assist hazardous materials operations by shutting down water lines and closing storm drains and sewer lines. They are also a resource for heavy equipment, sand/absorbent, and drainage materials for defensive operations such as diking large spills. During evacuations or area closures, these agencies may provide barricades, electronic direction signs, and road signs. SJC Public Works will assist in removing common hazardous materials, such as paints, automotive fluids, and similar wastes, from non-emergency illegal dumping on the county right-of-way and transporting them to the SJC Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility for proper disposal.

10.1.4 County Agricultural Commissioner

The San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner (AC) can assist with issues regarding Pesticide Drift. California State law requires the AC to enforce pesticide regulations within a county. Planning and coordination for pesticide drift exposure incidents shall be conducted in accordance with the County's pesticide drift exposure protocols according to the statutory responsibilities of the AC and the Local Health Officer, with assistance from the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), to provide emergency responders with immediate access to pesticide-related information. AC is the subject matter expert in assisting an IC with proper guidance and information during a pesticide emergency within the Operational Area.

10.1.5 Public Health Services

In the event of a significant hazardous materials incident, the Public Health Department may become a resource for information. The Medical Health Branch in the EOC would be responsible for coordinating and supporting area medical resources. Specific details for activation and personnel are outlined in the EOP.

10.1.6 Law Enforcement Agencies

Area and state law enforcement agencies maintain protocols and procedures for responding to HazMat or potential HazMat incidents. These agencies may assist with crowd control, road closure, traffic control, incendiary or explosive devices, evacuations and/or incident command.

California Vehicle Code (CVC) designates the appropriate law enforcement agency as having incident command authority at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident. The code also permits the assignment of incident command to a local law enforcement or fire protection agency on roadways other than freeways.[17] CHP is the primary law enforcement agency for California freeways.

10.1.7 Environmental Health Department

The on-scene IC will assess the situation and determine a course of action. This may include the response from an EHD staff member. Current communication procedures will determine how to contact EHD. EHD maintains the necessary records and resources and may respond to an incident as warranted. EHD may oversee the long-term site cleanup, as appropriate.

10.1.8 Private Sector

The San Joaquin County Department of Purchasing and Support Services maintains a comprehensive resource directory. The directory contains a list of vendors for supplies and equipment. Some vendor contacts are maintained on the Operational Area website for public use in obtaining disaster supplies (e.g., sand, sandbags, survival supplies, and emergency radios).

10.2 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Several EOCs are located throughout the County in various municipalities. Each has its own protocols and procedures for activation. The County has identified a primary location for the County EOC at the Robert J. Cabral Agricultural Center in South Stockton. This facility maintains the necessary equipment and resources for Operational Area functions. Several County departments can also activate Department Operations Centers. All the cities in the Operational Area have designated a facility to serve as their EOC. Each municipality has established protocols for activation of their EOC.

[17] CA Vehicle Code Section 2454

11 LOCAL RESOURCE INFORMATION

11.1 IDENTIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCAL CONDITIONS

11.1.1 Significant Natural Resource Areas

The most environmentally sensitive areas of San Joaquin County include the areas in proximity to the Stanislaus, Calaveras, San Joaquin, and Mokelumne Rivers and their tributaries as well as the legally defined Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. All agencies take additional precautions for incidents that occur in sensitive areas because of the inherent mobility potential for spills in waterways and the subsequent widespread threat to wildlife and water supplies.

Various locations within the County are also the habitat for approximately 97 endangered species. Most notable are riverside or riparian species such as the San Joaquin Riparian Brush Rabbit and the Riparian Wood rat. The County is also the habitat of the San Joaquin County kit fox. In situations where an endangered species may be encountered, the Incident Command shall work with the CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for further information and species protection.

11.1.2 Structures Located in Marine Waters

The Port of Stockton is the major maritime facility within the County. The Port encompasses a variety of functions, from fuel storage and blending facilities and storage of bulk dry and liquid hazardous materials to loading and offloading hazardous materials from vessels. More than 4 million tons of cargo are imported and exported annually. Included in this cargo were cement, fertilizers, and anhydrous ammonia. In case of an emergency involving the Port, the Port of Stockton Police Department is the Incident Commander. They shall work with Port of Stockton authorities and the RP involved. In recent years, the Port Authority has extended to the decommissioned naval base of Rough and Ready Island. This facility now houses a wide array of distribution centers and storage areas posing further hazardous materials risk.

Other structures located in marine waters throughout the County include private marinas, marinas with fuel docks, boatyards, and public boat ramps. On river and delta waters, jurisdictional responsibility for hazardous materials releases, including oil, may be either the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR), or the USCG Sector San Francisco. County resources may be called in to assist with the initial assessment, site control, or deployment of resources such as sorbent pads and booms.

11.1.3 Areas Where Spills are Most Likely to Occur

Spills are most likely to occur when hazardous materials are in transit or being transferred from one mode of transportation or storage to another. In most situations, spills will be minor and are competently handled by on-scene personnel. The most common scenarios for such types of spills are industries involving hazardous materials, such as the Port of Stockton, and major transportation arteries like Interstate 5 and Highway 99. Transportation risk is also present in other modes of transport throughout the County, as found in pipeline systems, rail networks, Major Intermodal Facilities (one Burlington Northern Santa Fe [BNSF] and two Union Pacific), and Stockton Metropolitan Airport.

11.2 IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES AND LOCAL AREAS OF CONCERN TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

11.2.1 Facility Prioritization

There is no set prioritization of facilities identified for the resumption of normal activities. However, in the case of a large-scale disaster, such as an earthquake, prioritization will be given to critical service entities such as hospitals and other emergency care facilities. Service infrastructure, such as major highways and bridges, will also be of great concern due to the needs placed on such structures during an emergency.

11.2.2 Significant Areas Requiring Closure or Protective Measures

River Systems within San Joaquin County

San Joaquin County is crossed by a myriad of rivers and associated tributaries that feed into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. These rivers run through the County from the south, east, and to a limited degree from the north. The rivers flow into the Delta system and significantly add to the water budget. While passing through the County, many of the rivers go under major transportation routes such as CA Highway 99 and US Interstate 5. There have been situations where hazardous materials incidents on the roads have impacted nearby rivers and created a more significant response. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to recognize the potential threat to rivers and other waterways when determining the proper response. Further information on waterways, environmentally sensitive areas, and emergency response on the waterways can be found in the San Francisco Bay and Delta section of the USCG Area Contingency Plan.

Jurisdictional Response to Hazardous Materials Releases in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

If a hazardous materials incident occurs on a highway through the Delta, Incident Command will be the responsibility of the California Highway Patrol (CHP). The IC will ensure proper notification is made to Cal OES. Cal OES will inform other agencies of an incident that may spread beyond the scene of the incident and have an adverse impact on the surrounding ecosystem. Emergency service response teams will closely follow the guidance of the CHP when approaching an incident scene. In many locations, such as Highway 12 through the Delta, heavy traffic and narrow roads can pose a high level of traffic accident risk.

Hazardous materials entering the waterways of the Delta may require multi-agency response due to the potential for significant environmental impact and further spread/transport of the contaminant. Incident Command may initially reside with the local response agency but can transition or expand into a Unified Command structure as additional agencies become involved. At the state level, the CDFW is designated as the State Agency Coordinator. This agency shall work with all parties involved and local government and take part in the Unified Command structure as appropriate.

At the federal level, responsibility for control, monitoring, or oversight of spills occurring in navigable waterways shall be the responsibility of the USCG or EPA, depending on the location, extent, and potential path of the discharge. The general pattern is to keep response at the local or State level as much as possible. However, federal agencies can bring an extensive range of specialized response equipment and specially trained personnel that may not be available at the local level.

If the closure of the Stockton Ship Channel to vessel traffic is required, the Commanding Officer of the USCG Sector San Francisco shall issue a “Broadcast Notice to Mariners.” The procedures for this can be determined by contacting Sector San Francisco at 415-399-3547. Local closure of

rivers, navigable canals, and boating recreational areas can be authorized at the state level. Local resources such as the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office can assist with waterway closure.

Recreational Areas

The San Joaquin Operational Area encompasses a wide array of recreational areas. These range from parks established to protect endangered species, smaller residential neighborhood parks, and large-scale marinas in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The Incident Commander shall work with emergency services and local agencies to ensure localized and specialized concerns are met. A hazardous materials release in a recreational area may require specialized zone control and interactions with risk communications to ensure proper evacuation/closure reports are made.

Aqueducts

There are two major aqueducts that run through portions of San Joaquin County: the Delta Mendota Canal, constructed and operated by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. The canal originates at the Tracy Pumping Station and parallels the California Aqueduct and Interstate 580. Federal, state, and local agencies having jurisdiction over the affected facility or area will coordinate the response in accordance with applicable laws, authorities, and regulations. The countywide HazMat Team may be requested to assist with a hazardous material release on this canal. EPA would be the agency responsible for overall oversight.

The second is the California Aqueduct, which begins at the Clifton Court Forebay in Contra Costa County. Like the Delta-Mendota Canal, it runs through the southwest portion of the County. This canal is operated by the California Department of Water Resources. The countywide Joint HazMat Team may be requested to assist.

12 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The authorities and references documented in the basic plan of the San Joaquin County EOP are considered applicable to this ESF; in addition, the following are also applicable to this function:

- Business Hazardous Materials Disclosure Information - EHD is the CUPA and is responsible for implementing applicable sections of Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code.[18]
- Data Management System- The data management system for the County's business plans is a web-based database (Accela Automation). Access to related HMBP information can be obtained through the CERS Portal. Lead User authority is managed by EHD and is provided to each emergency agency to maintain.

San Joaquin County

- Joint Hazardous Material Response Team Policies and Guidelines

California Codes and Regulations

- California Government Code
- California Emergency Services Act
- California Code of Regulations (CCR)
- California Health and Safety Code
- California Food and Agriculture Code
- California Vehicle Code

California State Agencies

- California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
  - Fire & Rescue Division
- California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)
  - California Department of Pesticide Regulations
  - California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
  - California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE)
  - California Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
- California Highway Patrol (CHP)

Federal Agencies

- Department of Homeland Security
  - Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Department of Labor
  - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Federal Regulations and Guidance

[18] Health and Safety Code §§25500–25519 and §§25531–25543.3, as applicable

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

13 ABBREVIATIONS

Below is a list of abbreviations in this annex; additional ones may be referenced in the EOP.

AC	San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention Program
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CERS	California Environmental Reporting System
CHMIRS	California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System
CHP	California Highway Patrol
County	San Joaquin County
County OES	San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services
CSWC	California State Warning Center
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CVC	California Vehicle Code
DOC	Department Operations Center
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EHD	San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSPR	California Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
RMP	Risk Management Plan
SDS	Safety Data Sheets (formerly Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS])
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SJC	San Joaquin County
SOC	State Operations Center (Cal OES)
USCG	United States Coast Guard

ATTACHMENT 1

SAN JOAQUIN AREA PLAN, MODEL REPORTING FORM

CHECKLIST for AREA PLAN ELEMENT and reference section	ELEMENT LOCATION	ELEMENT NOT PROVIDED, JUSTIFICATION ATTACHED	PROPOSED DATE FOR COMPLETION
Section 5020.1– Proposed Area plan requirements	**Sections 1,2,3** and 5.4.3		
Section 5020.2– Emergency Response Procedures	**Section 5**		
Approach, Recognition, and Evacuation	6.2, 9.4		
Personnel Monitoring and Decontamination	5.4, 5.5, 6.2		
Equipment Monitoring and Decontamination	5.2, 5.4, 8.4, 9.5, 10		
Section 5020.3 – Pre-Emergency Planning	**Section 4**		
Pre-incident Site Surveys	3.8, 4.1		
Planning and Coordination	4.2, 4.3		
Emergency Funding Access	4.6		
Disposal Facility Access	4.7		
Emergency Response Contractor Access	4.7		
Integrated Response Management System	2,6, 4.9		
Section 5020.4 – Notification and Coordination	**Section 6**		
Notification and Coordination	6		
Emergency Communications	7.2		
Responsibility Matrix	6		
Cal OES Notification	6.5		
Section 5020.5 – Training	**Section 8**		
Emergency Response Personnel Training	8.2		
Training Documentation	8.2		
Training Exercises	8.4		
Section 5020.6– Public Safety and Information	**Section 9**		
Site Perimeter Security	9.1		
Safety Procedure Information	9.2		
Information Release Responsibility	9.2		
Medical Notification	9.6		
Evacuation Plans	9.4		
Section 5020.7– Supplies and Equipment	**Section 10**		
Listing and Description	10		
Maintenance	10.1		
Testing	10.1		
Section 5020.8 – Incident Critique and Follow-up	**Section 9**		
	9.8, 9.9		

References: *California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1, Sections 25500 to 25519. California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 5, Chapter 1, Sections 5010 to 5040.2*