

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) Incident Coordinator:

Tooele County Emergency Management

Primary Agencies

Tooele County Emergency Management
Tooele County Commission
Tooele County Sheriff
Tooele County Attorney

Supporting Agencies

Tooele County Fire Departments
Utah Highway Patrol
Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies
Tooele County Health/Environmental Health Dept.
Mountain West Medical Center
Mountain West Ambulance Service
Tooele County School District
Tooele County Aging and Adult Services
American Red Cross
Utah Division of Emergency Management
Salt Lake County Unified Fire Authority
Utah County Sheriff Department
DHS/FEMA
Department of Defense

Primary Points of Coordination and Associated Actions

- A. ESF #4 (Firefighting): coordinate and perform the necessary actions for screening and decontamination due to a chemical agent vapor release.
- B. ESF # 5 (Emergency Management): receive and provide information on the chemical event to/from the field, JIC, State, Utah and Salt Lake Counties and the JFO (if activated), coordinate the provision of resources and transportation requests and issue mission assignments.
- C. ESF #6 (Mass Care): provide reception and mass care, feeding, temporary and/or long term housing and medical assistance.
- D. ESF #8 (Health and Medical): As part of screening and decontamination, provide immediate medical assistance and observation services and medical care at mass care facilities. Environmental Health shall provide oversight for any monitoring activities and environmental clean-up.
- E. ESF #11 (Agriculture): Animal surveillance and food inspection services, recovery/cleanup oversight.
- F. ESF #13 (Law Enforcement): secure the impacted area, provide traffic and access control, crowd control, provide security at reception and mass care facilities and wherever needed

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Hazard Analysis

CHEMICAL MUNITIONS STORAGE, TESTING AND DEMILITARIZATION

In December 1985, Congress directed the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) to destroy the United States stockpile of lethal unitary chemical weapons in such a manner as to provide:

1. Maximum protection of the environment, the general public and the personnel involved in the destruction.
2. Adequate and safe facilities designed solely for the destruction of the stockpile.
3. Cleanup, dismantlement and disposal of the facilities on completion of the disposal program (Public Law 99-145, DOD Authorization Act of 1986).

The Act originally required that disposal of the entire lethal unitary stockpile be completed by September 30, 1994, but the Act has been amended several times and currently the disposal completion date is 2012. The Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program (CSDP) was established in 1986 by the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency to accomplish the mission. Congress also directed DOD to consider regional and national disposal centers as well as on-site disposal. It was this law and the U.S. Army's (DA) implementation of it as executive agent for the DOD that led to the health and environmental assessment that is the basis of this analysis and the determination that on-site disposal centers were the safest disposal option.

In August 1988, the DA and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) whereby FEMA assumed responsibility for off-post emergency planning activities. As a result of this MOU, DA and FEMA established the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP). They have actively cooperated to provide the necessary funding and technical expertise to off-post communities to build and exercise an effective emergency response capability, and to fulfill the congressional mandate to protect public health and the environment.

The first on-site disposal facility for chemical munitions, Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF), has been constructed at Deseret Chemical Depot (DCD), formerly Tooele Army Depot South Area, in Tooele County where DCD originally stored 42.3% of the nation's chemical stockpile. Construction began in October 1989, and was completed in the fall of 1993.

After completing various plant modifications, permitting requirements, and approximately eighteen months of operational verification testing (OVT), the facility began the disposal process in August, 1996. The disposal facility includes a munitions demilitarization building that houses the entire disposal process; a container handling building for storage of munitions prior to processing; and

associated support facilities needed for operations and maintenance. The facility location is enclosed by a double security fence and has an entry control facility to ensure controlled access. The facility is physically connected via security gates to the existing chemical munitions storage area 10.

The demilitarization process involves three major steps:

1. Handling and transporting of munitions from the existing chemical munitions storage area to the munitions demilitarization building.
2. Reverse assembly and incineration of munitions and agents.
3. Management of the waste materials which remain after incineration.

The chemical agents stored and destroyed were nerve types designated as GA, GB and VX, and blister types designated as H, HD, HT and L. These chemicals were stored in three basic types of configurations:

1. Projectiles, cartridges, mines and rockets containing propellant and/or explosive components.
2. Projectiles and aircraft-delivered munitions that do not contain explosive components.
3. Large quantities of bulk agent stored in steel containers.

Accidents involving earthquakes, explosions, fires and/or spills could have environmental consequences, including human fatalities, destruction of wildlife and wildlife habitat, destruction of economic resources, contamination of water resources and water supplies, and degradation of the quality of life in affected areas. Nevertheless, studies conducted prior to disposal indicated that there was a one in ten million chance of such high-consequence accidents occurring during storage or disposal, an overall 99% reduction of risk since incineration started in 1996 and the VX burn was completed in 2005. Currently, only mustard agent remains in the stockpile and is being destroyed. While it is remotely possible that a very low level release with reversible effects could occur, it is highly unlikely that areas outside Rush Valley would be affected.

As a result of the cooperative planning efforts of DCD and Tooele County, DCD provides Tooele County Emergency Management daily work plans which contain “maximum credible events” (MCE’s) for the storage and/or transportation operations being performed for the day. Each MCE is based on a specific chemical agent released, agent release type (spill, fire or explosion) and quantities of agent released. Based on the MCE for the “worst case” accident scenario for the day and considering actual weather conditions, DCD provides protective action recommendations (PARs). Based on the PAR and the independent hazard analysis performed by the Emergency Management staff, the Tooele County Policy Group quickly implements the protective action decisions (PADs) made to protect the off-post communities surrounding DCD were an accident to occur. These decisions include but are not limited to: which protective action should be implemented, evacuate or shelter-in-place; formulating instructions for public notification; establishing locations of traffic control points, and, screening and decontamination sites; where reception centers should be located; and, when it may be safe to let residents return home.

The Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) is designed to mitigate or contain chemical agent released during fires, explosions or spills as depicted above and in the MCE scenarios. The TOCDF Phase 2 Quantitative Risk Assessment has been finalized. It depicts the Emergency Response Planning Scenarios (ERPS) for incineration. These have been incorporated into the automated Emergency Management Information System (EMIS). The accident scenarios currently include a stack release, explosion in the unpack area, agent spill in the unpack area and an agent release in the container handling building.

The TOCDF safely destroyed 100 percent or 12,036,544 pounds **of GB nerve agent**. Additionally, **100 percent** or 2,712,660 pounds **of VX nerve agent** was safely destroyed. Following nerve agent destruction, the plant was overhauled for changeover operations to prepare for mustard agent destruction. Mustard was the single largest agent by volume in the entire continental stockpile. Mustard processing began in 2006. Most of the mustard stockpile has now been destroyed. More than 90% of the original DCD stockpile has been destroyed.

B. Purpose

This appendix describes the coordination of emergency response functions between the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and field operations to ensure the safety and protection of first responders, the public, and the environment during response to a chemical event at Deseret Chemical Depot (DCD).

This appendix describes the policies, situations, concepts of operations, and responsibilities of the Federal departments and agencies governing the immediate response and short-term recovery activities for incidents involving release of chemical materials to address the consequences of the event. These incidents occur on Federal-owned or -licensed facilities and may vary in severity.

The purpose of this appendix is to:

1. Define the roles and responsibilities of County agencies in responding to the unique characteristics of different categories of chemical incidents.
2. Discuss the specific capabilities, and assets Tooele County has developed for responding to chemical incidents that are not otherwise described in the NRF.
3. Discuss the integration of the concept of operations with other elements of the NRF, including the unique organization, notification, and activation processes and specialized incident-related actions.
4. Provide guidelines for notification, coordination, and leadership of County activities.

C. Scope

This Appendix applies whenever a Federal response is undertaken unilaterally pursuant to Federal authorities, or when an incident exceeds or is anticipated to exceed State, tribal, or local resources. The level of Federal response to a specific incident is based on numerous factors, including, the ability of State, tribal, and local officials to respond; the type, amount, and custody of (or authority

over) chemical material involved; the extent of the impact or potential impact on the public and environment; and the size of the affected area.

D. Policies

Authorities applicable to this Appendix include Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 (“Management of Domestic Incidents”), the National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA), and the National Strategy for Homeland Security.

The supporting agencies may take appropriate independent emergency actions within the limits of their own statutory authority to protect the public, mitigate immediate hazards, and gather information concerning the emergency to avoid delay. Key authorities used by the supporting agencies in carrying out their responsibilities are described in the bullet below.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – CERCLA gives the Federal Government the authority to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances (including radionuclide) that may endanger public health or the environment. CERCLA also gives the Federal Government the authority to compel responsible parties to respond to releases of hazardous substances.¹ CERCLA is implemented through the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), a regulation found in 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 300. At the on-scene level, this response authority is implemented by Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs). OSCs may assist State and local governments in responding to releases, but also have the authority to direct the response when needed to ensure protection of public health and the environment. Typical response actions include, but are not limited to: air monitoring, assessment of the extent of the contamination, stabilization of the release, decontamination, and waste treatment, storage, and disposal. Four Federal agencies have OSC authority for hazardous substance emergencies: the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Department of Energy (DOE).

The protection and safety of first responders and the public is the highest priority.

Off-post emergency responders have been medically screened, trained and equipped to don the protective clothing approved for off-post response. CSEPP training may also include chemical weapons configurations; signs, symptoms and treatment for chemical agent exposure; antidote injection kits, and decontamination procedures, as appropriate for the response role of the individual. Approved worker protection and safety guidelines will be followed.

A Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) has been performed for Deseret Chemical Depot outlining numerous planning scenarios generated to project “worst case” effects, even under catastrophic

circumstances. Based upon the QRA, accident probability statistics, and other research information available, it is unlikely that liquid agent will travel beyond the boundaries of DCD. Off-post agent exposure, if any, will likely be limited to low-level vapor concentrations. However, while it is unlikely, we have prepared for the worst case scenario and are prepared to respond to any chemical event level.

When road blocks have been established (after the plume was projected to leave the Depot boundaries), and population screening and treatment operations have begun, vehicles suspected of traveling through a chemical agent plume may be detained and isolated until the U. S. Army can provide monitoring and decontamination support. Transportation to an appropriate medical or mass care facility will be provided for those individuals whose vehicles are detained.

Pets and animals suspected of being exposed to a chemical agent plume, may also be detained and isolated until the resources are available to triage, treat, and/or decontamination them.

Deseret Chemical Depot will apply to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality for an “emergency (disposal) permit”, enabling them to pick up from Tooele County any physical materials and spent solutions generated during decontamination activities at the screening and decontamination sites, if activated. Waste generated will be containerized according to established procedures.

If DCD can not pick up the spent decontamination solution in a timely fashion, Tooele County will contact a licensed hazardous waste clean-up company. The county will then include this cost in a response cost claim to be filed against the “owner” of the chemical event.

On-post chemical injured/fatalities must be certified decontaminated to no detectable level of chemical agent exposure before passing through a traffic/access control point or being accepted by a representative of the Office of the Medical Examiner. If they are not certified, they will be detained and isolated. Off-post fatalities must also be equally certified before being accepted by a representative of the Office of the Medical Examiner.

II. SITUATION

Tooele County and Deseret Chemical Depot (DCD) have developed a close working relationship in exchanging information several times daily, stepping through the protective action decision making process and coordinating emergency response plans.

Daily information from DCD includes work plans outlining all chemical operations scheduled and being performed, as well as plume projections for the related maximum credible event (MCE). DCD provides a protective action recommendation based upon the “worst case” MCE plume projection.

Information DCD receives from Tooele County includes road work and/or other community activities being conducted that may affect the implementation of protective actions during a chemical event. A “pre-determined” protective action decision is rendered based upon DCD’s recommendation and the community activities in the Immediate Response Zone (IRZ) surrounding DCD.

A release of chemical agent projected to leave the boundaries of the Deseret Chemical Depot may require immediate and timely actions. Formulating a “pre-determined” protective action decision based on the “worst case” MCE assists in decreasing the time it takes to alert and notify the public of required protective actions, and implement field response operations.

The protective action decision will be adjusted as appropriate when more information regarding the chemical event is made available.

The risk area is initially based upon the latest MCE for the operations. A new plume and associated risk area is generated by DCD immediately upon receiving information relating to the actual chemical event.

Off-post response operations, including traffic control and population screening and treatment functions, will be conducted outside the designated risk area.

Staging areas for population screening and treatment equipment and personnel have been pre-determined along primary evacuation routes. Initially, equipment and personnel will be mobilized to those areas.

Locations at which traffic control, EMS, and decontamination operations are conducted may be adjusted, based upon plume projections, weather data, and other variables. These locations will be established outside the risk area.

There will be a stationary population screening and treatment site at the Mountain West Medical Center. This location will also service the Tooele City Reception Center and Shelter facility, if activated. The population screening and decontamination sites will be multi-functional and provide emergency medical screening and treatment, decontamination, and transportation (if required) to appropriate medical or mass care facilities. They will be activated only as required, based on relative evacuation and plume arrival times.

The Tooele County Policy Group will request resource support personnel and equipment as required through the Deseret Chemical Depot, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, and the State of Utah, per established guidelines.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. EOC Operations

The Notification Hotline (dedicated telephone) is the primary means of off-post notification of a chemical event at Deseret Chemical Depot (DCD). This phone rings at the Tooele County Sheriff's Dispatch Center, the Tooele County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and the Utah County Dispatch Center. Commercial telephone and radio are redundant means of notifying these agencies.

The Utah Hotline (dedicated telephone) will be utilized to make initial notification to the State of Utah Department of Public Safety Division of Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security (DESHS) and others as appropriate.

Upon notification of a chemical event at Deseret Chemical Depot, Tooele County response operations may include some or all of the functions listed below, depending on the classification of the event.

Classification of the chemical event will be one of the following five levels:

A. Routine Leaker or Agent Detection Within Containment.

This classification will be used during munitions storage operations, such as when agent is detected in munitions within an unfiltered igloo or where there is no release to the atmosphere.

Category I: This category is broken down into two groups.

1. Non-Surety Emergency (Informational only).

This level will be declared when events are likely to occur or have occurred that may be perceived as a chemical surety emergency or that may be of general public interest, but which pose no chemical surety hazard. These are further broken down into two groups as identified below:

- a. Non-Chemical related non-surety emergency - An occurrence such as fire on the installation, transport of personnel by ambulance when lights and/or siren are utilized, loss of commercial power causing reduced operations or failure of electrical back-up sources, etc.
- b. Chemical related non-surety emergency - Confirmed detection of chemical agent exceeding the established airborne exposure limits (AEL) outside primary engineering controls but within secondary engineering controls, (not released to the atmosphere).

Category II (Site Response): This category is broken down into two groups as listed below:

1. Limited Area Event.

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This level will be declared when events are likely to occur or have occurred that involve agent release, outside engineering controls or approved chemical storage facilities, with the predicted chemical agent Acute Exposure Guideline Level (AEGL)-2 distance not extending beyond the chemical limited area where the chemical event occurred.

2. Post Only Event

This level will be declared when events are likely to occur or have occurred that involve agent release with the predicted chemical agent Acute Exposure Guideline Level (AEGL)-2 distance extending beyond the chemical limited area, but not extending beyond the post-installation boundary.

Category III (External Response):

1. Community Emergency

This level will be declared when events are likely to occur or have occurred that involve agent release with the predicted chemical agent Acute Exposure Guideline Level (AEGL)-2 distance extending beyond the post-installation boundary.

B. Notification of Emergency Response Personnel. Emergency Management staff and EOC response personnel will be notified through the automated call down system. Law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services field response personnel will be notified and dispatched through the Sheriff's Dispatch Center.

C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Activation. The Emergency Management Director will determine the level of EOC activation. Notification of the event and activation of the EOC will be made to the appropriate response personnel through the automated call down system as required. EOC activation levels include:

	EOC Activation Level	Personnel Notified	Notification Forms/Systems Utilized for Distribution
Routine Leaker	No activation Required	Tooele County Policy Group, Utah State	Chemical Notification Form
Non-surety Event	Staff Only Activation	Emergency Management Staff, Tooele County Policy Group, Utah State, Utah & Salt Lake Counties	Chemical Notification Form
Limited Area Event	Limited Activation	Emergency Management Staff, Tooele County Policy Group, Utah State, Utah & Salt Lake Counties	Utah Hotline, Chemical Notification Form, Protective Action Decision (PAD) Form

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Post Only Event	Partial Activation	Emergency Management Staff, Tooele County Policy Group, Utah State, Utah & Salt Lake Counties, Key Responders, and EOC Support Staff	Utah Hotline, Chemical Notification Form, Protective Action Decision (PAD) Form, Automated Call down
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D. Protective Action Decision. It is the responsibility of the Tooele County Policy Group to make a protective action decision, based upon recommendations from DCD and the Tooele County Emergency Management staff. The Tooele County Policy Group will coordinate appropriate protective action activities from the Tooele County EOC. Recommended protective actions may include the following:

1. Standby (for further information/instructions)
2. Travel Advisory (Don't travel toward DCD)
3. Precautionary Evacuation
4. Evacuation

(Protective action definitions can be found in Appendix E - Protective Actions.)

E. Public Alert and Notification. Initial public alert and notification will be made through activating the outdoor siren system with appropriate tone and messages as provided in the Protective Action Decision Guidebook. Accompanying messages providing more information and detail should follow as appropriate, by activating the Indoor Tone Alert Radio System and the Emergency Alert System.

F. Emergency Declaration. In the event of a community emergency, the Tooele County Policy Group will issue an Emergency Declaration to the Governor of the State of Utah along with a request for resource support to enable the activation of all state and federal resources that may be required.

G. Reception Center(s) Activation. Established guidelines will be followed for designating and setting up appropriate reception center(s). If it is determined that a mass care shelter may be required, the American Red Cross will be requested to handle those duties.

H. Joint Information Center (JIC) Activation. At the onset of the response, emergency public information will be provided through the Emergency Operation Center. As soon as it is feasible, however, and the JIC is activated, emergency public information will be coordinated and disseminated from the JIC.

IV. FIELD RESPONSE OPERATIONS

- A. Establish Traffic and Access Control.** Upon notification of a potential or actual Community Emergency, notification will be made for placement of warning barricades to restrict traffic from traveling toward the Deseret Chemical Depot.
- B. Mobilize population screening and decontamination equipment and personnel to staging areas.** EMS and fire personnel, mobile decontamination units, and associated response equipment will be dispatched and staged for population screening, decontamination, and treatment operations, if needed.
- C. Facilitate Traffic Out of Risk Area.** Law enforcement personnel will be dispatched to initial traffic control/EMS points to facilitate the flow of evacuation traffic out of the potential risk area and deny entry. Evacuees will not be stopped or medically evaluated prior to the arrival time of the projected plume.
- D. Activate screening and decontamination sites.** Road blocks will be established and screening and decontamination sites will be activated based upon the projected arrival time of the plume off post. A medical screening and any necessary decontamination will be performed for people leaving the risk area after that time. When it is determined that these evacuees are clean, they will be issued a green wristband.
- E. Medical Treatment and Observation.** Upon completion of medical screening and decontamination, as appropriate, evacuees will receive further medical evaluation and treatment of other injuries or medical needs. Evacuees will be placed in a medical holding/observation area and transported to a medical or mass care facility at the appropriate time.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

AGENCIES	FUNCTIONS
Tooele County Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate Tooele County EOC to appropriate level • EM Director assumes position in Policy Group/IMG • Alert & Notify responders and public • In collaboration with the Policy Group/IMG and DCD make protective action decisions • Develop initial action plan • Ensure all appropriate response positions and ESFs are filled • Receive and provide information to the EOC, JFO and JIC/JIS • Coordinate all actions with the State, Salt Lake and Utah Counties and DCD • Request and Coordinate assistance from outside agencies • Ensure reception and mass care are activated • See ESF #5 emergency Management for other functions
Tooele County Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to EOC and assume positions in the Policy Group/IMG • Coordinate development of initial action plan • Make protective actions decisions • Keep population informed of protective action decisions and appropriate safety information • Declare a Disaster Emergency if resources are overwhelmed or to activate a cadre of state and federal resources • Ensure all human and physical resources are tracked for financial accounting • Approve and provide oversight for recovery operations DCD performs • Have the ultimate authority to allow reentry to the hazard area and resumption of normal activities • See ESF #5 emergency Management for other functions
Tooele County Attorney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise Policy Group/IMG of legality of actions • See ESF #5 emergency Management for other functions
Deseret Chemical Depot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel at DCD will identify the occurrence of a chemical event, and provide an initial “heads up” notification to Tooele County Emergency Management, the Tooele County Sheriff and Utah County by telephone (notification hot line, conventional or cellular) or radio utilizing the Chemical Notification Form (see Attachment 2 to Appendix C - Alert & Notification). Within ten (10) minutes of the verification that agent has been detected in the atmosphere and when other unusual circumstances have occurred, DCD will classify the event as a Non-surety, Limited Area, Post-Only, or Community Emergency level event and again initiate immediate off-site notification including a protective action recommendation, if required, via the Notification Hotline.

<p>Deseret Chemical Depot (Cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DCD is responsible for all recovery activities resulting from chemical activities involving DCD, Tooele Chemical Demilitarization Facility,• the Service Response Force Commander, will ensure the following services/resources are made available upon request of the Tooele County Policy Group:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Resources and/or personnel to support barricade placement, traffic/access control, and decontamination activities during response activities according to established operating procedures and mutual aid agreements.○ Assistance in the treatment of off-site casualties, if required, and/or the provision of additional antidotal drugs.○ Assistance with decontamination of off-post fatalities, their remains, and/or their personal effects, to the Credible Reporting Limit Level [20% of the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA)]; and verification by the Installation Medical Authority, if requested, before release to the Office of the Medical Examiner (OME).○ All media monitoring and sampling off-post, decontamination and clean-up of contaminated areas off-post and transportation and disposal of hazardous waste generated off-post during response or recovery operations.○ Notification to the Tooele County EOC when areas both on and off-post, contaminated by toxic chemical agents or agent breakdown products, are deemed safe for reentry.○ Legal assistance and staffing assistance in the Disaster Application Center or other appropriate location for claims made by the County or its residents/businessmen against the U. S. Army for damages as a result of the chemical event.○ If aerosol or liquid nerve agent exposure or mustard agent exposure is suspected, DCD's monitoring support may be requested to supplement one or more screening, decontamination and treatment site(s).○ Deseret Chemical Depot will initiate contact with the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to meet regulatory requirements. Upon contact, the DEQ representative assigned to the event will establish contact with the Tooele County Environmental Health Coordinator in the Tooele County EOC, 882-0045, to begin sharing monitoring data and other environmental information that DEQ may be receiving directly from Deseret Chemical Depot.
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<p>Deseret Chemical Depot (Cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Recovery Planning Group (RPG) may be activated at the request of any member of the RPG to commence data gathering and the residual hazard evaluation, and, to initiate formulation of an event-specific recovery plan. This is expected to occur after immediate response activities have been implemented and stabilized and sufficient monitoring data is available. ● Recovery phase decontamination activities off-post shall be the responsibility of the Deseret Chemical Depot as part of the overall clean-up activities. Priorities to guide the use of monitoring, sampling and decontamination resources are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ assets critical to recovery efforts; ○ livestock or companion animals known or suspected to be contaminated and deemed likely to recover as a result of prompt decontamination and veterinary treatment; ○ drinking water; ○ food and agricultural products (Note: If directed by the Health Department or the Dept. of Agriculture, these may have to be disposed of.); ○ livestock fodder and feed; ○ human remains; ○ personal property, the absence of which causes hardship for the owner (e.g. vehicles used by evacuees); ○ real estate and terrain; and ○ incidental personal property. ● Fatality management shall be the responsibility of the Deseret Chemical Depot in coordination with the Utah Office of the Medical Examiner, as per procedures established in a Memorandum of Understanding between the Deseret Chemical Depot and the State of Utah, Department of Health, Office of the Medical Examiner.
<p>State of Utah/DEM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activate State EOC when notified of a community emergency ● Provide a liaison to the Tooele County EOC ● Liaison will receive and provide information and updates to the State EOC ● State provides information to Salt Lake and Utah counties. ● Additional ambulances, refrigerated trucks and transportation resources will be made available by the State EOC, if requested, when a local "State of Emergency@ Declaration is issued. ● See ESF #5 Emergency Management for other functions.
<p>Tooele County Public Information Officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report to the EOC. ● Initiate EAS message and tone alert radio communications to the public from the EOC ● May activate the Joint Information Center (JIC). ● Call out JIC staff

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Tooele County Public Information Officer (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition to the Joint Information Center ensuring there is a liaison in the EOC. • See ESF #15 for all other job responsibilities
Tooele County Sheriff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate and staff an emergency dispatch center in the EOC • Report to the EOC to sit on the Policy Group/IMG • Place law enforcement and fire on standby for Post Only emergencies. • Dispatch a combination of law enforcement officers, emergency medical technicians and fire fighters and hazmat personnel to staging areas in and around Rush Valley, the area most likely to be affected by a chemical event, to provide traffic control, screening, decontamination and treatment • Mutual assistance and support agreements, both written and verbal, will be implemented during chemical event situations. • Make the Mobile Command Post available when requested. • See ESF #13 Public Safety for other responsibilities.
Tooele County Fire Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the Sheriff with route alerting if requested. • Staff screening and decontamination sites and assist with decontamination services.
Tooele County Health/ Environmental Health Dept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to the EOC when notified. • Dispatch nurses to Reception Centers/Mass Care facilities • Provide health inspections regarding building condition, sanitation issues and mass feeding operations. • Keep the Director of Health Services, U.S. Army Health Clinic, 435-833-2572, fully informed of health operations problems, as well as health and medical resource shortfalls. • Report unmet health and medical needs to the Utah Department of Health (through DESHS) at the State EOC and request backup assistance if all local resources have been exhausted. • If there is confirmed agent deposition off-post, and if levels of concentration are detectable, the Health Department and the Department of Environmental Quality will provide oversight of any clean-up operations that may be required. • The Environmental Health Coordinator will participate in the RPG, and along with the Tooele County Health Coordinator, will provide guidance to the Tooele County Policy Group during the recovery phase regarding off-post monitoring and sampling plans developed by DCD for the hazard area and other health related issues. • For events where chemical agent contamination or exposure, vapor or liquid, is suspected to affect the off-post community, County health agencies may impose requirements additional to those imposed by State public or environmental health agencies (Re: Utah Code Annotated 26-1-30).

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<p>Tooele County Health/ Environmental Health Dept. (Cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional quantities of antidote (atropine and 2-PAM chloride) as well as additional medical personnel trained in the treatment of chemical casualties may be provided by the Utah Department of Health (UDOH) and/or through the DCD Commander or Service Response Force Commander, if requested. • Support the Medical and EMS Coordinators to ensure a successful health and medical response.
<p>Mountain West Medical Center (MWMC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain West Medical Center (MWMC) is, therefore, the only hospital providing medical care, treatment, and support to victims, response personnel, and the general public during the immediate response phase associated with a chemical incident. • MWMC will dispatch one or two individuals to the EOC. • MWMC will accept and treat chemical agent casualties that have been certified decontaminated. • EMS will be dispatched to screening, decontamination and treatment sites. • MW Ambulance will accept, treat and transport chemical agent casualties that have been certified decontaminated. • Coordinate activities with the Sheriff, MWMC and the HazMat Coordinator for providing emergency rescue, medical screening and treatment, and patient transport. • Coordinate same with DCD for persons being transported from DCD
<p>Adult and Aging Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The length of time that people are displaced will have a significant bearing on the scope of the human needs infrastructure that will be developed for support. • The infrastructure may be as simple as one Human Needs Coordinator providing information and transportation support; and it may be as complicated as expanding all existing social services in the county and opening Disaster Recovery Centers (DROs) utilizing teams of assistance coordinators. • See ESF # 6 – Mass Care and Human Services for more detail on Human Needs functions.
<p>Tooele County School District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tooele County schools have been equipped with tone alert weather radios and radio base stations for enhanced and expedient notification capability. • The Tooele County school busses have been equipped with radios and the drivers have been provided with pagers to allow for enhanced and expedient notification capability. • The school bus drivers have been provided chemical agent awareness training. • School buses may be used for transportation purposes if needed and available.

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<p>Tooele County School District (Cont'd)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school district participates annually in emergency preparedness exercises with Tooele County and DCD. • The School Coordinator will report to the EOC when notified. • He/she will keep the Tooele County Policy Group, School District officials and the bus garage informed of the progress of the situation. • He will act to coordinate the school response and requests for transportation. Whenever resources permit, the school district should honor requests from the EOC for transportation assistance. • He/she will coordinate with schools outside the district, if students must be evacuated out of the county. • See ESF #1-Transportation for more detail. • If schools are utilized by the ARC as shelters during the school year, and, <u>if safety is an issue</u>, the school district Superintendent may take action to suspend school activities. • School Coordinator should ensure that children from the hazard area are detained at school or a mass care facility until they can be reunited with their family or transported home.
<p>Tooele County Engineering Public Building Maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Coordinator will report to the EOC. • Engineering and Public Building Maintenance Departments may be asked to suspend non-critical activities to support emergency response activities and mass care requirements. • See ESF #3 Public Works for more detail.
<p>American Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the EOC when notified • Open a mass care facility if requested. • Coordinate with the Health Department for health care and nursing requirements. • Permanent or temporary long-term housing may have to be found for displaced populations until unrestricted re-entry into their own homes is allowed. Under provisions of the Stafford Act, the American Red Cross in coordination with the Tooele County Health Department may request the Federal Emergency Management Agency provide temporary long-term or permanent relocation of residents, businesses, or facilities.
<p>DHS/FEMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The American Red Cross in coordination with the Tooele County Health Department may request the Federal Emergency Management Agency provide temporary long-term or permanent relocation of residents, businesses, or facilities. • National Tele-registration Center (NTC) will serve as the primary means of applying for individual assistance. FEMA will publicize a toll free number upon activation of the NTC. These services must be available within 24 hours of the Presidential Declaration.

All tasked agencies should:

1. Maintain existing communication capability and follow established procedures for inter- and intra-agency and IC communications for daily and emergency field operations;
2. Plan and Schedule training and exercise.
3. Establish a procedure to identify damage to organizational resources and facilities and cost accounting of damages, for reporting to the EOC Finance Coordinators.
4. Ensure that organizational staff members in the EOC have authority to commit resources and set policies, or know the appropriate procedures for doing so.
5. If appropriate, establish a protocol for interfacing with State/Federal responders and coordinating centers.
6. Activate a control center to support and facilitate the organization/department's response activities.
7. Ensure 24 hour staffing in the EOC and control center, when requested by the EMD;
8. Maintain communication with appropriate Branch or Section Chiefs;
9. Keep appropriate ESF Coordinators in the EOC and JFO informed of status of operations at all times;
10. Maintain daily staff and equipment usage records and expense reports and provide to the financial officer in the field and/or EOC as appropriate. Request forms if not readily available; and,
11. Clean, repair and perform maintenance on all equipment, as required for daily use, and before returning to normal operations or to storage.