WAYNE COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN



Wayne County Emergency Management Agency September 2018

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PROMULGATION

Recent events have underscored the increasing need to better manage the use of chemicals in our society. An accidental release of a hazardous material can pose a serious threat to life and property and would be costly to industry and citizens alike. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), signed into law on October 17, 1986, established new authorities for emergency planning, community right-to-know standards, and chemical release reporting. Title III of SARA requires businesses that utilize or transport extremely hazardous substances to interact with local and state emergency planning authorities and comply with reporting and notification requirements. Companies must also develop and maintain response plans to protect employees within their facilities and advise local officials of potential threats to the public beyond their facility boundaries. In support of SARA, the Governor of the State of Ohio, by executive order 87-16, established the Ohio Emergency Response Commission (SERC). The Wayne County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) was established by SERC and met for the first time on February 3, 1988.

The Wayne County Hazardous Materials Response Plan is developed by the LEPC to provide Wayne County and its political subdivisions with a systematic approach to address the threat or occurrence of a hazardous materials incident. The plan identifies the responsibilities, functions, operational procedures, and working relationships between and within government entities and their various departments as well as private, non-profit, and community organizations and residents. The goal of any hazardous materials response is to save lives and protect property. The Hazardous Materials Response Plan supports this goal through the development of programs, training, and capabilities that help the community mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a hazardous materials incident.

The Wayne County Commissioners are responsible for directing elements of the county's government that render assistance during hazardous materials emergencies. The Wayne County Emergency Management Agency Director is responsible for implementing this plan and coordinating with the all agencies involved in a hazardous materials response in Wayne County. While this plan specifically addresses hazardous materials incidents, it is an integral part of the Wayne County Emergency Operational Plan and it functions as part of that plan.

This plan is acknowledged and signed this 2^{M} day of <u>November</u>

President, Board of Commissioners

Wayne County Commissioner

Wayne County Commissioner

Chairman, Wayne County LEPC

Director, Wayne County EMA

. 2016 by:

PLAN DISTRIBUTION

The Wayne County Hazardous Materials Response Plan is only an effective guide for response to hazardous materials incidents if it is available to response agencies and personnel across the county. The Wayne County LEPC and EMA intend to make the plan available to all agencies and organizations that benefit from and utilize its contents.

To ensure availability of the plan for all agencies, organizations, and residents, the plan and any subsequent updates will be available in the Wayne County EMA office or may be posted on the Cloud. Additionally, a printed copy of the plan will be available and maintained for viewing at:

• Wayne County EMA, 201 West North Street, Wooster, OH 44691

The plan will be made available electronically to all agencies and organizations identified below. As sections of the plan are reviewed and updated, revisions will be made available electronically. Revised plan sections, when necessary, should be incorporated into the agency's copy of the plan. To assist in distribution, changes in contact information should be submitted to the Wayne County LEPC/EMA.

County Agencies and Departments

Wayne County Commissioners Wayne County Emergency Management Agency Wayne County Engineer Wayne County Health Department Wayne County Local Emergency Planning Committee Wayne County Dispatch

Community Organizations

American Red Cross – Lake Erie/Heartland Chapter Aultman Orrville Hospital Wooster Community Hospital

Municipalities and Jurisdictions

Apple Creek
Burbank
Congress
Creston
Dalton

Doylestown Fredericksburg Marshallville Mount Eaton Orrville Rittman Shreve Smithville West Salem Wooster

Fire and EMS Departments

Apple Creek Fire Department Canaan Township Fire Department Central Fire District Chippewa Township Fire Department Clinton Township Fire Department East Wayne Fire Department Kidron Fire Department New Pittsburg Fire Department Orrville Fire Department

Law Enforcement Agencies

Apple Creek Police Department College of Wooster Police Department Creston Police Department Dalton Police Department Doylestown Police Department Marshallville Police Department Mount Eaton Police Department Ohio State Patrol Post 85

Regional/Adjacent County Agencies

Ashland County EMA/LEPC Jeromesville Fire Department Holmes County EMA/LEPC Madison Township Fire Department Medina County EMA/LEPC North Lawrence Fire Department Stark County EMA/LEPC Summit County EMA/LEPC

State Agencies

Ohio Emergency Management Agency Ohio State Fire Marshal Paint Township Fire Department Rittman Fire Department Rittman Emergency Services South Central Fire Department Sterling Fire District Town & Country Fire District Wooster City Fire Department Wooster Township Fire Department

Ohio State University/Police Department Orrville Police Department Rittman Police Department Shreve Police Department Smithville Police Department West Salem Police Department Wayne County Sheriff's Office Wooster Police Department

RECORD OF CHANGES

For the sake of continuity, all changes, updates, and revisions to the Wayne County Hazardous Materials Response plan will be recorded in this section; revised pages and sections will be distributed to all agencies identified on the plan distribution list. Upon receipt of revised plan sections, plan holders are expected to update their copy of the plan with the new material and discard the outdated version.

2018 Update

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. v – xiv	V- XV	Plan Dist and Record of Changes
2. Pg. 74	Pg. 74 (update fire chiefs)	Appendix C: Resource Guide
3. Pg. 76	Pg. 76 (update hospitals)	Appendix C: Resource Guide
4. Pg. 77	Pg.77 (update long-term care)	Appendix C: Resource Guide
5. EHS Facility List - old plan	Pg. 130-132	Appendix F: EHS Reporting Facilities
6. EHS Facilities Hazards Analysis	53 Updated EHS Facility	Appendix F: EHS Reporting Facilities
	Analyses, Pages not	
	numbered. At end of plan.	

2017 Update No Change

2016 Update

In February 2016, Wayne County LEPC directed a re-write of the Wayne County Hazardous Materials Plan for two purposes. First, the information needed to be reviewed in its entirety, updating details and information into a current and accurate plan. The second rationale had to do with making the plan easier to use, more reference-able for users, and more logically organized so the LEPC could use the plan to support and enhance local responder standard operating procedures; to more clearly define and describe hazardous materials response in Wayne County, Ohio. Because the plan had been actively and regularly updated since 1990, sections began looking disjointed and bulky. Therefore, the complete update trimmed down the volume, reorganized the sections, developed some consistency with other plans both locally and statewide, and became easier to use.

2014 Update No Change

2013 Update Changes submitted – not documented in this record of changes

2012 Update Changes submitted – not documented in this record of changes

2011 Update No Change

2010 Update Changes submitted – not documented in this record of changes

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	A1b-1 thru 4	LEPC Membership
2. A2-2	A2-2	Resolution 2009-
3. A4-1 thru 8	A4-1 thru 8	Table of Contents
4. A5-1, 2, 5	A5-1, 2, 5,	Abbreviations & Definitions
5. A6-5	A6-5	Assumptions & Planning Factors
6. A7b-2, 3	A7b-2,3	Organizational Roles & Responsibilities
7. A8b-2 thru 13	A8b-2 thru 13	Plan Distribution
8. A9-2	A9-2	Record of Amendments
9. B-1 thru 7	B-1 thru 7	Emergency Assistance Phone Numbers
10. C1-2, 5, 7	C1-2, 5, 7	Initial Notification of Response Agencies
11. C2-1 thru 3, 7, 9, 10	C2-1 thru 3, 7, 9, 10	Direction & Control
12. C3-1, 2, 5	C3-1, 2, 5	Responder Communications
13. C4-1, 3, 9, 12	C4-1, 3, 9, 12	Warning Systems & Emergency Public Notification
14. C5-3	C5-3	Public Information & Community Relations
15. C7-2 thru 12	C7-2 thru 12	Health & Medical
16. C8-21 thru 32	C8-21 thru 32	Response Personnel Safety
17. C9-4, 12-19	C9-4, 12-15	Personal Protection of Citizens
18. C10	C10	Fire & Rescue
19. C10-5 thru 7, 16-41	C10-5 thru 7, 16-41	Fire & Rescue
20. C13-1 thru 4	C13-1 thru 4	Human Services
21. D2-2	D2-2	Resources for Cleanup & Disposal
22. Section G	New Section G	Hazard Analysis
23. H-8, 9	H-8,9	Training
241	I-1	References
25. J-1 thru 10	J-1 thru 10	Index

2008 Update No Change

2007 Update No Change

Remove	Replace with	Section
		LEPC By-Laws, Membership, Incident Information
1. A1-1 thru 3	AI-I thru 3	Summary
2. A3-1 thru 18	A3-1 thru 18	Legal Authority & Responsibility
3. A6-1 thru 18	A6-1 thru 17	Assumptions & Planning Factors
4. A7a-1	A7a-1	Concept of Operations
5. A7b-1	A7b-1	Assignment of Responsibility
6. A7b-37 thru 43	NA	Organizational Roles & Responsibilities
7. A7c-1, 2	A7c-1, 2	Relationship to Other Plans
8. A8a-1	A8a-1	Instructions on Plan Use

2005 Update No Change

2004 Update

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. A7b-2 thru 36	A7b-2 thru 36	Organizational Roles & Responsibility
2. A5-1 thru 22	A5-1 thru 22	Abbreviations & Definitions
3. B-1 thru 12	B-1 thru 12	Emergency Assistance Phone Numbers
4. C1-1 thru 15	C1-1 thru 15	Direction & Control
5. C12-1 thru 7	C12-1 thru 7	Ongoing Incident Assessment
6. E-1 thru 6	E-1 thru 6	Documentation & Investigative Follow-up
7. F1-1 thru 9	F1-1 thru 9	Testing The Plan

2003 Update

Remove	Replace with	Section
A3-11 thru A3-16	A3-11 thru A3-16	Legal Authority & Responsibility
A4-1 thru A4-9	A4-1 thru A4-9	Table of Contents
A7b-9 thru A7b-10	A7b-9 thru A7b-10	Organizational Roles & Responsibilities
C1-7	C1-7	Initial Notification of Response Agencies
C3-1 thru C3-2	C3-1 thru C3-2	Communications between responders
C4-1 thru C4-20	C4-1 thru C4-20	Warning Systems & Emergency Public Information
C5-1 thru C5-7	C5-1 thru C5-8	Public Information & Community Relations
C9-13 thru C9-14	C9-13 thru C9-14	Personal Protection of Citizens
D2-1 thru D2-60	D2-1 thru D2-2	Resources for Cleanup & Disposal
H 3 thru H8	H 3 thru H8	Training
J 1 thru 10	J 1 thru 10	Index

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. A2-3	A2-3	Resolution
2. A4-1-9	A4-1-9	Table of Contents
3. B-1-7	B-1-7	Emergency Assistance Telephone Numbers
4. C6-1-43	C6-1	Resource Management
5. A7b-37-45	G1-4	Hazard Analysis
6. G 374	G 5-9	Agri-Mark
7. NA	G 10-11	Blank Pages
8. G 1-2, 9-10	G 12-19	Astros Cosmos
9. NA	G 20-23	Blank Pages
10. NA	G 24-27	Blank Pages
11. G 395-398	G 28-31	Contours
12. G 33-34, G 48	G 32-37	Frito Lay
13. G 355-373	G 38-41	Gerber's Poultry
14. NA	G 42	Blank Page

15. NA	G 43-46	Gerber's Poultry
16. NA	G 47	Blank Page
17. G 127-140b	G 48-57	G&S Titanium
18. G 387-390	G 58-59	International Paper
19. G 175-194	G 60-64	Luk
20. NA	G 65-66	Blank Pages
21. NA	G 67	Luke Engineering
22. NA	G 68-70	Blank Pages
23. NA	G 71	Luke Engineering
24. NA	G 72-73	Blank Pages
25. G 301-309	G 74-77	Morton Salt
26. NA	G 78	Blank Pages
27. NA	G 79	Mount Eaton Elevator
28. NA	G 80-83	Blank Pages
29. NA	G 84-85	Mount Eaton Elevator
30. NA	G 86-88	Blank Pages
31. G 49-61	G 89-94	Red Head Brass
32. NA	G 95-97	Blank Pages
33. G 141-148	G 98-100	Rexroth
34. G 275-284	G 101-126	Rittman Water Treatment
35. G 285-299	G 110-126	Rittman Wastewater
36. G 238-255	G 127-135	Shreve Water Treatment
37. NA	G 136-144	Shreve Wastewater
38. G 210-230	G 145-149	Smith Dairy (Milk Plant)
39. NA	G 150-162	Smith Dairy
40. G 62-79	G 163-172	JM Smucker
41. NA	G 173	Sprint
42. NA	G 174-176	Blank Pages
43. NA	G 177-180	Blank Pages
44. G 80-87	G 181-188	The Timken Co.
45. NA	G 189-190	Tylers
46. NA	G 191-193	Blank Pages
47. G 101-117	G 194-209	West Agro
48. NA	G 210	Wooster Equity
49. NA	G 211-213	Blank Pages
50. NA	G 214	Wooster Equity
51. NA	G 215-217	Blank Pages
52. G 401-402	None	Crown Division
53. G 95-100	None	American Commercial Vehicle
54. G 116-126	None	Wooster Water Treatment
55. G 148-174	None	Wooster Pollution Control
56. G 391-394	None	Rubbermaid
57. J 1-11	J 1-11	Index

- Next revision to include facilities with completed hazard analysis.
- New facilities to be updated and included: Orrville Water and Wastewater Treatment,

D&S Distribution, Twin Castle Farms, other reporting facilities.

2001 Update

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of Plan
2. A2-3	A2-3	Promulgation Document
3. A4-8 thru 9	A4-8 thru 9	Table of Contents
4. A8b-1 thru 13	A8b-1 thru 13	Plan Distribution
5. A9-1	A9-1	Record of Amendments
6. B-1 thru 11	B-1 thru 11	Emergency Assistance Telephone Numbers
7. G-1, 8	G-1, 2, 9, 10	Hazard Analysis
8. None	G-41, 42	Hazard Analysis
9. G-33	G-33, 34	Hazard Analysis
10. G-48, 55	G-49, 50, 55, 56	Hazard Analysis
11. G-62, 71	G-62, 63, 71, 72	Hazard Analysis
12. G-80	G-80, 81	Hazard Analysis
13. G-101, 108	G-101, 102, 108, 109	Hazard Analysis
14.G-127, 134, 140	G-127, 128, 134, 135, 140, 141	Hazard Analysis
15. G-141	G-143, 144	Hazard Analysis
16. G-175, 189	G-175, 176, 189, 190	Hazard Analysis
17. G-209, 221	G-209, 210, 221, 222	Hazard Analysis
18. None	G-237A, 237B	Hazard Analysis
19. G-301	G-301, 302	Hazard Analysis
20. G-355, 369	G-355, 356, 369, 370	Hazard Analysis
21. G-387	G-387, 388	Hazard Analysis
22. None	G-395, 396	Hazard Analysis
23. None	G-397, 398	Hazard Analysis
24. None	G-399, 400	Hazard Analysis
25. None	G-401, 402	Hazard Analysis
26. J-1 thru 10	J-1 thru 10	Index

2000 Update

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of Plan
2. A2-3	A2-3	Resolution 2000-2
3. A4-5, 6	A4-5, 6	Table of Contents
4. B-1 thru 8	B-1 thru 8	Emergency Assistance Telephone Numbers
5. C6-1 thru 24	C6-1 thru 24	Resource Management
6. C9-1 thru 19	C9-1 thru 19	Personal Protection of Citizens
7. H-7 <i>,</i> 8	H-7, 8	Haz-Mat Training
8. J-1, 2	J-1, 2	Index

Remove	Replace with	Section	
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of Plan	
2. A3-11, 12	A3-11, 12	Legal Authorities & Responsibilities	
3. A4-3 thru 8	A4-3 thru 8	Table of Contents	
4. C4-1 thru 20	C4-1 thru 20	Warning Systems & Emergency Public Information	
5. C5-1 thru 4	C5-1 thru 4	Public Information & Community Relations	
6. F1-1 thru 10	F1-1 thru 10	Testing the Plan	
7. None	G-381 thru 386	Twin Castle Farm Hazard Analysis	
8. None	G-387 thru 390	International Paper Hazard Analysis	
9. None	G-391 thru 394	Rubbermaid Hazard Analysis	
10. H-7, 8	H7, 8	Training	
11. J-1 thru 11	J-1 thru 10	Index	

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. A2-3	A2-3	Promulgation Document
2. A4-1, 2	A4-1, 2	Table of Contents
3. A4-7, 8	A4-7, 8	Table of Contents
4. A7b-37 thru 47	A7b-37 thru 47	Organizational Roles
5. G-87 thru 95	G-87 thru 95	Hazard Analysis
6. G-195 thru 208	None	Hazard Analysis
7. None	G-355 thru 380	Hazard Analysis
8. J-1 thru 10	J-1 thru 11	Index

1997 Update

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of Plan
2. A2-3	A2-3	Promulgation Document
3. A3-1 thru 6	A3-1 thru 6	Legal Authority & Responsibility
4. A4-3, 4	A4-3, 4	Table of Contents
5. A4-7, 8	A4-7, 8	Table of Contents
6. A6-13 thru 14	A6-13 thru 14	Assumptions & Planning Factors
7. A8b-2a, 3, 8, 9	A8b-2a, 3, 8, 9	Plan Distribution
8. C4-1 thru 20	C4-1 thru 30	Warning Systems & Emergency Public Information
9. G-15 thru 23	G-33 thru 40	Frito Lay Hazard Analysis
10. G-309	G-309 thru 324	Orrville Water Plant Hazard Analysis
11. None	G-325 thru 347	Orrville Wastewater Plant Hazard Analysis
12. None	G-348 thru 355	Orrville Power Plant Hazard Analysis
13. J-1 thru 10	J-1 thru 11	Index

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of Plan
2. A2-3	A2-3	Promulgation Document
3. A3-7 to 14	A3-7 to 14	Legal Authority & Responsibility
4. A4-1 to 8	A4-1 to 8	Table of Contents
5. A6-1, 2	A6-1, 2	Assumptions & Planning Factors
6. A7c-1, 2	A7c-1, 2	Relationship to Other Plans
7. A8b-1 to 10	A8b-1 to 10	Plan Distribution
8. C7-1 to 12	C7-1 to 12	Health & Medical
9. G-94 to 100	G-94 to 100	American Commercial Vehicle Hazard Analysis
10 None	G-275-309	Hazard Analysis for Rittman Water Plant, Rittman
10. None	0-275-509	Wastewater Plant, Morton Salt Division
11. H-7, 8	H-7, 8	Training
12. J-1 to 10	J-1 to 10	Index

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of Plan
2. A2-3	A2-3	Promulgation Document
3. None	A6-15	Planning Factors
4. A8b-1 to 9	A8b-1 to 9	Plan Distribution
5. C3-1 to 4	C3-1 to 4	Communications
6. C5-5, 6	C5-5, 6	Public Information
7. C7-3 to 6	C7-3 to 6	Health & Medical
8. C8-3, 4	C8-3, 4	Response Personnel
9. C8-33 to 39	C8-33 to 39	Response Personnel
10. C9-3 <i>,</i> 4	С9-3, 4	Personal Protection
11. C10-12, 13	C10-12, 13	Fire & Rescue
12. D2-11,12	D2-11, 12	Resources for Cleanup
13. D2-23, 24	D2-23, 24	Resources for Cleanup
14. D2-59, 60	D2-59, 60	Resources for Cleanup
15. H-7, 8	H-7, 8	Training

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of Plan
2. A4-1 to 8	A4-1 to 10	Table of Contents
3. A7b-3, 4	A7b-3, 4	Organizational Roles
4. A7b-36 to 50	A7b-36 to 47	Organizational Roles
5. B-1 to 10	B-1 to 10	Emergency Phone Numbers
6. C6-26 to 26b	C6-26 to 26b	Resource Management
7. C6-31 to 37	C6-31 to 43	Resource Management
8. F1-1 to 10	F1-1 to 10	Testing the Plan
9. G-23 to 41	G-23 and G-41	Remove Dairy Farm

10. G-101 to 114	G-101 to 114	Hazard Analysis West Agro
11. None	G-238 to 255	Hazard Analysis Shreve Village
12. None	G-256 to 274	Hazard Analysis U.S. Route 30
13. H-8	H-8	Responder Training
14. Section J	Section J	Index

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of Plan
2. A4-1 to 8	A4-1 to 8	Table of Contents
3. A6-13, 13a	A6-13, 13a	Planning factors
4. A7b-42, 43	A7b-42, 43	Organizational Roles
5. A8b-2a to 10	A8b-2a to 10	Plan Distribution
6. None	C2-15	Command & Control
7. C3-1, 2	C3-1, 2	Communications
8. C4-5, 6	C4-5, 6	Warning Systems
9. C6-26, 26a	C6-26 to 26b	Resource Management
10. None	С6-31-А, С6-31-В	Resource Management
11. C7-1 to 5	C7-1 to 5	Health & Medical
12. C8-7, C8-8	C8-7, C8-8	Response Personnel Safety
13. C13-1 to C13-8	C13-1 to C13-8	Human Services
14. D2-3, 4	D2-3, 3a, D2-4, 4a	Resources/ Cleanup
15. D2-9, 10	D2-9, 10	Resources/ Cleanup
16. G-1, 2	G-1, 2	Astro Hazard Analysis
17. None	G-14-A to G-14-I	Astro Hazard Analysis
18. G-17, 18	G -17, 18	Bell & Howell Hazard Analysis
19. G-24, 25	G-24, 25	Dairy Farm Hazard Analysis
20. G-33, 34	G-33, 34	Dairy Farm Hazard Analysis
21. G-42, 43	G-42, 43	Frito Lay Hazard Analysis
22. G-49, 50	G-49, 50	Red Head Hazard Analysis
23. G-56, 57	G-56, 57	Red Head Hazard Analysis
24. G-63, 64	G-63, 64	Smucker's Hazard Analysis
25. G-72, 73	G-72, 73	Smucker's Hazard Analysis
26. G-81, 82	G-81, 82	Timken Hazard Analysis
27. G-88, 89	G-88, 89	Volvo Hazard Analysis
28. G-95, 96	G-95, 96	Volvo Hazard Analysis
29. G-102, 103	G-102, 103	West Agro Hazard Analysis
30. G-109, 110	G-109, 110	West Agro Hazard Analysis
31. G-120, 121	G-120, 121	Wooster Water Hazard Analysis
32. G-127, 128	G-127, 128	G&S Titanium Hazard Analysis
33. G-134, 135	G-134, 135	G&S Titanium Hazard Analysis
34. G-140-A to 140-J	G-140-A to 140-J	G&S Titanium Hazard Analysis
35. G-141, 142	G-141, 142	Rexroth Hazard Analysis
36. G- 150, 151	G-150, 151	Wooster Sewer Hazard Analysis
37. G-163 to 175	G-163 to 175	Wooster Sewer Hazard Analysis

38. G-176, 177	G-176, 177	Luk Hazard Analysis
39. G-189, 190	G-189, 190	Luk Hazard Analysis
40. G-202, 203	G-202, 203	Akron Brass Hazard Analysis
41. None	G-210-A	Smith Dairy Hazard Analysis
42. None	G-221-A	Smith Dairy Hazard Analysis
43. None	G-231 to 237	Contours Hazard Analysis
44. H-7 <i>,</i> 8	H-7, 8	Training

Remove	Replace with	Section
1. LEPC Membership	Updated Membership	Front of plan
2. A8b-8, 9	A8b-8, 9	Plan Distribution
3. A9-1	A9-1	Record of Amendments
4. C5-7	C5-7	Spill Protection Tips
5. D2-11, 12	D2-11, 11a, 11b, 12	Additional Resources
6. F2-1, 2	F2-1, 2	Updating Plan

PURPOSE

The Wayne County Hazardous Materials Response Plan provides guidance and organization for the response to actual or threatened hazardous materials spills or leaks, including substances classified as chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE). The plan addresses incident response and management with the intent to assess, isolate, contain, and recover from a CBRNE incident and identifies the local, state, federal, and private sector agencies that would have any type of response to a hazardous materials incident in Wayne County. The plan provides guidance for all phases of a hazardous materials response, including the pre-response period prior to an incident, response during the incident, and the post-response recovery phase after the incident has been brought under control.

Facilities that use, store, or transport extremely hazardous substances (EHS) in reportable amounts are identified in this plan, as are areas of potential vulnerability surrounding these facilities. Vulnerable areas include transportation routes; other facilities contributing to or at risk from the facility; and special populations that would require assistance or attention following a chemical release from the facility.

This plan identifies the roles and responsibilities of agencies that may be requested to assist in an incident. The specific actions of each response agency are detailed in their internal standard operating procedures (SOPs); each agency is responsible for reviewing and updating their SOPs on a regular basis.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

The Wayne County Hazardous Materials Response Plan is not an independent, stand-alone plan. It connects with and is supported by multiple local, state, and federal response plans. This section identifies and describes other relevant emergency and community plans and explains their relationship to the Hazardous Materials Response Plan.

Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan

The Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is the primary plan that identifies and supports emergency and disaster response in the county. The EOP provides guidance for protecting the health, safety, and property of the public from natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. The EOP identifies mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities, describes the roles and responsibilities of local agencies in responding to emergencies and disasters, and identifies resources in Wayne County that are available to support these activities. The Hazardous Materials Response Plan supplements and supports the existing EOP by providing specific guidance to the response to incidents involving hazardous materials.

Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies hazards and risks that Wayne County is vulnerable to and mitigation strategies to reduce these vulnerabilities. It is a proactive plan that provides Wayne County with a blueprint to reduce risk and protect their community from

the negative effects of disasters. This plan provides important information on the natural hazards that can impact Wayne County, including facilities that store, manufacture, or transport hazardous substances.

Wayne County Comprehensive Plan

The Wayne County Comprehensive Plan establishes a framework to guide community development, manage growth, and protect quality of life. The plan, developed by the Wayne County Planning Department in conjunction with the business community, provides county and municipal leaders with guidance on the county's future development while managing the expenditure of public tax dollars and protecting the environment. Because facilities that manufacture, use, and transport hazardous substances impact the economy and environment of Wayne County, the ability to manage the risks associated with these facilities is important.

Wayne County Strategic Economic Development Plan

The Strategic Economic Development Plan, developed by the Wayne Economic Development Council, is a guide for the county's actions to retain and expand the current business community, encourage new development throughout Wayne County, and identify strategies to counteract identified barriers to economic development. Because economic development can impact the manufacture, storage, and transport of hazardous substances in and through Wayne County, it is important that emergency management officials are aware of new development so that response plans address and new or expanding facilities.

Facility Response Plans and EHS Data

Every facility in Wayne County that stores or manufactures extremely hazardous substances (EHS) is required to develop a facility emergency plan that identifies the process for notifying local response agencies of an EHS release and the emergency procedures implemented within the facility during an EHS release. These internal facility plans identify actions and steps taken within the facility before local emergency responders are notified of an incident. Once an incident occurs and local responders are notified, the Wayne County Hazardous Materials Response Plan goes into effect.

Each facility is required to report to LEPC the types of EHS utilized, stored, or transported by their facility. This EHS data supports the development of Facility Off Site Plans, included in the Wayne County Hazardous Materials Response Plan as Appendix E, and provides local response agencies with critical information on hazardous substances, hazard zones, risk factors, and environmental concerns that may impact the response to a spill at each facility as well as any critical facilities or vulnerable populations in the community that may be at risk.

Wayne County Health Department Emergency Response Plan

The health department's emergency response plan is an integral part of the community's response to hazards that threaten or impact the public health of Wayne County. In the event of a hazardous substance release that impacted the public through air or water quality or caused illness among the population, this plan would guide the health department's response.

Hospital Emergency Plans

Hospitals, including the two located in Wayne County and those in adjacent counties, maintain internal emergency and disaster response plans. These plans include procedures for the decontamination of patients who have been exposed to hazardous substances. When a hazardous materials incident in Wayne County necessitates the transport of patients to local hospitals, each facility's internal plan will be activated to protect the health and safety of patients, hospital employees, and the community.

Ohio Emergency Operations Plan

The Ohio EOP describes the comprehensive framework for statewide emergency management. It identifies the roles, responsibilities, and legal authority of state agencies during disasters and emergencies. When the state is involved in a disaster response that includes Wayne County, this plan will guide their actions as they supplement and support the local response.

Ohio Hazardous Materials Incident Annex

The Ohio Hazardous Materials Incident Annex is an attachment to the Ohio Emergency Operations Plan and identifies the procedures, responsibilities, and methodology by which the state will respond to hazardous materials emergencies. It identifies the type of support offered by state agencies, describes how the plan is activated, and defines how the plan interfaces with local hazardous materials response plans in combating a hazardous materials incident.

Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan/Area Contingency Plan

As part of the response structure outlined in the National Contingency Plan, Regional Contingency Plans are in place for each of the ten federal regions. Wayne County is located in Region 5, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. This regional plan provides for the coordination of a response by federal and state agencies in the region in the event of a hazardous materials release.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

This plan, commonly referred to as the National Contingency Plan (NCP), is the federal plan for responding to hazardous substance releases. The NCP calls for a coordinated federal effort in preparing for and responding to large-scale oil spills and hazardous substances releases. The plan is coordinated by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and promotes the development of federal capabilities and coordination of response activities between federal partners when responding to hazardous materials incidents.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

To understand Wayne County's risk for hazardous materials incidents, it is important to understand where the population and resources are located across the county. This section provides a brief profile of Wayne County and identifies important planning assumptions and factors.

This section gives detailed information about the characteristics and features of the various communities in Wayne County, and therefore establishes a visual and mental backdrop for the vulnerabilities of the county when considering hazardous substance incidents. The Situation section gives the conditions present in the county that contribute to, work with or against, and extend or diminish the vulnerability to negative consequences. The Assumptions section sets forth what is reasonably expected of the community when unanticipated or unexpected incidents take place. The whole section sets forth a visual of how and why hazardous substance incidents happen in Wayne County, Ohio.

COUNTY PROFILE

Wayne County is a vibrant and growing community. With an economy based in agriculture, manufacturing, and education, a low cost of living, and close proximity to the major metropolitan areas of Akron, Cleveland, and Columbus, Wayne County has a great deal to offer its residents. As first responders plan for hazardous materials incidents, it is important to have a general profile of where people live, what resources are available, and what vulnerabilities the population is exposed to.

Geography

Wayne County is located in the north central region of Ohio and has a land area of 551 square miles. Topography ranges from flatlands in the northeast townships to gently rolling hills and valleys in the remainder of the county. The Killbuck Creek and valley divides the western half of the county and extends from Medina County south to Holmes County. The valley is bordered by high escarpments and plateaus in the northern half and less severe hills between the City of Wooster and Holmes County.

Population Centers

The population of Wayne County is 114,514, according to 2010 U.S. Census figures, making it the 24th most populated county in Ohio. Approximately one-third of the county's residents live in one of the three cities in the county. Each city is home to several manufacturing and industrial facilities that utilize hazardous and extremely hazardous substances (EHS) in their production processes.

Wooster

With a population of 26,119 (2010 U.S. Census), Wooster is the largest city in Wayne County. Located in the western portion of the county, Wooster is within one-half mile of Killbuck Creek at its junction with Apple Creek. The city is home to several major manufacturing facilities that are classified as light industrial. Wooster is also served by CSX and Norfolk and Southern rail lines, which traverse the southeast section of the city. Most major state and interstate highways in the county run through Wooster. The largest of these highways is U.S. 30, which crosses the southern section of the city.

Orrville

Orrville is the second largest municipality in the County with a population of 8,380 (2010 U.S. Census). The city is located in eastern Wayne County and lies on flat to gently rolling land. State Route 57 is the primary highway, traversing the city from north to south. CSX and Norfolk and Southern rail lines cross the southern quarter of the city from east to west.

Rittman

The city of Rittman has a population of 6,494 (2010 U.S. Census) and is located in the northeast corner of the county along the border between Wayne and Medina County. State Route 57 traverses north/south through the city on the east side. CSX rail line runs east/west through the southern part of Rittman; the Barberton Akron Beltway Railroad runs from the CSX line to the northeast.

Villages and Townships

The remaining two-thirds of Wayne County residents reside in the eleven villages and sixteen townships across the county. With the exception of the village of Fredericksburg, each village and township is traversed by at least one state or interstate highway. The villages of Creston, Shreve, and Smithville and ten townships have railroads that either provide service in or traverse the jurisdiction. Because of these transportation assets, each of these jurisdictions is vulnerable to hazardous materials releases.

Educational Facilities

Wayne County is home to multiple primary, secondary, and post-secondary educational facilities. Enrollment and staff populations can vary from year to year. The figures below are intended to give responders an approximate idea of the number of people that could be impacted by a hazardous substance spill in a given community.

School District	Students	Staff	Total
Chippewa School District (Doylestown)			
Chippewa High School	422	40	462
Chippewa Middle School	415	41	456
Hazel Harvey Elementary School	517	58	575
Dalton Local School District (Dalton)			
Dalton High School	240	27	267
Dalton Elementary and Middle School	640	65	705
Green Local School District (Smithville)			
Smithville High School	383	41	424
Green Middle School	245	34	279
Green Elementary School	458	34	492
North Central School District (Creston)			
Norwayne High School	403	39	442
Creston Middle School	330	33	363
Norwayne Elementary School	620	57	677
Northwestern Local School District (West Salem-Congress)			
Northwestern High School	412	47	459
Northwestern Middle	335	37	372
Northwestern Elementary	598	70	668
Orrville City School District			
Orrville High School	400	67	467
Orrville Middle School	463	45	508
Orrville Elementary School	679	50	729
Rittman Exempted Village School District			
Rittman High School	240	26	266
Rittman Middle School	254	22	276
Rittman Elementary School	506	67	573
Southeast Local School District (Apple Creek-Mt Eaton)			
Waynedale High School	400	40	440
Apple Creek Elementary School	440	57	497
Fredericksburg Elementary School	163	25	188
Holmesville Elementary School	160	28	188
John R. Lea Middle School	204	30	234
Mount Eaton Elementary School	146	20	166

School District	Students	Staff	Total
Triway Local School District			
Triway High School	550	70	620
Triway Junior High School	250	35	285
Wooster Twp. Elementary School	480	35	515
Franklin Township Elementary School	150	17	167
Shreve Elementary School	475	35	510
Wooster City School District			
Wooster High School	1440	150	1590
Edgewood Middle School	800	100	900
Cornerstone Elementary School	383	75	458
Kean Elementary School	338	40	378
Melrose Elementary School	296	50	346
Parkview Elementary School	343	40	383
Littlest Generals Preschool	112	6	118
Boys Village School	52	25	77
Parochial Schools			
Central Christian High School (Kidron)	330	60	390
St. Mary Catholic School (Wooster)	180	25	205
Saints Peter and Paul Catholic School (Doylestown)	109	20	129
Wooster Christian School (Wooster)	215	30	245
Career-Technical Schools, Colleges, and Universities			
College of Wooster	1700	750	2450
Ohio State Univ. Agricultural Technical Institute (Wooster)			
Spring	608	165	773
Fall	751	165	916
University of Akron Wayne College (Orrville)	2000	50	2050
Wayne County Schools Career Center (Smithville)	815	120	935
Adult Workshop/Functional Needs Education			
Nick Amster Workshop (1700B Old Mansfield Rd, Wooster)	96	16	112
Nick Amster Workshop (266 Oldman Rd, Wooster)	97	25	122
Ida Sue School (Wooster)	34	40	64

Park and Recreation Areas

The largest single nature reserve and wildlife area in Wayne County is the Killbuck Marsh Wildlife Area. It begins approximately two miles south of Wooster and follows the Killbuck Creek south for six miles before ending southeast of the Village of Shreve. This area consists of rolling fields, forests, and marshlands that are open to the public for hunting and fishing. The area sits across the major aquifer in Wayne County. CSX railroad travels through a major portion of this wildlife area between Shreve and Wooster.

In addition to the Killbuck Marsh Wildlife Area, there are numerous streams and marshlands throughout the county. The majority of these are in close proximity to the roads, highways, and railways used to transport hazardous substances.

The chart below identifies the parks and recreation areas in the county and their approximate land and water acreage.

Park Area	Land	Water	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres
State Facilities			
Brown's Lake Bog	98	2	100
Funk Bottoms Wildlife Area	1498	(marsh)	1498
Johnson Woods Nature Preserve	206		206
Killbuck Marsh Wildlife Area	3671	2000	5671
Shreve Lake	170	58	228
County Facilities			
Barnes Preserve	74	2	76
Fairgrounds (inside fence) - County	47		47
Parking/Ticket booth - Fair Board	23		23
Municipal Facilities	•		
Apple Creek Park	4.44		4.44
Burbank			
*Burbank Park	2.32		2.32
*Old School Park	2.33		2.33
Creston Community Park	14.09		14.09
Dalton			
*Dalton Village Park	6.31		6.31
*Village Green Park	3.84		3.84
Doylestown			
*Gilcrest Park	.27		.27
*Memorial Park	11.93		11.93
Marshallville Park	9		9
Mount Eaton			
*Evergreen RV Park	10		10
* Village Park	4.81		4.81

Park Area	Land	Water	Total	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Orrville				
*Gailey Park	4		4	
*Orr Park	40		40	
Rittman				
*E.J. Young	5.83		5.83	
*Front Street Park	2.81	.33	3.14	
*Grandview Park	0.63		0.63	
*Lincoln Park	2.93		2.93	
*Martin Fritz Park	34.32		34.32	
*Salt Street Park	0.51		0.51	
*South Fork Park	1.47		1.47	
*Third Street Park	1.12		1.12	
*Washington Park	0.41		0.41	
Shreve				
*Betty Carmichael Park	3.44		3.44	
*Harold Miller Park	6.28		6.28	
Smithville Park	2.1		2.1	
West Salem Drake Park	4		4	
Wooster				
*Christmas Run	34.5		34.5	
*Cohan	5.2		5.2	
*Diller Point	0.6		0.6	
*Freedlander	27.3	2	29.3	
*Gerstenslager-Martin	30.3		30.3	
*Grosjean	57.5		57.5	
*Jaycee	1.15		1.15	
*Knights Field	6.1		6.1	
*Oak Hill Park	99.4		99.4	
*Rebecca Park	3.93		3.93	
*Schellin	12.75	1.9	14.65	
*Stan Miller (deserted)	5.1		5.1	
*Walnut Street	.34		.34	
*Walton Woods	9.4		9.4	
*Wooster Memorial (Spangler)	345		345	
Rails to Trails Conservancy				
County Line Trail	6.75 mi (Creston to Rittman)			
Sippo Valley Trail	2.75 mi (Wayne Co portion)			

Water Supplies and Intakes

Because Wayne County is dependent on groundwater as the primary water source, a hazardous material spills that infiltrates the groundwater supply could have a disastrous effect on the quality of life in the county. All municipalities in the county extract their freshwater supply from underground wells. This water is treated through municipal water supply systems and distributed to homes throughout the county. Outside of the incorporated jurisdictions, many homes utilize their own well water.

There are numerous ponds and reservoirs across Wayne County. While these may provide water supplies for irrigation or firefighting purposes, there are no known occurrences of ponds or reservoirs being utilized as water sources for human consumption.

Climate and Weather

Wayne County, along with the rest of Ohio, is located in a humid continental climate zone characterized by cold winters and hot summers. The average annual temperature is 49.8°F. July is the warmest month with an average high of 83°F; January is the coldest month with an average low temperature of 18°F. Summer temperatures typically fall between 70 and 90 degrees, although temperatures occasionally exceed 90 degrees for short periods of time. Winter temperatures range from 40 °F to below freezing with occasional temperatures below 0°F.

Across Wayne County, the wind comes out of the southwest approximately 80% of the time. The average wind speed is less than 10 mph although winds can range from extremely light to extremely strong. During the spring and summer, thunderstorms can produce strong straightline winds and tornadoes. Winter winds can be more intense, sometimes exceeding 40 mph.

Traffic Patterns

Because Wayne County is mostly rural, it is rarely affected by the same traffic congestion and delays as major metropolitan areas. Peak traffic hours in Wayne County's three cities are light when compared to large cities such as Akron, Cleveland, or Columbus. The highest traffic volume typically occurs Monday through Friday between 3:30pm and 5:30pm, usually with little or no delays. Increased traffic occurs in September when thousands of people attend the Wayne County Fair in Wooster.

SITUATION

- Hazardous materials incidents can happen anywhere and in any venue, including land, highway, water, and air or within industrial, institutional, or residential areas.
- Hazardous materials incidents can involve a single chemical or a combination of chemicals; some of these substances may be known while others are identified only through investigation and/or testing.

- The political jurisdiction in which the incident occurs is initially responsible for directing response activities and notifying other jurisdictions that may be affected.
- The fire department will be the primary point of alert and notification for hazardous materials incidents within the community.
- When an incident is determined to necessitate evacuation of residents, notification will be made as quickly as possible to the community organizations that support evacuation. This quick notification provides these agencies with as much time as possible to respond given that most do not operate 24 hours per day.
- Hazardous materials incidents can cause deaths and property damage, impacting humans, animals, and property in the process.
- Hazardous materials exist in the form of gas, vapor, liquid, powder or solid and can leak, spill, drift, or otherwise move from one area to another if containment efforts are not quickly and effectively initiated.
- Hazardous materials releases can affect large and small areas; the lethal properties of the substance may not relate to the physical quantity of the substance released or the magnitude of the incident.
- Remarkable characteristics of an incident, such as dramatic and unsightly injuries or unusual damage to property may distract responders from discovering a lethal or injurious chemical component of the incident.
- Damage from a hazardous spill can extend into surrounding spaces. The material can be absorbed and carried by water sources, food sources, soil and vegetation, or other permeable surfaces and items.
- Humans can absorb hazardous materials through inhalation, absorption, into the skin, ingestion of contaminated food or fluid, or injection from vectors and direct penetration.
- Responders and caregivers who manage hazardous materials spills and the victims of such are vulnerable to contamination and injury to the same degree as the victims initially affected by the incident.
- Users of hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances (EHS) are required to report the presence of such substances to the LEPC. When an entity maintains less than the reportable amount, however, reporting is not mandatory and is not likely to occur. In these situations, responders may not be aware of the hazardous substances maintained in a facility.

- Hazardous and extremely hazardous substances can pose a threat in any quantity, even if that quantity is below the threshold for reporting to the LEPC.
- Each fire department maintains Hazmat trained personnel to respond to incidents within their jurisdiction. Collectively, they form the Wayne County hazardous materials response team.

ASSUMPTIONS

- No community is immune to hazardous materials incidents. With the large amounts of hazardous chemicals utilized in and transported through Wayne County, accidental releases will occur.
- Based on past history, most spills will be small and are likely to be contained and cleaned up by facility personnel.
- Highways, railways, and other transportation infrastructure are primary locations for hazardous materials incidents to occur.
- Some hazardous materials spills involve multiple substances; the sophistication of response personnel must be commensurate with the complexity of the substances. Technical advisors are frequently necessary.
- Local weather will affect hazardous materials spills. Generally, it can be assumed that the predominate wind direction is from the southwest at 20mph or less. Conditions at any given time, however, can deviate from that average.
- Local businesses that have reportable quantities of hazardous or extremely hazardous substances on site report the presence and quantity of those substances to the Wayne County LEPC and local fire departments in accordance with SARA regulations. The LEPC and local fire departments are aware of this information and incorporate it into their training and response plans.
- Fire departments in Wayne County have trained personnel to the NFPC Hazardous Materials Operations level. Some departments have personnel trained to the Technician level. Both Operations and Technician-trained responders are capable of performing some degree of response in the decontamination and warm zones.
- EMS and law enforcement personnel are generally trained to at least the Hazardous Materials Awareness level.

- Fire department and law enforcement personnel have access to personal protective equipment (PPE) that effectively protects them while operating in the cold zone of a hazardous materials incident.
- Fire departments maintain detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs) and conduct training to prepare and guide responders in their action during the response to a hazardous materials incident.
- Local response agencies will coordinate their internal agency SOPs with this plan to ensure a coordinated response.
- Mutual aid agreements exist between agencies for sharing and supplementing resources to contain and manage hazardous materials incidents; these agreements exist between specialized response teams, cleanup companies, and others charged with handling these incidents.
- If the appropriate resources to contain the incident are not available locally, outside assistance from state, federal, and private agencies may be required to accomplish the task.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) will be implemented immediately at a hazardous materials incident, including the public information function necessary to share information with members of the public who may be affected by the incident.
- When a release occurs, response agencies will secure the scene and alert the public of appropriate protective actions.
- Once made aware of the incident, Wayne County residents and visitors will follow the directions responders provide for their safety and protection.
- Proper execution of this plan and agency SOPs will reduce the potential devastation to life and property during a hazardous materials incident.

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AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

This section addresses the federal, state, and local legal authorities and references that support planning for and responding to hazardous materials incidents and the primary mutual aid agreements that are utilized to procure additional resources when needed to respond to a hazardous materials incident in Wayne County.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

The federal and state laws and regulations related to the emergency response to hazardous materials incidents are described below.

Federal

The legislative acts and laws identified here have been put in place by the federal government and are applicable to the response to hazardous materials incidents:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III Community Right to Know Act, Subtitles A, B, and C.
- Federal Clean Water Act
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- National Contingency Plan (NCP), Required by Section 105 CERCLA
- OSHA's Final Rule 29, CFR Part 1910.120, Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Release
- Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL100-707)

State

The following sections of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) are applicable to hazardous materials planning and response:

- ORC 3750 Emergency Planning
- ORC 3734 Solid and Hazardous Wastes
- ORC 3704 Air Pollution Control
- ORC 6111 Water Pollution Control
- ORC 3716 Labeling of Hazardous Substances
- ORC 921 Pesticides
- ORC 2551 Hazardous Materials Transportation
- ORC 2305.232 Civil immunity for persons assisting in cleanup of hazardous material
- OAC 1301:7-9 Underground Storage Tanks
- Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 42, Power of the Governor to act for the citizens in the event of attack or other disaster

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The federal, state, and local documents and plans related to hazardous materials incidents are described below. These documents provide guidance from all levels of government on emergency and disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Federal

- National Response Framework, 2nd Edition
- National Incident Management System

State

- Ohio Emergency Operations Plan
- Ohio Hazardous Materials Incident Annex
- Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan

Local

- Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan
- Wayne County Hazard Mitigation Plan

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

The LEPC in Wayne County is organized under the name Wayne County Emergency Planning Committee. This group was established under the 1985 voluntary guidelines for government and industry on hazardous materials storage and accidental release, which led to the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

The LEPC's primary role is to develop a local emergency response plan for hazardous materials that are manufactured, stored, or transported in and through Wayne County. This plan is to be updated and exercised on an annual basis. The LEPC is also charged with providing information to the public as requested concerning hazardous materials that are manufactured, stored, or transported through the county and any toxic releases that occur. The committee is also involved in the enforcement of reporting regulations regarding hazardous materials in the county. LEPC Bylaws and membership are discussed in Appendix A.

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

Jurisdictions and emergency service agencies in Wayne County have formal and informal Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA) that outline the procedures and authorities for obtaining additional resources from other jurisdictions, government organizations, and private-sector partners when needed in an emergency or disaster response. Some agencies also have formal contracts with agencies in surrounding counties to provide mutual aid when needed. Although not intended to be an all-inclusive list, this section identifies the primary mutual aid agreements in place to support the response to hazardous materials incident.

County Wide Agreement

The Wayne County Commissioners have entered into an agreement with all political subdivisions in Wayne County to provide emergency management services to such subdivisions for planning, preparedness, and response in the event of any emergency or disaster. The Wayne County EOP includes a full explanation of this agreement.

Fire Service Mutual Aid

Fire departments in Wayne County have mutual aid contracts with one another for countywide mutual aid. The departments whose response areas border the county line have agreements with neighboring fire departments in adjacent counties, including Stark, Medina, Ashland, and Holmes Counties.

If fire departments are in need of resources and support beyond what is available through local mutual aid agreements, assistance can be requested through the Ohio Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. This plan was created and is maintained by the Ohio Fire Chiefs' Association and provides for the systematic mobilization, deployment, organization, and management of fire service resources. Resources can be requested during major fires, disasters, and other emergencies.

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid

The Wayne County Sheriff and Ohio State Highway Patrol have countywide jurisdiction for traffic control. Both agencies can respond to non-traffic incidents anywhere in the county upon request and at the direction of the Sheriff or Post Commander. The City Councils of Wooster, Orrville, and Rittman have adopted resolutions under ORC 737.041 that allow their municipal police departments to respond anywhere in Wayne or the surrounding counties upon request and at the discretion of the Police Chief.

If law enforcement resources are needed beyond what is available locally, resources can be requested through the Ohio Law Enforcement Response Plan (LERP). This plan can be activated when large amounts of law enforcement resources are needed during a terrorist attack, disaster, or emergency.

Hospital Agreements

Wooster Community Hospital and Aultman Orrville Hospital have plans in place to provide mutual aid to one another and to hospitals in the surrounding areas. These two hospital facilities are part of the Northeast Central Ohio Regional Healthcare Coalition (NECO), an organization that facilitates collaboration and coordination between hospitals, healthcare facilities, emergency management, first responders, and public health in the thirteen-county region to support the response to natural and human-caused disasters, including chemical, biological, and pandemic incidents.

Shelter Agreements

ORC 5502.21 (D)(1)(b) and (H)(10) state that Emergency Management includes measures to be taken during a hazard, including the evacuation of personnel to shelter areas and the

development and construction of public shelter facilities and shelter spaces. Sheltering of persons evacuated or displaced by an emergency or disaster is typically coordinated with the American Red Cross (ARC). In Wayne County, the Lake Erie and Heartland Chapter of the American Red Cross would provide this service. The Lake Erie and Heartland Chapter serves Wayne County and six other counties in the region and is part of the larger American Red Cross of Northeast Ohio region. American Red Cross has formal and informal sheltering agreements with facilities in Wayne County that are appropriate to temporarily house displaced persons. Agreements and contact information for these facilities are maintained in ARC's National Shelter System.

Warning Agreements

The Wayne County and Regional Emergency Alert System (EAS) is activated according to procedures contained in Appendix D of this plan by prearranged agreement under the Wayne County EOP.

Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact

Identified in ORC 5502.41, the Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) gives political subdivisions in Ohio guidance and procedures to request and receive support from other political subdivisions in the state during disasters and emergencies.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) provides states with guidance and procedures to request and receive state-to-state assistance during governor-declared states of emergency. The agreement applies to personnel and equipment resources.

REFERENCE LIBRARIES

Reference documents that are maintained at the Wayne County EMA/LEPC office include:

Wayne County EMA/LEPC, 201 West North Street, Wooster

- Technical Guidance for Hazard Analysis US EPA, FEMA, DOT
- Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures EPA, FEMA, DOT
- Firefighters Hazardous Materials Reference Book, Davis/Christianson
- Hazardous Chemicals Desk Reference 2nd Edition, Lewis
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, NRT-1
- Emergency Response Guidebook, DOT
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Management Plan, OEMA
- Community Right to Know Manual, Volume 1 and 2
- Toxics Program Commentary Ohio
- CAMEO Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations, US EPA and NOAA
- Ohio's Hazardous Materials Plan Development and Evaluation Document, SERC
- WISER (Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders) is available for download at: <u>https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/wiser.html</u>

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CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Hazardous materials spills and releases will accidentally occur in any location where those substances are stored, used, or transported. As home to many industries and manufacturers who use chemicals in their manufacturing process, Wayne County is vulnerable to these emergent incidents. With a robust economy and suburban population, Wayne County has sufficient population and commerce to necessitate aggressive management of this risk. Oftentimes when a spill or release occurs, expedient action must be taken to protect lives and property, and to limit the extension of damages quickly. This section of the Hazardous Materials Response Plan establishes a concept of operations for those incidents as a framework for responding and managing incidents involving hazardous substances.

GOVERNING PRINCIPLES

The elected officials in Wayne County have the ultimate responsibility to provide for the protection of persons and property within their respective jurisdictions. Local government departments and officials, through the Wayne County LEPC and the Wayne County EMA, and public and private response agencies are all involved in that process when a release or spill occurs. Planning and training in how to respond to these incidents is critical in coordinating a unified effort in a hazardous materials incident response.

Both state and federal regulations provide a strong framework through which hazardous substance incident response should occur. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) regulations, as well as Superfund and other legislative guidance, make the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) and development of written incident plans mandatory. This guidance should be incorporated into every hazardous substance response, regardless of size or scope of the incident.

Upon notification of a hazardous materials release or spill, the local first responders will be dispatched immediately as the incident is identified and communicated to dispatchers. Police and fire departments are generally the first responding departments. Working with the spiller or facility representatives, they will attempt to contain the release and provide for the protection of those persons and property within the affected areas.

First responders and others ultimately involved in the incident will organize through and follow management by objectives as identified in the ICS. Initial response may use a single command structure, placing the fire department in charge of organizing and implementing the response plan in the early stages of the incident. A unified command may be considered appropriate if objectives are multi-disciplinary in nature or if the authority to manage the objectives makes a unified command the optimal choice.

A written Incident Action Plan (IAP) will be formulated for every hazardous materials incident response, as required by state and federal regulations. This IAP will set forth response

objectives, organization, resources, and actions for each operational period during the response.

Life safety will always be the first operational priority, with incident (spill or release) containment and property preservation, respectively, the second and third priorities. Life safety will always be a higher priority than any other objective unless the only way to protect lives is to contain a spill and enable other actions that allow for life safety measures. In such a case, life safety is actually the first priority, but the strategies and tactics employed to protect lives are based upon the containment of a release in order to evacuate, treat, and protect the lives of those affected by the spill or release.

Additional support will be needed in the event of a larger release and appropriate local, state, federal, and/or private agencies may be called upon to provide assistance. Wayne County EMA may activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or an alternately located EOC. The Ohio EPA and local or state health departments may assist in providing monitoring and assessment of the situation.

A private public partnership is likely to be used in the response to spills and releases as private clean up companies and chemical users and haulers participate in key roles during the incident. Fire departments are generally charged with containment, but the actual clean up and restoration processes are performed by private companies with specific expertise in the specific offending agents, and in disposal of the contaminated material. This partnership may exist throughout the process, beginning at initial command and ending when the costs are tabulated and bills are paid.

Specific concepts of operation include the following points:

- 1. Hazardous material spills and release responses begin with a local reaction, generally a response from the fire and police departments through 911 dispatch communications, and local jurisdictional authority and responsibility are maintained throughout the incident.
- 2. Fire personnel will work to establish a safe scene, to protect the lives of those on the scene, treat victims of exposure or injury, contain the spill or release, decontaminate exposed individuals, and to protect property from exposure if possible. Law enforcement will work to provide scene security, to recognize and investigate any criminal activity, and to assist the fire service with perimeter and crowd control as needed.
- 3. The responding ranking fire officer will immediately take command of the scene. A single command by fire may be most appropriate; a unified command including law enforcement, public health, or industrial responders may be appropriate. The decision to establish a unified command rests with the initial Incident Commander (IC) and should be based upon the responsibilities and authorities associated with the incident objectives and actions.
- 4. Unified Command (UC) may eventually be established if other disciplines and authority is appropriate to the incident. This may include law enforcement, public health, or a variety of other disciplines, expertise, and interests.
- 5. The IC/UC will assign those ICS positions that are appropriate, necessary, and relevant under the ICS standards. These assignments include command staff positions of Safety Officer, Liaison Officer and Public Information Officer as well as general staff including Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance Section Chiefs. All positions not assigned will be assumed by and accountable to the IC.
- 6. Response actions should include, but not be limited to, identification of the spilled or released substance, isolation of the spill location, evacuation or relocation of potential victims, isolation of contaminated victims, decontamination of exposed individuals, and containment of an exposure zone through prevention of incident extension.
- 7. Response may include, in addition to local jurisdictional departments, commercial clean up and containment companies, special response teams, industrial response teams, and state and federal responders and regulators.
- 8. Radio and other communication will be maintained with dispatch centers and between responding parties using normal daily communication methods. Fire and police departments will utilize their normal communication channels and communicate with one another as they do on a typical day.
- 9. Communication will be established between ICP and EOC immediately upon activation of the EOC. The EOC Coordinator and the LEPC Coordinator will communicate directly with the IC as needed, and vice versa.
- 10. Once the local fire department establishes incident command, an Incident Command Post (ICP) will be designated in an area proximal to the spill or release but distant enough to be outside the exposure zone and safe for command officers and staff.
- 11. If Unified Command is established, there will be a single ICP from which all unified command operates.
- 12. A Staging Area will be established in a cold zone for the organization and assignment of incoming resources. A rehabilitation area should be established and supplied to refresh and resupply responding crews and incident personnel.
- 13. News media, local officials, and other unprotected and non-responder personnel should never be allowed to enter a warm or hot zone. A media area should be established that is well within a cold zone, and outside the area where any contaminants are present.

- 14. Decontamination zones will be established for decontamination of potentially contaminated victims and responders. No contaminated victim shall be released or transported from the scene without first decontaminating them.
- 15. A written Incident Action Plan (IAP) will be established in the initial operational period. From that point forward, an IAP will be established for any future operational periods during the current operational period.
 - a. The IAP will document the incident objectives, the scene size up, the operational action plan including strategies and tactics, the resources (human and equipment) employed, the expected outcomes and consequences, and any other relevant details that are important to the response or the incident.
 - b. The IAP will be communicated to the entire response organization through implementation of the Planning P, a process established in ICS for the purpose of developing management by objectives during incidents.
- 16. Safety of responders and all others on the scene shall be a priority at all times. As such, all responders shall be appropriately suited, protected, and trained, and therefore equipped to perform the work tasks associated with a hazardous materials response. Only workers in full protective gear should enter a hot or warm zone, or treat or manage victims who are exposed and not yet decontaminated. Time, distance, and shielding should be fully implemented to protect workers from exposure.
- 17. At no point should safety of personnel and victims be minimized; at any point during the incident where the IC feels that lives of responders are endangered, the scene may be evacuated and response objectives adjusted to provide for the life safety of all parties.
- 18. Concepts to be addressed by the IC through work at the ICP and EOC, as appropriate, include the following:
 - a. Information gathering
 - b. Data analysis
 - c. Resource coordination
 - d. Decision making
 - e. Information dissemination
- 19. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated and operational under the coordination of the EMA Director and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
 - a. If the EOC is on-site, the incident is designated a Level 1 Incident.
 - b. If the EOC is established at an alternate off-site location, the incident is designated a Level 2 incident.
 - c. If the EOC is established at the Wayne County Emergency Operations Center on North West Street in Wooster, the incident is a Level 3 incident.
- 20. Departments and other entities involved in the response may be required to send representatives to the established EOC as part of the response.

- 21. The local law enforcement will immediately establish perimeter control to prevent individuals without appropriate protective gear and training from entering the area; hot, warm, and cold zones can be established and marked to facilitate location of specific actions as the incident response progresses.
- 22. Law enforcement should establish access controls and traffic patterns that isolate the public and non-protected workers from exposure.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

A hazardous chemical spill or release may involve parties from various levels of government. The response may involve a tiered reaction, beginning with local responders and later including individual authorities from both state and federal departments. This may include, but is not limited to, the Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, and the Ohio Fire Marshal. The federal agencies might include the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Centers for Disease Control, United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Bureau of Investigation, or the United States Health and Human Services, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. These agencies may be involved in an incident as support or primary providers.

There should be a strong collaboration between local public and private entities during response. Clean up companies, spillers and haulers, and other responders may be representative of private business and industry. The expertise of these parties may be needed at various points throughout the ICS, including at the ICP, the Operations Sections, the Planning Section, or Logistics. Technical experts may be involved at all levels of planning and action.

All parties responding to an incident fall under the command of the Incident Commander, and all are part of the ICS based response organization. The IC has both authority and responsibility for all parties involved, and holds jurisdiction over the actions of all parties.

PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Hazardous materials spill or release risks, responses, and recovery should be considered throughout the emergency management cycle. Specific actions per phase are listed below but should not be considered all-inclusive.

Mitigation

All commercial operations and others required to report hazardous or extremely
hazardous substances should comply with those Superfund requirements at least
annually. Any changes in substances held or used on premises should be reported
within a reasonable time frame, and local officials should advocate for and enforce the
rules and regulations.

- Hazardous substances, regardless of quantity or location, should be properly contained, controlled, and marked.
- Public awareness campaigns should advocate that households, businesses not covered by the Superfund, and others appropriately and accurately mark and handle all non-commercial hazardous substances.

Preparedness

- First responders should be apprised of all reported hazardous and extremely hazardous substances known to be stored, used, or transported through Wayne County.
- Appropriate and accurate protocols to manage hazardous and extremely hazardous substance spills and releases should be in place for those parties charged with response to these kinds of incidents.
- First responders should be ready to respond to incidents involving known and otherwise anticipated hazardous and extremely hazardous substances through the development and use of pre-planning and training exercises.
- Exercises and drills should be conducted regularly to provide first responders the opportunity to identify competencies, identify shortcomings, and to fill gaps in capabilities.
- Competent and available commercial clean up contractors should be identified and preincident contact made with them to establish a working relationship prior to an actual response incident.
- First responders should identify, obtain, and maintain the supplies and equipment necessary to fulfill their assigned roles in response.
- Public awareness campaigns should educate the public as to the hazards and risks posed by these substances, and should inform them of proper reporting actions for a spill or release.

Response

- All first responder departments should establish and maintain competence in response protocols to appropriately cover the hazards and risks associated with the hazardous substances held publicly and privately in Wayne County.
- All responder departments should properly maintain and replace, as needed, the equipment and supplies necessary for hazardous spill or release response.

- Mutual aid and contract services should be established for any specialized or expanded response assistance that is reasonable anticipated for a hazardous substances incident.
- Procedures to identify, utilize, and evaluate response by a commercial provider should be established and accessible for use during hazardous substance incidents.

Recovery

- A plan to return affected populations to normalcy after an incident should be established quickly and effectively after a spill.
- Spillers should be billed promptly and accurately for response to incidents for which they are financially responsible.
- First responder departments should establish an accurate and thorough cost identification process to effectively capture the comprehensive costs of responding to hazardous substance incidents for the purpose of accurately billing spillers as required by law.
- First responders should have the opportunity to debrief and critique all responses, and to receive support services as necessary as a result of the incident.

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AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The response to a hazardous substance incident is a local response, and remains local throughout the incident. The more serious incidents, characterized by either the degree of environmental or human threat posed by the substance, or by the size of the dispersal zone for the offending agent, remain under local control in almost all cases. State and federal resources may be utilized in research of the spilled chemical, in determining the dispersal characteristics of the spill, or in determining the cause of the incident. Some state or federal agencies may lend resources to the response organization, either in the form of equipment or personnel. Command of the scene typically, even under such conditions, remains with the local first responders.

Wayne County LEPC

The Local Emergency Planning Commission is organized under the 1985 voluntary guidelines for government and industry on hazardous materials storage and accidental release. These guidelines lead to the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The LEPC is charged with setting forth local emergency plans covering hazardous substance releases and spills involving substances that are manufactured, used, stored, or transported throughout the county, to update their plan annually, and to exercise the plan annually. The LEPC is responsible for providing public information as requested concerning those substances or any incidents involving them. They are involved in the enforcement of hazardous materials regulations in Wayne County as well as for proper reporting of substances, incidents, and other issues relevant to the management of risks and vulnerabilities associated with hazardous and extremely hazardous substances.

Wayne County EMA

The Wayne County EMA Director works closely with the LEPC to provide resources for first responders, including equipment, funding, and training. The EMA Director is an integral part of response to any incident through a role as EOC Coordinator, garnering supplies, equipment, and technical expertise as responders need it. The EMA serves to support and facilitate the furtherance of public awareness, public education, industrial disclosure and responsibility for the substances used in the process of manufacturing, and in the operation of response and recovery efforts when incidents occur. The EMA works to find funding for LEPC activities, and to facilitate effective use of those funds.

Elected Officials

It is the role of Wayne County elected officials to advocate proper handling of hazardous materials in business and industry in the county, and to support the jurisdictions in their quest to develop and maintain the skills, knowledge, and equipment to respond effectively to incidents. The support of public officials provides a key to comprehensive community awareness, effective response to incidents, and positive outcomes when responses are necessary.

First Responders

Those who respond directly to hazardous substance incidents in Wayne County provide the most remarkable impact upon readiness and display the most prominent capabilities in managing hazardous substance incidents. Each first response department is charged with establishing and maintaining the knowledge and skill to handle incidents by developing appropriate and effective standard operating procedures, maintaining equipment in working order, and practicing skills to keep response sharp and accurate on a daily basis. Each responder is responsible for his/her own safety during incidents, as well as training and exercise. Each responder is charged with assessing and improving his/her own skills and knowledge to be commensurate with the risks posed in potential responses, related to their own position and role.

INCIDENT RESPONSE

Response to hazardous substance incidents takes cooperation and collaboration of many parties through an organized and effective hierarchy of command. Some incidents may be handled effectively by two or three entities working together and clean up can be simple. Parties from many areas of government and from private industry combine forces to manage the larger and more extensively dangerous incidents that take place, and clean up can be a long and tedious task involving parties from all levels of government and industry. Each incident is managed at the level that provides effective response and recovery, at whatever level of complexity is necessary for that particular incident.

This section defines the various departments and agencies involved in a response, and establishes their assigned and typical roles and responsibilities based upon their capabilities. While unusual circumstances sometimes prevail, most incidents fall within similar parameters that cause a specific and similar set of actions to occur. Those parties and actions are defined in this section.

The players involved with hazardous substance incidents, and planning for such incidents, are listed below. They are divided into five general categories of responders, and specific parties are defined and described in narrative sections following.

- Initial Responders
- Follow up on-site responders
- Off-site support services
- Technical advisors
- Regulators, planners, and trainers

Initial Responders

This group of departments and agencies are directly responsible for an immediate response and reaction to a spill or release of a hazardous substance. This list includes the following:

- Fire Service local jurisdiction having authority and any mutual aid companies
- Law Enforcement local jurisdiction having authority such as police, sheriff, or Ohio State Highway Patrol

- Emergency Medical Services fire department based or other service
- Emergency Management local county EMA
- Wayne County 911
- Fixed Facility where the spill occurred and the substance is used or stored
- Haulers/transporters who were involved in the incident if it is transportation-based

The initial response to a hazardous substance spill or release involves the fire department, law enforcement, emergency medical services, and emergency management. Private parties that are commonly involved can include industrial workers and safety personnel from the facility where the incident occurs and the hauler of the substance if the incident is a vehicle accident or rail spill. Each agency is listed in the tables below with a description of their responsibilities.

FIRE DEPARTMENT (NOT INCLUDING EMS)*				
Fire Chief / Incident	Assumes initial command as the Incident Commander immediately			
Commander	upon dispatch and arrival; commands all staff within the incident			
	response, communicates incident objectives to all others			
	Establishes ICS staff (command and general staff)			
	Establishes ICS locations (staging, ICP, scene perimeter, etc.)			
	Establishes incident objectives and communicates them to others			
	within the response organization			
	Establishes protective actions for public and victims			
Fire Safety Officer	Establishes and enforces safety measures appropriate to the			
	substance			
	Establishes and enforces the use of protective gear (shielding),			
	perimeter establishment and zone establishment (distance), and			
	time.			
Liaison Officer	Coordinates with other on-scene agencies, facilities, and the EOC			
	as to which public protection actions are implemented and how			
Public Information Officer	Coordinates efforts to inform the public about the incident,			
	protective actions, and limitations as well as the substance			
	involved			
Fire Operations Chief	Establishes strategic and tactical objectives for the incident			
	Assigns and oversees workers to complete strategies and tactics by			
	coordinating rescue operations, containment of the substance,			
	treatment of victims, and other missions			
	Coordinates efforts to contain, monitor, and clean up the released			
	substance according to the incident objectives			
Fire Planning Chief	Establishes Planning Section; implements planning process; creates			
	and communicates Incident Action Plan			
Fire Logistics Chief	Establishes support and service units for all operational entities,			
	and insures that operational units are supplied and serviced in a			
	fashion that enables successful mission achievement			
Fire Finance /Admin Unit	Assists in tracking and tabulating costs and claims			

LAW ENFORCEMENT (POLICE, SHERIFF, AND/OR OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL)			
First Responding Officer	Notifies Fire Department if not done		
	Establishes an immediate perimeter and access control; requests		
	additional assistance as needed		
	Serves as part of Unified Command if appropriate		
Law Enforcement	Provides warning and notification to affected parties from a safe		
Operations	venue		
	Supervises and conducts evacuation operations		
	Provides security and access control for Incident Operations		
	Investigates any crime associated with the incident		
	Protects and preserves the crime scene, as appropriate		
	Can provide, sometimes through Ohio State Highway Patrol, air		
	reconnaissance, rotor and fixed wing air support for operations,		
	and other aircraft necessitated by the response needs		
Law Enforcement	Provides situation and resource information to Planning Chief		
Planning	Provides technical advice as needed		
Law Enforcement Logistics Provides security service and support for ICS facilities, i			
	Provides access control and security at shelters		
Law Enforcement Finance	Assists in tracking and tabulating costs and claims		
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES			
Medical Operations	Provides victim care and transport as needed		
	Establishes a triage, treatment, and transport group to facilitate		
	efficient transfer of victims to hospitals		
	Assists with victim decontamination as appropriate		
	Provides information to liaison and PIO as needed		
Medical Planning	Provides situation/resource information to Planning Chief as needed		
	Provides technical advice as needed		
Medical Logistics	Provides a medical unit for responder care		
EMERGENCY MANAGEMEN	П		
Emergency Operations Center	Establishes the EOC and Coordinates EOC efforts		
Incident Command	Provides support/information to IC/UC including facility or hauler		
	information supplied under Right-to-Know and other regulations		
Emergency Management Provides technical support to the Planning Section			
Planning	Participates in development of the IAP		
	Assists with identification and acquisition of resources		
Emergency Management	Assists with support function by locating and mobilizing resources		
Logistics for Logistics			
	Assists with supply function by locating and mobilizing resources		
	for Logistics		
	Works with Logistics officer to order and acquire goods and		
	services through single-point ordering		

Emergency Management	Assists Finance Chief in procurement and documentation functions		
Finance	Assists Finance Chief in documenting response costs and claims		
WAYNE COUNTY 911			
Operations	Receive communications about the incident and forward to the		
	appropriate emergency response agencies		
	Alert agencies identified in standard operating procedures and/or		
	as directed by the IC/UC		
EOC	Provide support personnel for the EOC		
FIXED FACILITY (SPILLER OF	SUBSTANCE USER)		
Incident Command	Provides technical and facility information to IC/UC as appropriate		
Incident Operations	Provides technical and facility information to IC/UC as needed		
	Provides assistance as directed to contain and/or control the		
	release of the offending substance		
	Provides a liaison with substance manufacturer as needed for		
	critical substance information		
Logistics	Supplies support and service as requested and able		
Finance	Provides information to costs and claims as appropriate		
EOC	Provides a liaison officer to EOC as requested		
HAULER (SPILLER, IF A TRA	NSPORTATION INCIDENT)		
Incident Command	Supplies manifest or shipping log to IC/UC or designated party		
Operations	Supplies incident and substance information to Operations		
	through designated channel as needed		
	Supplies proper contact information to Operations as needed for		
	management of the chemical when on-site resources are		
	insufficient		
Finance	Assists with the identification and utilization of clean up		
	contractors and services		

*Additional resources of similar type may be activated through mutual aid agreements such as the Ohio Fire Service Emergency Response Plan and the Ohio Law Enforcement Response Plan.

Follow-up on-site Responders

This group of departments, agencies, and others quickly respond to the scene of an incident to provide special expertise, specific equipment and crews, or other services directly related to containing or cleaning up the spilled or released substances. While they are not the initial responders, they play an important part in the recognition, assessment, and clean-up of a hazardous substance, and contribute important information to other responders about safety, signs and symptoms of exposure, procedures to limit extension of the incident, or other critical information to achieve the objectives set by Incident Command.

- Wayne County Health Department
- Wayne County Engineer / Public Works
- Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)
- US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- Ohio State Fire Marshal, Office of Investigations or Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations
- Ohio Department of Health (ODH)
- US Department of Defense when the incident involves a military installation

WAYNE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT				
Incident Command	Serves to support the IC/UC by coordinating and facilitating			
	communication with the Ohio EPA and Ohio Department of Health			
Operations	Provides information regarding the offending substance with regard			
	to health effects, long-term hazards, short-term effects, and makes			
	recommendations regarding re-entry and public information actions.			
	Works with the cleanup contractor to properly handle and dispose			
	of substance for the purpose of protecting ground water and other			
	water supplies as well as limiting additional risk to the public caused			
	by disposal practices			
	Assists with lab testing and determination of the offending			
	substance as needed			
	Assists with monitoring the water supply and environment for			
	presence of the spilled substance			
	Provides assistance to local responders to properly place and serve			
	people with functional needs, hospitalization or skilled nursing			
	needs, and other life-sustaining necessities.			
	Provides local radiological monitoring as needed			
	Provides health monitoring as needed after an incident			
Planning	Provides technical expertise into the planning of resources,			
	assessment of the situation, and development of objectives for the			
	coming operational periods.			
WAYNE COUNTY ENGINEER / PUBLIC WORKS				
Operations	Provides for road closures and traffic control by marking and			
	barricading sections of roadways determined by the IC/UC.			
	Provides equipment and supplies to assist in cleanup tactics			

OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY		
Operations	Works with the Operations Chief to establish strategies and tactics	
	that will ensure the safety of the water and air supplies as well as to	
	establish proper disposal of the offending substance and	
	contaminated resources.	
	Monitors local air, water, and environmental quality during and after	
	incident through communication with local operational personnel	
	Assists with damage assessment when environmental quality has	
	been compromised	
	Establishes environmental quality standards and measures for post-	
	incident evaluation	
Planning	Works with the Planning Chief to establish proper abatement of	
	water and air pollution in the IAP, therefore protecting the air and	
	water supply	
UNITED STATES ENVIRON	MENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	
THE SALVATION ARMY		
Logistics	Can provide mobile canteen to support on-site workers; requested	
	from Cleveland division office; will take several hours to be on site	
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		
Response	Provide background information on regional healthcare, health	
	services, and healthcare equipment and supplies (medications and	
	antidotes) for victims of the incident	
	Provide public information for community affected by the incident	
	Assist the local responders in the relocation of any evacuated	
	persons with functional needs, skilled nursing or hospitalization	
	needs, or other necessities to preserve life.	
	Assists local public health officials in protection of the food and	
	water supply	
	Works with the local public health officials to restore sanitation to	
	pre-incident condition	
	Inspects local shelters for proper food practices	
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF N	ATURAL RESOURCES	
Response	Provide watercraft and personnel to support law enforcement if	
	necessary	
UNITED STATES DEPARTN	IENT OF DEFENSE (MILITARY LOCATION ONLY)	
Response	Will provide Command if the incident occurs on military installation	
UNITED STATES DEPARTN	IENT OF ENERGY	
Response	Serves as Command if the incident occurs on a DOE facility, and may	
	become involved in commanding a radiological materials incident	
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF A	GRICULTURE	
Response	May respond to a scene that involves livestock, animals or farm	
	products, or that involves perishable food supplies/animal products	

Off-site Support Service Providers

The following agencies or departments provide off-site direct support services at a location outside the spill or release zone. They may provide financial assistance to victims, technical information to responders, or other services to those who are at the core of response efforts. While their efforts are not generally provided at the site of impact, their services are provided in a location associated with the response organization.

- American Red Cross Lake Erie/Heartland Chapter or Red Cross of Northeast Ohio
- The Salvation Army
- Wayne County Health Department
- Wayne/Holmes Mental Health and Recovery Board
- Ohio State Fire Marshal
- Ohio National Guard (ONG)
- Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA)

AMERICAN RED CROSS		
Operations	Leads efforts to provide mass care to non-injured victims and	
	evacuees by opening shelters as requested by EMA or other local	
	government entities	
	Properly registers and accounts for the evacuees who elect to	
	utilize shelter services	
	Provides health services to evacuees in shelters using properly	
	licensed and certified healthcare personnel	
	Arranges for blood supplies for local hospital as needed	
	Provides workers for completion of damage assessment tasks	
THE SALVATION ARMY		
Logistics	Will work with Red Cross to provide communications for out-of-	
area individuals during the incident		
WAYNE COUNTY JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES		
Operations	Provides assistance by providing access to food for evacuees and	
	victims; may take up to 7 days before a food "debit" card might be	
	issued to a person determined as eligible for services	
	Will work to determine if victim is eligible for child welfare / care	
	during and after an incident	
WAYNE/HOLMES MENTAL HEALTH and RECOVERY BOARD		
Operations	Assists Red Cross in the care of victims by providing mental health	
	services in shelters and at the hospital.	
OHIO FIRE MARSHAL		
EOC	Assists with communications between responders	
Operations	Assists with incident documentation and access control in the	
	incident	
OHIO NATIONAL GUARD		
Operations	Can assist with access control at the direction of the Governor of	
	the State of Ohio	

OHIO EMERGENCY MANA	GEMENT AGENCY			
EOC	Provides coordination of all state response efforts during an			
	incident			
Preparedness	Works in conjunction with the Planning Chief and Ohio agencies to			
	identify resources to carry out the objectives of the IAP			
	Participates in county drills and exercises			
	Serves as a resource for counties in the planning of hazardous			
	substance response			
	Establishes and maintains the state's EOC for support of the			
	counties during incidents, and for service as a central point of			
	contact for other state agencies during that time			
Response	Assists with establishment of monitoring target levels, dose			
	assessments, and other technical information			
	Communicates with adjacent and contiguous jurisdictions as			
	determined necessary			
	Establishes and maintains relationships with federal agencies for			
	the purpose of support during incident response			
	Provides radiological monitoring, communications, and information			
	coordination during an incident involving radioactive materials.			
Recovery	Serves as a clearing house for federal funds designated to provide			
	assistance for the incident response and recovery			

Technical Advisors, Resource Providers, and Recovery Assistance

The following agencies or departments provide technical off-site support services in the form of research and information, investigation, and cause-determination or financial support. These providers are listed according to the phase of emergency management where their respective services and support are available and rendered.

- Regional Response Team (RRT)
- FEMA
- United States Department of Transportation
- United States Coast Guard
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- Local elected and appointed officials not included above
- Ohio Department of Transportation

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM			
Recovery	Provides technical assistance to the State of Ohio or the on-scene		
	commander if FEMA is a response partner.		
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MAI	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY		
Preparedness	Provides funding for hazardous materials training for first		
	responders through SARA		
Mitigation	Provides funding for acquisition and relocation for properties		
	destroyed by hazardous substance incidents		
US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
Response	Through the Railroad Safety Board and the National Transportation		
	Safety Board will investigate spills and releases for cause		
	determination.		
	Can provide resources such as equipment and supplies for		
	response to hazardous substance incidents		
US COAST GUARD			
Response	Jurisdiction is limited to navigable waterways (rivers, streams, and		
	lakes); can spend Superfund dollars to assist with cleanup; their		
	role is closely similar to the USEPA role on land-based incidents		
US ENVIRONMENTAL PROT	ECTION AGENCY		
Response and Recovery	Can assist with water, air, soil quality monitoring, site assessment,		
	drum over-packing, and so forth. Can provide on-site technical		
	assistance.		
	Will respond to a scene when requested by a local official such as a		
	fire chief, police chief, city or county official, or state or federal		
	agency with personnel from regional offices		
LOCAL ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS			
Response	Authorize and support responders with proper training,		
	equipment, supplies and command as necessary to achieve the		
	objectives of the incident and as financially able or otherwise		
	capable to do		

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Response	Supplies information, equipment, and area control related to			
	highways, bridges, aviation, and mass transportation facilities.			
	Provides information about impassable and blocked roadways to			
	the site commander			
	Provides aerial transportation for radiological monitoring teams in			
	cases of radiological incidents			
	May provide facilities for use in response operations such as			
	decontamination or logistical needs			
	May provide meteorological information from November through			
	April to planning and IC			
Recovery	Restores state highways to pre-incident condition and/or repairs			
	damages			

Regulators, Trainers, and Planners

These agencies fill a support role in hazardous materials response; they are responsible for establishing and/or enforcing response rules, regulations, and incident follow-up. They work diligently in the preparedness phase of emergency management, facilitating identification of local vulnerability and risk, as well as providing for training and exercise to practice and test response capabilities. They set worker exposure standards and maximum levels of tolerance for hazardous substances, and enforce the regulations that pertain to worker safety. Some are able to levy fines and penalties for non-compliant businesses.

- Wayne County Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC)
- Wayne County Elected Officials
- US Health and Human Services / Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- US Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- National Response Team (NRT)
- Ohio Department of Commerce / State Fire Marshal
- Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)

WAYNE COUNTY LE	PC
Preparedness	Coordinates and develops the Wayne County Hazardous Material
	Response Plan
	Receives and processes hazardous substance information from business
	and industry, and insures that the first responders are prepared to
	manage incidents of such nature
	Develops, maintains, updates, schedules, and conducts exercises using the
	Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan with reference to hazardous
	substance spill and release hazards and vulnerabilities
	Establishes a training plan and implements the plan to achieve hazardous
	substance response competency in Wayne County
Recovery	Receives follow up notifications and descriptions of hazardous substance
	incidents and responses for after-action review/critique

	Compiles after-action reports to be used in training development and		
	capacity building for hazardous substances incident response		
WAYNE COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIALS			
Preparedness	Hold authority and responsibility for overall capabilities and capacity of		
	local responders to manage and effect hazardous materials incident		
	containment and response		
	Participate in LEPC planning and reviews, and by providing funding, as		
	able, to facilitate hazardous response capabilities		
Response	Can declare a local "State of Emergency" to request assistance from the		
	State of Ohio		
US DEPARTMENT O	F HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES/AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCE AND		
DISEASE REGISTRY			
Mitigation	The ATSDR sets standards for parts per million safety levels of hazardous		
	substances in water or for human use.		
US DEPARTMENT O	F LABOR/OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINSITRATION		
Mitigation	Establishes and enforces worker safety standards such as safety practices		
	and exposure levels.		
	Sets forth training standards for workers exposed to or in proximity of		
	hazardous substances		
NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM			
Preparedness	Coordinates federal preparedness efforts and federal actions related to oil		
	discharges and hazardous substance releases. Is responsible for		
	publishing guidance documents for the preparation and implementation		
	of hazardous substance emergency plans.		
OHIO DEPARTMENT	F OF COMMERCE/OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL		
Preparedness	Provides training and curriculum materials to first response educators for		
	the preparation of hazardous materials response capabilities through the		
	Ohio Fire Academy		
Mitigation	Provides regulation of underground storage tanks and oversees the		
	cleanup of leaks and spills related to these facilities through the Bureau of		
	Underground Storage Tanks Regulations (BUSTR)		
PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO			
Preparedness	Provides hazardous materials response training and participates in drills		
	and exercises		
Response	Investigates hazardous materials transportation incidents involving		
	commercial haulers; enforces state and federal commercial hauler		
	regulations		
	Provides information to scene commanders reference regulations and		
	enforcement of regulations after transportation incidents		
	Can serve as a liaison with US DOT in cases of extreme incidents where		
	the Ohio EOC is opened, and serves to coordinate state-supplied		
	resources into an incident area		
	Can provide hazardous materials specialists to scene in extreme incidents		

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

In even the most extensive incident, not all the players listed in the sections above will respond. Each incident response should be unique to the needs of that particular incident, bringing out those entities that have a part in mitigating and responding to the needs of the time.

Hazardous substance incidents begin with local response and local authority, and generally remain so throughout the life cycle of the incident. While the response organization may include entities from village, city, township, and county jurisdictions, others from the state and federal resources may become involved. The ultimate responsibility to protect the public, and to ensure the restoration of resources, however, remains with the local jurisdictions. Command and control of an incident generally, excepting special circumstances, remains local. Defense and energy sites may transfer command to a federal party, and crime scenes may take on truly unique command structures, but other cases where state or federal assumption of command takes place are rare.

State and federal resources are sent in support of local efforts to enhance the on-site expertise, to support local equipment needs, or to supply resources when local supplies are expended. These resources are often able to provide training at a level of performance that is not possible locally, due to lack of equipment, supplies, or institutional ability to provide that level of training. Federal and state training sites are able to fill gaps in local capacity building efforts.

Business and industry play a critical role in this kind of response. The companies that clean up the spills and ones who respond to handle extremely dangerous chemicals and chemical combinations are often privately owned. This serves the community well insofar as liability, expertise, and equipment. An incident will find private partners working beside public entities seamlessly, all achieving a common goal to contain an accidental spill and restore property to normal use.

The partnership between all levels of government, and well as that between public and private partners is critical to the effective management of hazardous substance incidents.

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DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Hazardous substance incidents can pose a variety of challenges for responders, making it difficult to achieve incident objectives, establish and maintain a safe environment for everyone involved, and at the same time manage the wide variety of resources necessary to contain the incident. Therefore, the Incident Command System (ICS) is always utilized to establish and maintain clear and achievable incident objectives through a response that is duly supervised and effectively organized. Maintenance of a span of control that facilitates safe operations and unity of command enables all forces to work toward jointly shared objectives in a safe and efficient way.

The ICS allows for expansion of the response organization to meet the needs of the incident. Under Ohio response regulations, the local fire department holds jurisdiction over hazardous materials incidents with just a few exceptions (DOD and DOE facilities). Therefore, the first responding fire department will establish and utilize ICS to organize the entire response organization. A unified command may eventually be developed if appropriate. All operations serving the incident are responsible to, and supervised through, the Incident Commander.

The following sections describe how Wayne County first responders will organize resources and establish command and control of a hazardous substance incident using the resources available to them to achieve incident objectives. *Please note that the descriptions and responsibilities listed in this section are general and are not to be viewed as an exclusive or necessarily complete list of duties. This section provides general guidance for direction and control with reference to those details.*

NOTIFICATION AND MOBILIZATION

When a hazardous substance spill or release is discovered, reporting should occur by a call to the Wayne County 911 dispatch center. The dispatch center will then notify the appropriate fire department and law enforcement agency, using standard operating procedures for an emergency call as their procedural guidance. All responding departments should respond to the call according to their standard operating procedures based upon information provided by the Wayne County 911 dispatcher.

Standard operating procedures will always require responding units to be appropriately and fully geared in personal protective wear that is appropriate and reasonable for the potential incident. This includes not only protective suits but also respiratory protection and devices.

ON-SCENE OPERATIONS

Upon arrival, the first arriving fire officer will take command of the scene, immediately communicating the command unit to Wayne County 911. This officer will complete a scene size-up according to department standard operating procedures. Scene size up involves rapid recognition of the visual and sensory indicators of the incident and processing of that

information into an immediate action plan to save lives, contain the incident, and conserve property.

The Incident Commander will be responsible for all ICS positions unfilled, and will set the incident objectives, will delegate supervisory authority according to ICS principles, and will remain in command until such time that a more experienced or higher ranking fire officer arrives and assumes command. Any change in command will be communicated formally to Wayne County 911 dispatch as well as all other responder units on the scene.

The Incident Commander will direct and command other operational units on scene, and as other responders arrive, will organize them according to the principles and practices of the Incident Command System as described in the National Response Framework and NIMS. Details consistent with NIMS follow to guide the development of the ICS complaint structure.

INCIDENT COMMAND

The tone and nature of an officer's initial response to a hazardous substance release or spill can establish a scene culture for the remainder of the incident, and therefore that officer should establish and maintain a high level of situational awareness throughout the incident. The initial Incident Commander may use the "**SIN**" acronym to guide his/her thought process at the onset of the response:

- Safety to ensure safety, stay upwind, uphill, and outside the problem zone; understand the nature of the problem; and identify the released substance as quickly as possible
- **Isolate** Separate people from the problem; establish a command post outside the danger zone; establish control zones; determine response objectives; formulate a plan; assign tasks
- **Notify** Determine who needs to be notified about what and do it, including responders, regulators, special authorities, and/or local officials; if protective actions are issued, they must be communicated immediately.

A hazardous substance release or spill incident may be commanded through either a single or unified command, and that decision should be made based upon the statutory authority and responsibility of the initial responding departments and disciplines.

Single Command

A single command is most appropriate when the response is a rapidly developing situation that requires fast decision making, quick resource deployment, and fits generally within the authority and responsibility of a single department, usually a fire department. Single command will place all resources within the direction of the commanding officer, delegated through the assignments of the ICS structure.

Unified Command

A unified command can be implemented when the response structure is multi-disciplinary or multi-jurisdictional in nature. This combination allows for the concerns and priorities of each entity to be considered as the incident action plan develops and objectives are prioritized. This is frequently used when both fire service and law enforcement share authority and responsibility for the incident but can also be used when the incident spans two or more jurisdictions.

COMMAND STAFF

The Incident Commander (IC) should assign positions within Command Staff to appropriately handle specific tasks, as described below. These officers work directly under the supervision of the IC and are responsible for complying with the direct orders of the IC. If the IC does not assign these positions, the IC is responsible for completing the actions of those officers. The actions must take place whether or not the positions are filled.

Public Information Officer

This officer is responsible for releasing information to the public and/or affected populations about the incident, either through the local mass media, social media, or other means. This officer will manage and support the release of information to press representatives, senior officials, and others with an interest in the operational objectives and the incident.

Liaison Officer

This officer is responsible for establishing communication with other cooperating and assisting agencies and departments whose services will be necessary in the conduct of the operation.

Safety Officer

This officer is responsible for development of the site safety plan; for ensuring that operations conducted are done so in a safe manner and according to department operational guidelines; for insuring that all responders and others are properly geared and protected appropriate to their assignments; and to advocate for the highest level of safety on the scene and within the incident operations as is possible.

Technical Advisors

In a highly complex incident where specialty knowledge is needed to develop the incident objectives, the IC can place technical advisors within IC, serving as advice-givers and technical resources. In a hazardous substance incident, this could include those with highly developed knowledge of the hazardous substance, the containers or process providing the context of the substance, or a high level of facility or vehicle knowledge. Others may be appropriate based upon the incident.

GENERAL STAFF

The Operations Section is charged with carrying out the Incident Action Plan through the development of strategies and tactics that accomplish the incident objectives set by the IC.

Objectives are set by the IC and determine what exactly should be accomplished. Strategies are general methods of accomplishing an objective; tactics are specific methods of accomplishing a strategy. All objectives, strategies and tactics should be expressed in SMART fashion. This means that they should be **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**ction-oriented, **R**ealistic, and **T**ime-sensitive. (*Example: All residents living between 300 – 600 W. Market St. will be evacuated from their homes by 1800 hours today using row boats and a strike team of one EMT and two water rescuers.*)

Operations may be divided into Groups (functional) and Divisions (geographic). If there are more than seven groups or divisions, or if the strategies and tactics to be developed are best accomplished by unlike units (such as fire suppression, chemical containment, evacuation and mass care), these functions can be broken into Branches, further broken into Groups and Divisions. Task forces (unlike units) or strike teams (like units) are developed under branches, groups, and divisions and are responsible to Group Leaders, Division Leaders, and/or Branch Directors. A span of control between three and five units is most desirable, but the absolute range is one to seven.

Unit Name	Definition	Leadership Position
Group	Subdivision of Operations based	Group Supervisor
	on function	
Division	Subdivision of Operations based	Division Supervisor
	on geographic location	
Branch	Subdivision of Operations	Branch Director
Task Force	Comprised of unlike units	Unit Leader
Strike Team	Comprised of like units	Unit Leader

Significant freedom exists in how to organize a response to a hazardous substance incident. When the incident involves a large number of victims, there may be a Medical Branch in addition to a Hazardous Materials Containment Branch. There can be an Evacuation Branch, a Mass Care Branch, or branches for suppression, rescue, or other functions. The IC should have adequate knowledge and skill in implementation of ICS to determine the most functional and effective method of organization.

PLANNING

Under state and federal law, a hazardous materials incident requires the development and use of a written Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IC sets the incident objectives, and the Planning Chief (PC) then develops the IAP for the upcoming operational period.

The Planning Section should be staffed with numerous units to assist the PC. The Situation Unit develops and maintains a constant situational status for the incident, including current status, developing conditions and circumstances, and potential consequences and outcomes of both the situation and the tactics used to counter the situation. A Resource Unit establishes and maintains a current and upcoming account of the resources, personnel and equipment included, potentially in use by and needed for the incident response. A Documentation Unit is responsible for completion of the ICS forms that compile the IAP. Technical Advisors provide information about the substance involved, the facility affected, the weather, or other technical components of the incident. A Demobilization Unit is responsible for planning the orderly demobilization and deactivation of specific units within the response organization.

Incident Action Plan

In the process of developing the Incident Action Plan (IAP), section units should utilize ICS forms 215 (operational planning worksheet) and 215-A (safety worksheet). The completed IAP should include, at a minimum, the following ICS forms and documents:

- Cover sheet
- 201 Incident Briefing
- 202 Incident Objectives
- 203 Organization Assignment List
- 204 Branch/Division/Group Assignment Lists
- 205 Communications plan
- 206 Incident Medical Plan



*Image from FEMA ICS-300, Unit 5 – The Planning Process

The Planning P

The process of developing the IAP should occur during each operational period to establish a plan of action for the upcoming operational period. The process of establishing incident objectives, considering the tactics that will achieve those objectives and strategies, negotiating between operational units to prioritize and assign resources, and to communicate the ultimately accepted IAP is referred to as "The Planning P". This process begins with the initial response (leg of the P), and moves into the IC/UC Objectives Meeting where incident objectives are set; the Tactics Meeting where the methods by which those objectives will be achieved are established; the Planning Meeting where specific consideration and communication is completed to convey the implementation of the IAP; and then the Operational Briefing where the oncoming units are oriented to the plan of action for the new operational period. This cycle continues by repeating the IC/UC Objectives Meeting and moving through the Tactics, Planning, and Operational Briefings as the operational period progresses.



*Image from FEMA ICS-300, Unit 5 – The Planning Process

When a highly reactive or dangerous operation is implemented, such as a structural collapse, a deactivation of a bomb, or another operation that moves action-by-action in a methodical and systematic fashion based upon a high level of expertise, and very dependent upon the outcome at each step in the process, Branch Tactical Planning and Advance Planning may need to be employed. Branch tactical planning allows the very specific actions to be taken to occur not in the Planning Section, but at the Branch level where the work is being done. This enables units to constantly assess progress and to gauge next actions upon the outcomes of the immediate past actions. During this type of operation, technical experts may be present and working at the operational level of the ICS structure.

Advance Planning allows for resources to be established far in advance of actions, perhaps due to specialization or level of accessibility of the resource. This can cause planning efforts to extend as long as 72 hours into future operations. Both branch tactical planning and advance planning are adaptations of the Planning P to accommodate special circumstances, and are especially helpful and necessary during some incidents of a hazardous substance in nature.

LOGISTICS

The Logistics Section is to be established to support and service the other units of the ICS organization. The Logistics Section Chief will work to provide support for workers, such as food resting quarters, sanitation, and first aid. The service unit of Logistics will fix vehicles, equipment and other items that need maintenance during the incident. This section works to serve those working within the ICS organization.

FINANCE

The Finance, or Administrative, Section tabulates costs and claims associated with the incident response. This section is responsible for checking in and checking out of personnel, accountability and procurement of supplies and equipment, and any medical or damage claims associated with the response.

SPECIAL GROUPS

Technical Advisors may be necessary in any part of the ICS structure. Most commonly, they are placed in one of three assignments: first in the ICP to advise the IC of technical issues and concerns; second in Operations to be directly involved with complex and delicate operations; and third in the Planning Section to affect appropriate and accurate IAP components. These experts can include persons with a high level of knowledge of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) devices; facility experts who are well versed in the characteristics and components of a structure and that information is relevant to operations, treatment, or outcomes of an involved substance, and meteorological experts who are able to determine weather conditions or environmental conditions relevant to a release or spill.

Special Operations experts may assist with the development of strategies and tactics to achieve objectives. These experts often include individuals with specialization in structural collapse from explosive devices or other causes; high angle rescue experts who specialize in removing victims from extreme conditions and circumstances; investigators and crime scene experts who are able to mitigate a situation without compromising evidence and scene conditions; mass casualty and mass fatality experts who are able to rescue or manage large numbers of victims who are either injured or killed. These individuals often work at a location separate from other operations, whereby they can execute strategies and tactics in a more controlled and contained fashion. At other times, they work within a cordoned off area where others are not asked to risk the dangerous conditions present while they work.

Policy Group

When multiple jurisdictions are combined into an Area Command, a Policy Group is established to adopt and enact the legislation necessary to work under law and guidance in what substantially constitutes a "new" jurisdiction. This Policy Group is officially delegated the authority to act on behalf of a former responsible party, such as a county or city when a response becomes multiple counties or cities strong. If three counties were to combine into an Area Command, those three counties would all be represented in the Policy Group, likely by one commissioner instead of three. That Policy Group then acts as the approving entity for purchases, responses, and directives. This Policy Group should be created any time the Unified Command turns to an Area Command that acts as a regional response organization.

Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC)

This work between and among various organizations is a system, not a location or a group of people. This MAC refers to the seamless cooperation between jurisdictions, disciplines, and support services during an incident and during planning. Multi-organization coordination is a culture, and exists well beyond and above a specific incident response. This is developed and practiced through whole community planning efforts that engage a wide array of community partners in the planning, exercise, and evaluation of hazardous substance response, as well as all other emergency management activities.

FACILITIES

Various facilities are necessary as part of the command and control function of a response. Those facilities, at a minimum, include the following locations.

Incident Command Post

This location is where the IC/UC is housed during the entire incident response. This location is uphill and upwind of the incident and is well outside the hot and warm zones of a spill or release. The IC/UC stays at this post, visualizing the general scene and organization, but remains accessible and identifiable for those other parties who need to contact him/her.

Staging is located within the Operations Section, and is the location to which incoming resources report. This can be in proximity to a rehab and rest area for immediately out coming

resources that will shortly be redeployed into the work zones. Staging is outside the warm and hot zones, and uphill and upwind of the offending agent.

Department bases and operation camps are locations at which incoming and outgoing resources are located. These resources are unassigned and not ready to be deployed, but are at rest or recuperation, readying to return to their bases or to be released from duty.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Emergency Operations Center is the hub of support activity for the entire geographic area. The EOC is generally located on the basement level of the Wayne County Justice Center, and is a behind the scenes hub of activity to support and assist the operation. This is where calls for additional resources are made, and where negotiations for procurement are completed. This is where the media reports to discover the incident specifics, and where the Liaison Officer works to garner the cooperation of social agencies, government partners, and private businesses. The EOC is the off-site center of activity to obtain the resources, expertise, and anything else the IC/UC needs.

TRANSFER OF COMMAND

At the end of each operational period, the individuals assigned to IC/UC leave, and new staff reports to the ICP. At times, such as during the Planning P, the IC is required to complete an activity that takes him/her away from the ICP. Any time the IC/UC leaves the ICP, a formal transfer of command must take place. Through formal communication, workers and Wayne County 911 must be notified that a unit is leaving the ICP and another is taking their place. When that unit returns, the same kind of formal communication must signify the return. This formal communication of a transfer of command ensures that all responding parties will know who is in command and when that changes.

When a new commander takes over, that transfer should be preceded by a command briefing that conveys all relevant and critical information from the out-going commander to the incoming commander. This briefing should be done formally and documented as well as communicated to Wayne County 911 or the appropriate dispatch center.

DEMOBILIZATION

In order to establish and maintain an efficient organization, demobilization of resources should be under constant consideration. The ICS organization is flexible and scalable, and can quickly decrease in size to accommodate a lesser need for resources. The IC/UC and the Operations Chief should constantly be aware of the need to right-size the structure, and should consider dismissal of any resources that are unnecessary or unassigned unless there is a specific and reasonable need to maintain the readiness of that resource.

Demobilization should be formal process. The IAP should include a Demobilization Plan that sets forth the completion of objectives and therefore the reasonable release of resources.

When resources are released, they should be restored to pre-deployment status, either repaired and refurbished if equipment, or rested and recuperated if personnel. All resources should be formally checked out, condition noted, and dispersal documented.

SUMMARY

The response to a hazardous substance spill or release must be an organized and documented effort. Federal and state law mandate that response agencies follow the standards and principles set by the Incident Command System in the National Incident Management System. This is one way that competency and comprehensive management by objectives can be implemented. This helps ensure that all considerations will be covered, and the responses will be effective, safe, and efficient. The overarching goals of life safety, incident containment, and property conservation will be a constant over-riding consideration as effective response efforts keep the community safe during and after hazardous substance incidents.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Resource management is a critical component of any incident. Regardless of the size, scope, or severity of a hazardous substances incident, the prioritization of objectives drives the assignment of resources to specific operational units. The eventual consequences of the strategies and tactics is largely dependent upon the effectiveness of the resource allocations, putting the right piece of equipment in the right hands at the right time. Without a concentrated effort to manage these resources, the outcomes of an incident are like playing a game of chance, arriving at positive and negative outcomes by route of luck.

Resources needed in hazardous substance incidents include personnel, equipment, and supplies. Some are specific to an incident, paired with an offending agent to result in calculated and expected outcomes. Some are more general, putting personnel at a specific location for an assigned purpose. Resource management must be well planned and expertly executed.

PERSONNEL

An array of specially trained and skilled workers is necessary to effect response to a hazardous substance spill or release. Each worker must be trained and proficient in performance of his/her assigned task, and must be able to function at acceptable levels under sometimes difficult and confining conditions. Workers must be proficient in the execution of standard operating procedures, able to cooperatively and effectively perform critical tasks without the advantage of full sensory reception or communication between workers.

At the same time, each must be able to think critically to adapt and overcome unanticipated conditions, outcomes, and circumstances during a response. This requires workers to be trained and certified at pre-described levels as described in the table below.

Worker Job Title	Training Required	Certification minimum	
Firefighter – Ohio Volunteer	Volunteer Firefighter 36 hour	Awareness certificate	
Firefighter Level I	NFPA 1002 Level I Firefighter	Operations certificate	
Firefighter Level II	NFPA 1002 Level II Firefighter	Operations certificate	
Hazardous Materials Team	Firefighter certification	Technician, Specialist, or	
Type 1, 2, or 3 (Ohio)	Special HM certification	On-Site Commander Certificate	
Emergency Medical Services	Basic EMT	Awareness certificate	
	Advanced EMT	Awareness certificate	
	Paramedic	Operations certificate	
Ohio Peace Officer	Hazardous Materials Awareness	Awareness certificate	
Dispatchers	None required	None required	
Health Care workers	Hospital Decontamination	Decontamination training	
	Team member	determined by facility	
Recovery Contractors	Private business – OSHA	Hazwoper certification	
	regulated	OSHA certification	

Training Descriptions

Hazardous materials training levels are described in NFPA 472, which sets the competencies for hazardous materials response training for first responders. Specific DOT regulations and OSHA regulations set forth standards to be met in business and industry. Regulations are issued and enforced by governmental bodies; standards for training and performance are created by non-governmental bodies and are the summation of industrial opinion regarding competency levels of performance.

The levels of hazardous materials response training are summarized in the following chart.

Training	Competency	Reference
Hazardous Materials Awareness	Recognition and call for help	NFPA 472
Hazardous Materials Operations	Implement protective actions	NFPA 472
Hazardous Materials Technician	Implements risk-based action	NFPA 472
Hazardous Materials Specialist	Implements risk-based action	OSHA HAZWOPER
Hazardous Materials On-Site Commander	Commands a response	NFPA 472
Hazwoper Industrial Responder	Full response	CFR Title 40

Hazardous materials awareness, operations, and technician training is offered by a variety of providers. Chartered fire education programs, accredited EMS programs, and the Ohio Fire Academy are typical providers of the training. Some Basic Peace Officer training programs provide their own awareness level training. Other providers such as colleges, technical schools, vocational schools, and universities offer an array of hazardous materials training. OSHA certified providers, sometimes based in university sponsored industrial safety and occupational health programs provide the courses under OSHA certification. Hospitals are allowed to develop and deliver their own training for the facility's decontamination team, but other training is not required.

Hazardous materials curriculum is defined by several entities. The National Fire Protection Agency, NFPA, defines levels of training in NFPA standard 472, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents. In NFPA 473, Standards for Competencies for EMS personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, the training standards for emergency medical workers are defined. In OSHA 1910.120 the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response standards are defined for private industry and businesses where hazardous materials are present. Other basic curriculum definitions for healthcare and emergency workers link requirements to the above defined curriculum standards and are administered and enforced by discipline.

Common hazardous materials safety training providers in Wayne County would include the Ohio Fire Academy, Wayne County Regional Training Facility (Charter #407), and the Wayne County Schools Career Center (Charter #132).

Workers on the scene of hazardous substance incidents should always work in teams of two for personal safety. There should be available adequate back-up personnel on site in case a team becomes injured, ill, or entrapped. The minimum number of workers should be assigned a task to limit the risk of injury but should never be less than two. Safety must be the paramount objective in all incident responses.

Fitness and Capability

Workers who respond to hazardous substance incidents must be physically and mentally able to withstand the pressures of the job. The physiological and psychological stress of these incidents requires that they be able to withstand extremely high and low environmental temperatures, encounter life threatening situations, or must work under extreme conditions. Every employer should provide a comprehensive health and wellness program that includes annual medical surveillance by a physician. This surveillance may include examination of routine tasks such as wearing PPE, conducting a health questionnaire; taking of medical specimens and other testing that measures baseline values and respiratory function.

Medical monitoring may be provided on the scene when responders experience adverse effects of exposure to heat, cold, stress, or hazardous materials. This monitoring can facilitate rapid recognition and treatment of adverse effects and may help maintain a healthy team of responders.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Information in this section is taken in substance from Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations, Schnepp, R. (2010), Jones & Bartlett Publishers in conjunction with the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the National Fire Protection Association.

Responders cannot manage hazardous substance incidents without the proper protective gear and equipment. All workers must don the protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks. For emergency incidents, all workers must have appropriate gear fitting the applicable descriptions below, and the gear must meet current standards, be in good repair, and be of reasonable size to fit the person it protects.

Protective Gear

The following items should be available to workers for their protection based upon each individual's job assignment.

Structural Firefighting Gear

Structural firefighting gear is not considered protective gear from the perspective of hazardous materials exposure. This gear, however, may be entirely appropriate and effective for performance of some support activities where there is low toxicity and high flammability potential. It should include a helmet, bunker coat, bunker pants, boots, gloves, a hood, SCBA, and a personal alert system (PASS) device.

Level A Suits

This fully encapsulating garment should be provided to every worker who enters an environment where the exposure levels are above the IDHL values for skin absorption. This gear is defined by the current NFPA 1991 Standard on Vapor Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies. This includes an SCBA or Supplied Air respirator; a fully encapsulating vapor protective chemical resistant suit; inner and outer chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant safety boots or shoes with steel shank and toes; two-way radio at a minimum. This suit may also include coveralls, a cooling vest, long cotton underwear, a hard hat, and disposable gloves and boot covers.

Level B Suits

This ensemble consists of chemical protective clothing, boots, gloves, and an SCBA. It should be used when respiratory protection is needed but protection of the skin is less necessary. The key piece of gear is the SCBA. This ensemble, in addition to the SCBA, includes chemical resistant clothing, inner and outer chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant safety boots or shoes, and a two-way radio. It may also include a cooling vest, coveralls, disposable gloves and boot covers, a face shield, long cotton underwear, and a hard hat.

Level C Suits

This ensemble includes standard work clothing plus a few protective items. These items include an air purifying respirator (APR) or a Powered Air-purifying respirator (PAPR). A hard hat is also required. These items must meet the standard set in NFPA 1992, Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies. It is suggested that this ensemble also include chemical resistant clothing, inner and outer chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant safety boots or shoes, and a two-way radio. It is strongly suggested that this also include coveralls, disposable gloves and boot covers, a face shield, an escape mask, long cotton underwear, and a hard hat.

Level D Ensemble

This is the lowest level of protection and includes coveralls, work shoes, hardhat, gloves, and standard work clothing. This should only be used when no hazard is known and work functions preclude any major or minor risk factors like inhalation risk or potential contact with substances.

EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL SUPPLIES

Supplies

Responding departments need an array of supplies to use in the control of a hazardous substance spill or release. Tactics may include absorption, adsorption, diking, damming, dilution, and diversion. For these tactics, the items needed include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following items:

- Absorbents and absorbent pads
- Adsorbents and adsorbent pads

- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipe
- Hard suction hose
- Sand, dirt, loose absorbents, or concrete to use as a diking material
- Plastic tarps (for use only when plastic is compatible with the offending agent)
- Aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF)
- Alcohol resistant concentrates
- Fluoroprotein foam
- Protein foam
- High-expansion foam
- Fire hose and a variety of nozzles
- Access to a variety of backboards, scoop stretchers, and rescue devices for EMS and rescue use
- Decontamination tent or other portable decontamination area dividers
- Detection devices might include a photoionization detector, combustible gas indicator, flame ionization detector, gas chromatography equipment, oxygen monitoring devices, carbon monoxide detectors, hydrogen sulfide monitor, multi-gas meter, colorimetric tube, pH paper, and chemical test strips. Responders should be trained and practiced on the use and data interpretation of these devices.
- Additional monitoring devices may include radiation detection devices and personal dosimeters. Responders should be trained and practiced on the use and interpretation of readings from these devices.

Heavy Equipment

It is not feasible for fire departments to purchase heavy equipment to use for a hazardous substance spill once in a while. However, when heavy construction equipment is needed, a preincident identification and agreement for use is necessary to diminish the time needed to locate and acquire the necessary items. Fire departments and emergency managers should seek out pre-incident access to backhoes, front end loaders, dirt movers and other heavy equipment. A list of potentially available heavy equipment should be maintained by the LEPC and EMA offices for use when necessary.

FACILITIES

Any hazardous substance incident may result in the control of people and populations through protective actions. Sheltering-in-place and evacuation are both actions that remove people from the danger zone by requiring them to remain in their homes or to re-locate to specific facilities.

Shelter-in-place is an order that requires people to stay where they are at a given moment, and to not enter the environment to move to another location. If severe atmospheric contamination is present, people may be asked to tape off openings to prevent the influx of outside gasses into their homes and other buildings. This is a matter of personal and business

preparedness, and the only way for this to work is for everyone to have, on hand, the taping and sheeting needed to accomplish this task. Fortunately, this is rarely necessary.

When an evacuation is ordered, evacuees need a place to gather. Reception Centers are utilized for the temporary collection of populations, to account for residents and others during a short-term situation. This Reception Center may also collect transient populations such as travelers and others passing through the area at the time of an incident. This facility needs to provide short-term shelter and respite care as the duration and severity of a situation is assessed.

When longer term services are needed, the EMA may coordinate with the American Red Cross to establish shelters in the community. The EMA can also establish partner shelter facilities with American Red Cross, can sign a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with ARC that they will provide shelters, or can establish its own shelters by agreements between the county and the facility; or any combination thereof.

Regardless of the manner in which shelters are identified, the system that provides for shelters must consist of the following minimal components:

- Shelter facilities with ADA compliant access sufficient to house at least 10% of the population in a domiciliary fashion for more than 24 hours with sufficient parking for the potential residents, proper sanitation, and the ability to serve food to the evacuees.
- Ideally the shelter will be generator powered and have showers available for evacuees. It preferably will have a separate area for health services, for an infirmary type section, to treat those who are ill or injured. Lastly, it will have a registration area at which registration staff can properly account for those present at the shelter and provide tracking information for responders involved in the evacuation.
- A location for family pets is needed that is separate from the shelter. ARC shelters do not allow family pets to occupy shelter space due to health and sanitation requirements; therefore, a location close to but separate from the shelter should be established for the occupancy of small family pets.
- Shelter systems should include identification and training of staff to properly manage the shelter operation, to register and account for occupants of the shelter, to feed and care for the occupants of the shelter, and to maintain and service the facility as needed while in use as a shelter. The ARC provides a system, and other independent systems are an alternative if needed. The EMA is ultimately responsible for this sheltering service.

Acute Care Centers

In the event of evacuation of a nursing home, assisted living complex, or hospital, there should be a marked facility to receive those occupants. This is generally accomplished through inter-
agency agreements between facility operators in the general area. However, a school or other institution may be identified as a special functional needs shelter for those who require additional care in the case of extreme numbers of ill or injured parties due to the incident.

The Wayne County Health Department and Wooster Community Hospital/Altman Orrville Hospital should work with the EMA to make arrangements to manage these special populations under evacuation circumstances. The hospitals are responsible for evacuation procedures and outcomes for their respective facilities, and nursing homes/skilled nursing homes are responsible in a like fashion.

Extra care should be taken to ensure that facilities are properly operated under licensure and certification of such facilities, and that unauthorized and unapproved care centers do not end up a liability and be forced to close once care has begun.

AGREEMENTS

While specific needs for hazardous substance response cannot be defined prior to the incident, some agreements and understandings before-the-fact can help lessen the waiting time for services to begin and facilitate less negative effects on the community in general due to the incident. The less time it takes to make victims and evacuated parties comfortable, and to help them return to pre-incident status, the less far-reaching damages will occur and the fewer long-term effects will remain. By establishing agreements and understandings ahead of time, the response can move forward faster and more effectively. Agreements that should be in place prior to any incident include the following documents.

Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA)

These agreements are generally between political jurisdictions and intend to provide back-up and additional services for one another during emergencies. Fire, law enforcement, and EMS departments sign agreements with one another that identify situations where one jurisdiction will respond to incidents in another jurisdiction because that entity's forces are already engaged in a call, more resources are needed, or the jurisdiction's responders are incapacitated by the incident. These agreements include the Ohio Fire Service Emergency Response Plan and the Ohio Law Enforcement Response Plan. EMS agencies, when not affiliated with the fire department, should and may sign mutual aid agreements with other EMS providers.

Mutual aid agreements are signed by entities that can basically provide like services for one another, and are both capable of delivering help to the other.

Contracts for Service

A contract for service is established when one entity needs a service or piece of equipment from another entity, and it is not a mutually available item. Contracts for service are signed to provide hazardous substance clean up services, disposal of contaminants and contaminated product or resources, and remediation of property; for pieces of heavy equipment or large supply items; and for services of highly trained and exceptionally qualified personnel to name just a few. In this agreement, the terms and conditions of use, including price, may be covered or may not be covered. Parameters of notification and delivery, availability, conditions of use, and stipulations for repair and replacement if damaged or destroyed can be established.

Counties may have pre-use agreements of varying types with varying degrees of detail in them. Some may be formal written agreements, and others may be a simple handshake. They may be as simple as just knowing where to obtain a certain piece of equipment and the equipment owner understanding the need is emergent and unanticipated or unplanned in nature.

This kind of agreement is especially useful in the acquisition of heavy construction equipment and highly technical clean up services on both highway and rail, as well as general property remediation. Sometimes tool and equipment rental businesses will pre-establish contractual information to be used when needed, saving time and cost when the county is under pressure to meet urgent and emergent response needs.

Memoranda of Understanding (MOU)

A memorandum of understanding is a declaration by a party that they provide a specific service under specific circumstances, and it gives a summary of the terms and conditions of that service. American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, and other volunteer agencies oftentimes provide a MOU to describe shelter services, canteen efforts, or other mass care services. This memorandum is signed by both parties so signify an understanding of how and when such services are rendered, and the conditions of those services become an understood set of details.

Agreements and contracts are a necessary part of emergency response. The benefit of the agreement is that it sets forth the terms and conditions of service prior to an emergent situation when lives are at danger. The agreement can be considered, and problem areas worked out without the pressure of a pending response and urgent need. Better prices, stronger availability, and a clearer understanding of responsibility can be worked out ahead of time. When the emergency need then strikes, it is a simpler and faster pathway to obtaining what is needed for immediate use.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Hazardous materials response is most effective when the least amount of resources is deployed at the right time to resolve the problem at hand. Unused resources represent an excess cost and tie up a resource that may be needed elsewhere for another incident. Insufficient resources result in a delay of necessary action, possibly costing lives and extending damage or destruction of property beyond what was preventable. Garnering the proper level of resources at exactly the right time allows responders to maximize effectiveness and achieve the most desirable results.

Since most responders are part of governmental agencies, including fire, EMS, and law enforcement, it is necessary to exercise proper procurement processes in the course of

obtaining resources. Every IC remains under the control of his/her own jurisdiction, which means that the purchase limitations applicable on a daily basis are relevant and valid during a hazardous substances response even if it is a large and dangerous situation. Therefore, the procurement limitations for purchases are applicable, the requirements for pre-purchase estimates, quotes, and bids are equally applicable; and the need for governing board approval before purchase is relevant. Requisition and purchase order processes must be followed, although they may be stepped up in speed or done verbally when necessary instead of in written form *so long as that complies with daily process requirements.*

Many times the costs associated with a hazardous substance response are billable to the spiller. This does not negate the procurement process requirements. In fact, the expenditure in essence of another party's funds makes the need for astute and justifiable expenditures even more necessary. Should a spiller find that expenses billed to them were unreasonable and excessive, the option of contesting those expenditures and obtaining a judgment in the spillers' favor is possible in the context of fiscal responsibility. Therefore, responding departments commanders should make every effort to spend wisely and reasonably, and to use only those resources that are necessary to affect the desired outcomes, saving lives, containing the incident, and protecting property.

Step	Key Points
Identification	Describe the type and quantity of a specific needed resource; refer to
	national resource typing lists when possible; credential personnel
Procurement	Follow local procurement (estimate, quote, bid) process to identify the
	best provider of the resource; consult contracts and agreements for
	resource sharing (Mutual aid, MOU, MOA, etc.)
Acquisition	Use single or multiple point ordering, as established by IC
Mobilization	Reporting time and location; duration of assignment; identification and
	tracking numbers such as purchase order or contract numbers
Tracking /	Check in and check out, track through service life; demobilize and
Reporting	document condition and status
Reimbursement	Pay invoices and statements; submit for reimbursements and payments
Inventory	Tabulate stock and inventory; repair and replenish as needed

This is an illustration of the steps in resource management, and key points regarding each step.

SUMMARY

The management of resources, including personnel, equipment, supplies, is a purposeful and planned capability. Getting just the right number of resources to the correct location at just the right time is the ultimate goal of effective resource management. In today's world of fiscal responsibility and acute oversight by the community, emergency response is not a "all holds barred" situation. Incident commanders must be able to document and justify their decisions, and to explain the expenses involved in responding to any incident. Hazardous substance incidents can be long lasting, resource-intense, and expensive. Affecting astute resource management is one of the key methods to contain costs and manage a well-operated response.

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PLAN MAINTENANCE

To maintain a hazardous materials response plan that is current and effective for response agencies in Wayne County, the plan must be regularly reviewed, updated, and exercised. This section provides guidelines for ongoing plan maintenance.

PLAN REVIEW

The Wayne County LEPC Coordinator is responsible for initiating or receiving information critical to updating or correcting the plan. The following plan maintenance schedule shall be adhered to as closely as is practical.

Annual Updates

Prior to October 15 of each calendar year, the Resource Guide (Appendix C) will be reviewed to ensure accurate contact information, services, and resources are listed. Emergency response agencies will submit any changes to the LEPC Coordinator, who will update the information in the plan.

Any necessary updates, changes, or corrections identified during the annual exercise will be included in the plan as soon as practical after the exercise but no later than October 15.

Semi-Annual Updates

In June and December of each year, the EHS facilities identified in this plan will be reviewed and the following information updated as necessary:

- Facility Emergency Coordinator names and phone numbers
- Type, quantity, and location of hazardous materials at the facility
- Updated facility maps
- Updated transportation maps

Additionally, data, maps, and hazard analysis of any new facilities reporting during the review period will be incorporated into the plan.

Notification of Updates

Following any update, change, or correction to the plan, changes will be recorded in the Record of Changes section. The EMA's primary digital copy of the plan will be updated to reflect these changes and the updated information will be distributed electronically to all plan holders. Each plan holder is expected to update his or her digital copy to include the updated information. If the agency maintains a print copy of the plan, the plan holder is expected to print the updated pages and replace them in the print copy.

Promulgation

When significant changes are made to the plan, it will be presented to the Wayne County Commissioners for approval and promulgation. The plan will be considered approved upon promulgation by the Commissioners.

EXERCISES

In accordance with ORC 3750.04, the Wayne County LEPC is required to conduct an annual exercise of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan. The exercise is to be completed in compliance with the rules adopted by SERC under ORC 3750.02 (B)(2)(b).

Schedule

The Wayne County LEPC shall schedule and conduct all plan exercises prior to July 1 of each calendar year.

Objectives

The type of exercise conducted should be coordinated over the 4-year exercise cycle so that all exercise objectives are exercised within the 4-year cycle, in accordance with the rules promulgated.

The following objectives must be evaluated over the 4-year exercise cycle:

- Initial Notification of Response Agencies Demonstrate the ability to notify response and support agencies and mobilize emergency personnel.
- *Incident Assessment* Demonstrate the ability to identify the hazardous material(s) involved in the incident and assess the associated health and physical hazards.
- Incident Command Demonstrate the ability to implement an Incident Command System and effectively direct, coordinate, and manage emergency response activities.
- *Emergency Operations Center* Demonstrate the ability to utilize an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate and support emergency response activities.
- *Resource Management* Demonstrate the ability to identify mobilize, and manage resources required for emergency operations.
- Communications Demonstrate the ability to effectively establish and maintain communications among all appropriate response locations, organizations, and personnel.
- *Response Personnel Safety* Demonstrate the ability to protect emergency responder health and safety.

- *Population Protective Actions* Demonstrate the ability to identify and implement appropriate protective actions based upon projected risks posed to the public.
- *Emergency Public Information* Demonstrate the ability to coordinate and disseminate accurate information about the incident to the public and the media in a timely manner.
- *Traffic and Access Control* Demonstrate the ability to implement site security, designate evacuation routes, control traffic flow, and manage evacuation area site access.
- Shelter Management Demonstrate the adequacy of procedures, facilities, equipment, and services to provide for the anticipated protective action and sheltering needs of evacuees.
- *Emergency Medical Services* Demonstrate the adequacy of procedures, facilities, and equipment to handle, treat, and transport victims involved in a hazardous material incident.
- *Hospital Services* Demonstrate the adequacy of procedures, facilities, and equipment to receive and treat victims involved in a hazardous materials incident.

Evaluation

The Ohio EMA is charged with overseeing the completion of each exercise. After the exercise has been conducted, the Ohio EMA shall issue a report to SERC that contains the following:

- Synopsis or general statement of the rules of the exercise
- Recommendations or plan improvements and suggested areas for corrective action
- Specific reasons for failure to adequately demonstrate a majority of points of review within the selected objective

Based on this report, plan sections or response actions requiring updates or corrective action will be identified and corrective action taken.

APPENDIX A: LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

BYLAWS

In accordance with ORC Section 3750.03(D), the Wayne County Emergency Planning Committee adopts the following bylaws for the operation of and to conduct of business of said emergency planning committee.

- The Wayne County Emergency Planning Committee (henceforth known as the "Committee") shall be guided in the conduct of its business by the following executive board: committee chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, county commissioner's representative, information coordinator, and emergency coordinator.
- 2. All officer positions shall be filled by a majority vote of the members in attendance at which a quorum is present as described in Article 7.
- 3. Meetings of the committee will be held on a regular basis, with the date, time, and place of the next meeting to be determined as the last item on the agenda of a previous meeting.
- 4. The chairperson of the committee may call "special meetings" of the committee or the executive board as necessary.
- 5. Various sub-committees shall be appointed by the chair as needed to achieve the goals and objectives of the committee. Sub-committee chairpersons may call such meetings of said sub-committees as necessary to obtain their goals and objectives.
- 6. All regular and special meetings of the committee shall be open to the public and the time, date, and place of the meeting shall be announced in "The Daily Record" at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.
- 7. A quorum for the conduct of business at a regular or special meeting of the committee shall consist of at least one appointed representative from a majority of the following groups:
 - a. State and local elected officials
 - b. Law enforcement personnel
 - c. Firefighting personnel
 - d. Emergency management personnel
 - e. First aid personnel
 - f. Health personnel
 - g. Local environmental personnel
 - h. Hospital personnel
 - i. Transportation personnel

- j. Media personnel
- k. Community groups
- I. Representatives of facilities subject to SARA Title III
- m. Technical consultants or experts
- 8. Any resolution adopted by the committee shall be done by any of the following: voice vote, show of hands, or written ballot with a simple majority prevailing.
- 9. The committee will utilize "Roberts Rules" as a guide for the conduct of any other business or organization not set forth in the previous articles.
- 10. The committee shall exercise all duties and powers imposed upon it by Section 3750 of the Ohio Revised Code.
- 11. These bylaws may be amended by a 2/3 vote of the membership present at regular or special meetings.

Adopted by the Wayne County Emergency Planning Committee on this 29th day of September, 2016.

For	
Against	
Abstained	

Chairman

LEPC MEMBERSHIP

Name	Title/Agency	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	
Elected Officials							
Sue Smail	Commissioner, Wayne County	428 W. Liberty Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-287-5400	
Judy Cox	Mayor, Village of Dalton	125 Fahrney Street	Dalton	ОН	44618	330-828-2702	
Scott Wiggam	Commissioner, Wayne County (alternate)	428 W. Liberty Street	Wooster	ОН	44691	330-287-5400	
Law Enforcement							
Matt Fisher	Chief, Wooster City Police Department	201 W North Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-287-5721	
Doug Hunter	Captain, Wayne County Sheriff's Office	201 W. North Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-287-5721	
Fire Service							
Barry Saley	Chief, Wooster City Fire Department	510 N. Market Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-263-5266	
Lois Welch	Chief, Town & Country Fire Department	11 E. Congress Street	West Salem	OH	44287	419-853-4022	
Emergency Managem	ent Agency						
Joe Villegas	Director, Wayne County EMA	201 W. North Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-262-9817	
	Information / Emergency Coordinator, LEPC						
Barb Pittard	Planner, Wayne County EMA; Secretary, LEPC	201 W. North Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-262-9817	
First Aid							
Mike Priest	Wooster City Fire Department	510 N. Market Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-263-5266	
Health							
Nick Cascarelli	Commissioner, Wayne County Health Dept	203 S. Walnut Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-264-9590	
Environmental							
Vaughn Anderson	Director, Wayne County Environmental Health	203 S. Walnut Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-	
Betsy Sparr	Director, Wayne County Planning Department	428 W. Liberty Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-287-5422	
Hospital							
Brian White	Wooster Community Hospital	1761 Beall Avenue	Wooster	OH	44691	330-263-8685	
Transportation	Transportation						
Roger Terrill	Engineer, Wayne County Engineer's Office	3151 W. Old Lincoln Way	Wooster	OH	44691	330-287-5500	
Kurt Miller	Transport. Supervisor, Wooster City Schools	1494 Old Mansfield Rd	Wooster	OH	44691	330-264-4060	
Media							
Kelly Rehm	Tech Ops Manager, Clear Picture Inc.	444 Milltown Road	Wooster	OH	44691	330-345-8114	
Bobby Warren	Reporter, The Daily Record	212 E. Liberty Street	Wooster	OH	44691	330-287-1639	

Name	Title/Agency	Address	City	State	Zip	Phone	
Community Groups							
Steve Glick	Director of Security, College of Wooster	602 E. Wayne Avenue	Wooster	ОН	44691	330-263-2510	
	American Red Cross	244 W. South Street	Wooster	ОН	44691	330-264-9383	
Representatives of Facilities Subject to Title III							
Gary Besancon	Town & Country Co-Op	686 E. Main Street	Smithville	ОН	44677	330-669-2801	
Gary Falb	Refrigeration Supervisor, Gerber Poultry	5889 Kidron Road	Kidron	ОН	44636	330-857-2731	
Technical Experts							
Dr. Sarah Sobeck	Assoc. Prof of Chemistry, College of Wooster	3200 Aspen Drive	Wooster	ОН	44691	330-461-0628	
Bob Peter	Wayne County Hazmat Team	235 N. Vine Street	Orrville	ОН	44667	330- 684-5050	
Wade Balser	On-Scene Coordinator, Ohio EPA	2110 E. Aurora Road	Twinsburg	OH	44087	330-963-1278	

APPENDIX B: ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Acronym	Definition
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFFF	Aqueous Film-Forming Foam
APR	Air Purifying Respirator
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BUSTR	Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks Regulations
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; also
	known as "Superfund"
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOC	United States Department of Commerce
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DOE	United States Department of Energy
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Emergency Response Guidebook
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IMAC	Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERP	Law Enforcement Response Plan
LNO	Liaison Officer
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination

Acronym	Definition
MARCS	Multi-Agency Radio Communication System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
NECO	Northeast Central Ohio Regional Healthcare Coalition
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency
NRT	National Response Team
OAC	Ohio Administrative Code
ODA	Ohio Department of Agriculture
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
OEMA	Ohio Emergency Management Association
ONG	Ohio National Guard
ORC	Ohio Revised Code
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAPR	Powered Air Purifying Respirator
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSC	Planning Section Chief
PSI	Pounds per square inch
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
REACT	Radio Emergency Associated Communication Team
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRT	Regional Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SCBA	Self-contained Breathing Apparatus
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIN	Safety, Isolate, Notify
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Action-oriented, Realistic, Time sensitive
SO	Safety Officer
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TITLE III	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Part of SARA)
UC	Unified Command
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WARC	Wayne Amateur Radio Club
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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APPENDIX C: RESOURCE GUIDE

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

Entity	Address / Email	Phone/Fax
Newspapers	·	·
Akron Beacon Journal	44 E. Exchange St, Akron	P: 330-996-3000
	bjnews@thebeaconjournal.com	F: 330-996-3033
Daily Record	212 E. Liberty St, Wooster	P: 330-264-1125
	news@the-daily-record.com	F: 330-264-3756
Dalton Gazette – Kidron News	41 W. Main St, Dalton	P: 330-828-8401
		No fax
The Trading Post	5164 Normandy Park Dr, Ste 100, Medina	P: 330-925-3040
	news@thepostnewspapers.com	F: 330-722-9875
OrrViews	Heartland Point 200 N. Main St, Orrville	P: 330-684-1115
	orrviewsmail@gmail.com	No fax
The Wooster Voice (COW)	Box C-3187, 1189 Beall Ave, Wooster	P: 330-263-2598
		No fax
Radio Stations		
WQKT - 104.5 FM	186 S. Hillcrest Dr., Wooster	P: 330-264-5122
WKSU - 89.3 FM	1613 E. Summit Street, Kent	P: 330-672-3114
news@wksu.org	Stark/Wayne Bureau	P: 330-453-0587
Rubber City Radio Group	1795 W. Market St., Akron, 44313	P: 330-869-9800
news@rcrg.net	News Hotline	P: 330-864-6397
WONE – 97.5 FM	Broadcasts from Akron	No fax
WQMX – 94.9 FM	Broadcasts from Medina	
WAKR – 1590 AM	Broadcasts from Akron	
iHeartMedia – Indep. Studio	6200 Oak Tree Blvd, Independence, 44131	P: 216-642-4636
ray@wtam.com	Ray Davis, Program Director, News Room	C: 216-536-9603
WAKS - 96.5 FM (KISS FM)	Transmits from Brecksville	No fax
WGAR – 99.5 FM	Transmits from Parma	
WHLK - 106.5 FM (The Lake)	Transmits from Parma	
WMJI – 105.7 FM (Magic 105)	Transmits from Parma	
WMMS – 100.7	Transmits from Seven Hills	
WTAM - 1100 AM	Transmits from Brecksville	
iHeartMedia – Canton Studio	7755 Freedom Ave., N Canton, 44720	P: 330-836-4700
keithkennedy@iheartmedia.com	Keith Kennedy, VP, Regional Manager	C: 330-801-6572
WHLO – 640 AM	Transmits from Copley	No fax
WHOF – 101.7 FM	Transmits from Canton	
WKDD – 98.1 FM	Transmits from Cuyahoga Falls	
WRQK – 106.9 FM	Transmits from Canton	

Radio Stations (Con't)			
iHeartMedia – Ashl/Mansfield	1400 Radio Lane Mansfield, 44906	P: 419-529-2211	
margietasseff@iheartmedia.com	Margie Tasseff, VP, Regional Manager	F: 419-529-2516	
WNCO - 101.3 FM	Transmits from Ashland		
WMAN - 1400 AM	Transmits from Mansfield		
WYHT - 105.3 FM (Y105)	Transmits from Mansfield		
WXFN - 102.3 FM (The Fox)	Transmits from Galion		
WSWR - 100.1 FM	Transmits from Shelby		
Television Stations			
MCTV	444 Milltown Road, Wooster	P: 330-345-8114	
WKYC - CH 3 (NBC)	1333 Lakeside Ave Cleveland, 44114	P: 216-344-3333	
WEWS - CH 5 (ABC)	3001 Euclid Ave Cleveland, 44115	P: 216-431-5555	
WJW - CH 8 (FOX)	5800 S Marginal Rd Cleveland, 44103	P: 216-432-4240	
WOIO - CH 19 (CBS)	1717 E 12 th St Cleveland, 44114	P: 216-771-1943	
WNEO - CH 45 /WEAO – CH 49	1750 Campus Center Dr, Kent 44240	P: 330-677-4549	
Emergency Alert Stations			
WHBC - 94.1 FM and 1480 AM	550 Market Ave South, Canton, 44702	P: 330-456-7166	
WAKR - 1590 AM	1795 W. Market St, Akron 44313	P: 330-869-9800	
WONE - 97.5 FM			
WKVX - 960 AM	186 S. Hillcrest Dr, PO Box 384, Wooster	P: 330-264-5122	
WQKT - 104.5 FM			
WCWS - 90.9 FM	College of Wooster, 1189 Beall Ave, Woo	P: 330-263-2477	
Emergency Printing Services			
These organizations could produ	ce emergency flyers	1	
Atkinson Printing	2876 N. Apple Creek Rd, Wooster	P: 330-669-3515	
College of Woo Copy Center	1189 Beall Ave, Wooster	P: 330-263-2588	
Daily Record	212 E. Liberty St, Wooster	P: 330-264-1125	
Murr Printing & Graphics	201 N. Buckeye St, Wooster	P: 330-264-2223	
Orrville Printing	1645 N. Main St, Orrville	P: 330-682-5066	
Staples	3761 Burbank Rd, Wooster	P: 330-345-4320	
Translation Services		ſ	
Language Line Services, Inc.	1 Lower Ragsdale Dr, Bldg 2, Monterey, CA	P: 866-874-3972	
1.	When prompted, enter our Client ID number:	512164	
2.	Choose the language that needs to be interpreted		
3.	When prompted, press 2 for EMA (this designates which account		
	this service request will be billed to)		

FIRE AND EMS DEPARTMENTS

Department/Chief	Address	Phone/Fax
Apple Creek Fire Department	3400 S Apple Creek Rd	P: 330-698-1371
Chief Jim Zimmerman	Apple Creek, OH 44606	F: 330-698-1373
Canaan Twp Fire Department	209 S Main St	P: 330-435-4222
Chief Brandon Smith	Creston, OH 44217	F: 330-435-0112
Central Fire District	232 North Summit St	P: 330-669-2091
Chief Mark Burns	Smithville, OH 44677	F: 330-669-2059
Chippewa Twp Fire Department	464 Gates Street	P: 330-658-2300
Chief Joyce Forrer	Doylestown, OH 44230	F: 330-658-4884
Clinton Twp Fire and Rescue	205 E. McConkey St	P: 330-567-3411
Chief Scott Ervin	Shreve, OH 44676	F: 330-567-0037
East Wayne Fire District	146 N Church St	P: 330-828-8236
Chief Kyle Nussbaum	Dalton, OH 44618	F: 330-828-2998
Kidron Vol Fire Department	4772 Kidron Road	P: 330-857-2101
Chief Doug Reeder	Kidron, OH 44636	F: 330-857-2101
New Pittsburg Fire Department	3311 North Elyria Rd	P: 330-264-1230
Chief Joe Rice	Wooster, OH 44691	F: 330-601-0097
Orrville Fire Department	235 North Vine St	P: 330-684-5050
Chief Chris Bishop	Orrville, OH 44667	F: 330-684-5052
Paint Twp Fire Department	15958 Main St	P: 330-359-5699
Chief Kevin Shoup	Mt Eaton, OH 44659	F: 330-359-7914
Rittman Fire Department	33 East Ohio Ave	P: 330-925-1881
Chief Don Sweigert	Rittman, OH 44270	F: 330-925-5412
Rittman Emergency Medical Services	25 N State St	P: 330-925-2065
Chief Andy Baillis	Rittman, OH 44270	F: 330-925-2058
South Central Fire District	288 North Mill St	P: 330-695-9919
Chief Josh Martell	Fredericksburg, OH 44627	F:
Sterling Fire Department	13985 Kauffman Ave	P: 330-939-2121
Chief Josh Glessner	Sterling, OH 44276	F: 330-939-2121
Town & Country Fire District	11 East Congress St	P: 419-853-4022
Chief Lois Welch	West Salem, OH 44287	F: 419-853-1305
Wooster City Fire Department	510 North Market St	P: 330-263-5266
Chief Barry Saley	Wooster, OH 44691	F: 330-263-5281
Wooster Twp Fire Department	1917 Millersburg Rd	P: 330-264-9786
Chief Chris Shook	Wooster, OH 44691	F: 330-264-9786
*Jeromesville Fire Department	1 North St	P: 419-368-6811
Chief Todd Elliott (Ashland Co)	Jeromesville, OH 44840	F: 419-368-6811
*North Lawrence Fire Department	4052 Alabama Ave NW	P: 330-832-7033
Chief Jason Rock (Stark Co)	North Lawrence, OH 44666	F: 330-832-1932

Facility	Address	Phone				
Wooster Community Hospital	1761 Beall Avenue	330-263-8100				
35,000 ED cases/year; 172 beds	Wooster, OH 44691					
Decontamination station	Decontamination station					
Chemical spill kit available for decontaminat	ion					
Contingency plan in place for chemical cases	i					
Computer system in ED for MSDS information	n					
Training procedures established for accessin	g information related to deconta	amination and				
treating persons exposed to hazardous chen	nicals					
Aultman Orrville Hospital	832 South Main Street	330-682-3010				
11,200 ED cases/year; 25 beds (10 bed ED)	Orrville, OH 44667					
• Fixed decontamination station in ED; Zumro	shelter					
Trained, certified decon team who are recer	tified annually					
Chemical spill kits (large and small) available	for decontamination					
Computer system in ED with MSDS informat	ion					
• Fully equipped to deal with chemical cases						
Training procedures established for accessin	g information related to deconta	amination and				
treating persons exposed to hazardous chen	nicals					
Samaritan Regional Health System	1025 Center Street	419-289-0491				
	Ashland, OH 44805					
Portable decontamination station for ED (Zu	mro Tent); 2 showers outside ED)				
Chemical spill kit available for decontaminat	ion					
Contingency plan in place for chemical cases						
House-wide computer system for MSDS info	rmation					
Training provided to personnel in handling c	hemical cases; HERT Team					
Summa Health Center at Wadsworth-Rittman	195 Wadsworth Road	330-331-1000				
	Wadsworth, OH 44281					
Decontamination room in ED; no hazmat sui	ts					
Chemical spill kit available for decontaminat	ion					
Computer system in ED for MSDS information	n					
 Contingency plan – send patients to sister here 	ospital Summa Barberton Hospit	al				
Lodi Community Hospital	225 Elyria Street	330-948-1222				
	Lodi, OH 44254					
Decontamination area (3 gross decon showe)	ers in ambulance pull-through; 1	inside shower)				
Chemical spill kit available for chemical case	S					
Hazmat trailer and decon tent						
Contingency plan in place for chemical cases						
Computer system in ED for MSDS information						
Training procedure established for accessing information related to decontamination and						
treating persons exposed to hazardous chemicals						

	Facility	Address	Phone		
Affi	nity Medical Center	875 8 th Street NE	330-832-8761		
		Massillon, OH 44646			
•	Portable decontamination station available;	have Hazmat tent			
• 9	Shower available (shower w/ 2 heads next to	o squad entrance)			
• (Contingency plan in place for chemical cases	5			
• (Computer system in ED for MSDS informatic	n			
Pom	nerene Hospital	981 Wooster Road	330-674-1015		
		Millersburg, OH 44654			
• [Decontamination station				
• [Decon tents with showers available for deco	ntamination (two bay and one b	ay)		
• (Chemical spill kit available for chemical case	s			
• (Computer program available in ED for MSDS	information			
• -	Trained HERT team				
• 5	Some training and programs in place for che	mical emergencies			
Sum	ima Barberton Hospital	155 5 th Street NE	330-745-1611		
		Barberton, OH 44203			
• [Decontamination showers in ED; Decon tent for use outside				
• [Decon staff trained in appropriate PPE				
• (Chemical spill kit available for chemical cases				
 Computer program for accessing MSDS information 					
 At least annual training and programs are conducted with the Decon Team 					
• Contingency plan – use indoor/outdoor facilities, may use hose if necessary and retain water					
Decontamination policy available online and in hard copy					

DaVita Wooster Dialysis	4190 Burbank Rd	330-345-1130
	Wooster, OH 44691	
Fresenius Kidney Care	387 W Milltown Rd	330-345-2060
	Wooster, OH 44691	
LifeCare Hospice	1900 Akron Rd	330-264-4899
	Wooster, OH 44691	

LONG TERM CARE/SKILLED NURSING/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

Facility	Address	Phone
Apostolic Christian Village	10680 Steiner Rd, Rittman	330-927-1010
Autumnwood Nursing and Rehab Center	275 E Sunset Dr, Rittman	330-927-2070
Brenn-Field Nursing Center	1980 Lynn Dr, Orrville	330-683-4075
Brookdale Senior Living (Assisted Living)	1615 Cleveland Rd, Wooster	330-752-1263
Burbank Parke Care Center (JAG)	14976 Burbank Rd, Burbank	330-624-1030
Country Pointe (JAG)	3071 N Elyria Rd, Wooster	330-264-7881
Danbury Senior Living (Assisted Living)	939 Portage Rd, Wooster	330-439-5085
Glendora Healthcare Center	1552 N Honeytown Rd, Wooster	330-264-0912
Oaks at Shady Lawn (Assisted Living)	15028 Old Lincoln Way, Dalton	330-765-4069
OrrVilla Retirement Community	333 E Sassafras St, Orrville	330-683-4455
Orrville Pointe (JAG)	230 S Crown Hill Rd, Orrville	330-682-2273
Smithville Western Care Center	4110 E Smithville Western, Wooster	330-345-9050
Wayne County Care Center	876 S Geyers-Chapel Rd, Wooster	330-262-1786
West View Healthy Living	1715 Mechanicsburg Rd, Wooster	330-264-8640
Windsor House at Doylestown	95 Black Dr, Doylestown	330-658-2061
Wooster Comm Hosp - Transitional Care	1761 Beall Ave, Wooster	330-287-5951

MASS FATALITY/MORTUARY SERVICES

This is covered in the Wayne County Coroner's Acute Mass Fatality Management Plan.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Facility	Address	Phone
Counseling Center of Wayne/Holmes Counties	2285 Benden Drive	330-264-9029
3 locations available	Wooster, OH 44691	(Mon - Fri)
• Services are available for immediate and	(Main Office)	
non-immediate crisis intervention	859 S Main Street	330-683-5106
• Crisis services are available 24/7 by calling	Orrville, OH 44667	(Mon, Thurs)
the office number		
Mally in grisis services systehls only at the	8 N Main Street	330-925-5466
Wooster office	Rittman, OH 44270	(Weds, Fri)

SHELTER LOCATIONS

American Red Cross has identified the following locations as capable of providing emergency shelter. For the most current list, consult ARC's National Shelter System. There are two different capacity levels. One is "Evacuation" which is the number of people that can be accommodated during an initial phase. The second level is "Post Impact" which is a lower number of people being assisted in a transitional shelter situation including overnight stays. This is based on the need for more space per person with cot, etc.

Facility	Address	Capacity
Apple Creek 44606		Evac / Post Impact
John R. Lea Intermediate School	9130 Dover Rd	200/0
St. Peter United Church of Christ	25 West Main St	250/0
Creston 44217		
Canaan Lutheran Church	10851 Friendsville Rd	150/0
Creston Middle School	161 South Main St	170/0
Creston United Methodist Church	166 South Main St	200/0
Dalton 44618		Evac / Post Impact
Dalton YMCA	100 North Kurzen Rd	200/0
Doylestown 44230		
Chippewa High School	100 Valley View Rd	500/0
Chippewa Township Fire Dept 1	464 Gates St	50/0
Doylestown School Admin Bldg	257 High St	100/0
Doylestown United Methodist Church	153 Church	250/0
Hazel Harvey Elementary School	165 Brooklyn Ave	350/0
Fredericksburg 44627		
Fredericksburg Elementary School	160 West Clay St	200/0
Kidron 44636		
Central Christian High School	3970 Kidron Rd	300/0
Kidron Mennonite Fellowship Hall	3987 Kidron Rd	150/0
Mount Eaton 44659		
Mount Eaton Community Church	8478 North Market St	150/0
Orrville 44667		
Augsburg Lutheran Church	140 West Water St	100/0
Calvary Assembly of God	2061 Wadsworth Rd	500/0
Christ United Church of Christ	301 North Main St	200/0
Trinity United Methodist Church	1556 Rex Dr	300/0
Wayne College Univ of Akron	1901 Smucker Rd	1000/0

Facility	Address	Capacity
Rittman 44270		
Calvary Baptist Church	516 West Sunset Dr	100/0
Grace Brethren Church	44 South 1 st St	175/0
Rittman Emergency Med Service Bldg	30 North Main St	25/0
Rittman United Methodist Church	211 North Metzger Ave	250/0
St. Anne's Church	139 South 1 st St	50/0
		,
Shreve 44676		
American Legion Post 67	10094 Shreve Rd	140/0
Shreve Christian Church	500 North Market St	100/0
Shreve Presbyterian Church	343 North Market St	100/0
Shreve United Methodist Church	430 North Main Street	450/0
Smithville 44677		
Smithville High School	200 Smithie Dr	250/0
Smithville United Methodist Church	243 North Milton St	180/0
Wayne Co Schools Career Center	518 West Prospect St	750/0
		, -
West Salem 44287		Evac / Post Impact
American Augers	135 US Route 42	0/32
Northwestern Elementary	7334 North Elyria Rd	500/0
Northwestern Middle High	7569 North Elyria Rd	1000/0
Northwestern High School	7473 North Elyria Rd	1000/0
St. Stephens Church	44 Britton St.	250/0
	· ·	
Wooster		
American Legion Post 68	1901 Sylvan Rd	300/0
American Red Cross	244 West South St	0/100
Central Christian Church	407 North Market St	200/0
Church of the Cross United Methodist	5100 Cleveland Rd	200/0
Emanuel Old Stone Church	6000 Congress Rd	100/0
First Church of God	1953 Akron Rd	200/0
Franklin Township Elementary	2060 East Moreland Rd	200/0
Grace Brethren Church	4599 A Burbank Rd	900/0
Kean Elementary School	432 Oldman Rd	200/0
Melrose Elementary	1641 Sunset Lane	350/0
Moreland United Methodist Church	138 East Moreland Rd	50/0
Northview Alliance Church	3464 Burbank Rd	300/0
Oak Chapel United Methodist Church	4203 West Old Lincoln Way	200/0
OSU/ATI Skou Hall	1328 Dover Rd	150/0
OSU/OARDC Fisher Auditorium	1680 Madison Ave	400/0
Parkview Christian Church	1912 Burbank Rd	475/475
Salvation Army	437 South Market St	30/10
St. Mary's Catholic Church	535 Bowman St	200/0
Trinity United Church of Christ	150 East North St	240/0

Facility	Address	Capacity
Triway High School	3205 Shreve Rd	600/0
Triway Junior High	3205 Shreve Rd	300/0
Wayne Center for the Arts	237 South Walnut St	100/0
Wayne Presbyterian Church	7152 Burbank Rd	167/0
Westminster Church House	353 East Pine St	200/0
Wooster Community Center	21 South Bever St	300/0
Wooster Mennonite Church	1562 Beall Ave	175/0
Wooster Township Elementary School	1071 Dover Rd	350/0
Wooster YMCA	680 Woodland Ave	200/0

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APPENDIX D: PROCEDURAL GUIDANCE

While all responding departments have internal standard operating procedures and guidelines, this plan provides some relevant and important information for those procedures. Some key points are made for the purpose of safety; others for the purpose of standardization; and some simply to ensure that various departments have some degree of similar approach to like tasks. This listing is not to be considered a complete or comprehensive list of all the jobs that have to completed in a hazardous substance incident, but instead as providing additional guidance for the individual department procedures that guide operations.

- Procedure 1 Initial Notification
- Procedure 2 General Scene Arrival Safety
- Procedure 3 Establishing Incident Command
- Procedure 4 Emergency Public Information
- Procedure 5 EOC Activation
- Procedure 6 Protective Actions
- Procedure 7 Decontamination Operations
- Procedure 8 Responder Communications
- Procedure 9 Field Monitoring
- Procedure 10 Containment and Cleanup
- Procedure 11– Documentation and Investigation

PROCEDURE 1: INITIAL NOTIFICATION OF RESPONSE AGENCIES

When the release of a hazardous chemical occurs, it is imperative that the proper agencies or individuals are notified in a timely manner so that appropriate actions can be taken to control the incident. This procedure identified who should take the lead on contacting response agencies and personnel.

Reports from the Public

 Whenever the public reports a hazardous materials release or accidental spill, they dial 9-1-1. This puts them in contact with one of three PSAPs depending on where their call originates. The dispatch center will notify the appropriate fire, law enforcement, and/or EMS service for the affected jurisdiction.

Initial Action/Information

The first responder on the scene will assess the situation and initiate notification of additional responders required by law to be notified or able to provide additional assistance. Unless otherwise stated, the notification procedure is conducted by the appropriate Communication Center responsible for the affected area and response agency.

The first responder should provide as much of the following information as possible:

- ✓ Address and/or location of the incident.
- ✓ Type of number of containers involved, i.e. tank truck/cars, trailers, amount of material, gallons/pounds involved.
- ✓ Name and nature of the material with DOT identification and placard numbers.
- ✓ Name of carrier, manufacturer of chemical, destination, etc.
- ✓ Injuries, people/property exposed, fire, leak status, and other relevant information.
- ✓ Location of staging area for assistance.
- ✓ Name and phone number of the fire agency person to be contacted.

The appropriate Communications Center, upon confirmation of a hazardous materials incident, will notify the following agencies and provide them with the information relayed by the initial responder, as described above:

- ✓ Ohio EPA Emergency Response Office 1-800-282-9378 or OSHP Headquarters 614-644-2660
- ✓ National Response Center 1-800-424-8802 or 202-426-2675
- ✓ Wayne County Sheriff Justice Center Radio 8500
- ✓ Communications Center for appropriate jurisdiction
- ✓ Wayne County EMA 330-262-9817 or Justice Center 330-287-5700
- ✓ Wayne County Emergency Coordinator 330-262-9817 or Justice Center 330-287-5700

Neighboring Jurisdictions

Because a chemical release can travel through the air or in water, a release may present a hazard to nearby communities who are removed from the site of the incident. If a hazardous materials incident poses a potential threat to a neighboring jurisdiction, an advisory or warning should be issued.

- ✓ All emergency service dispatch is handled by three PSAP Communication Centers in the county. These centers are the most readily available communication link to neighboring jurisdictions.
- ✓ If an incident is classified as Level I, there is likely no need to alert neighboring jurisdictions.
- ✓ If an incident is classified as Level II or Level II, the Communication Center will notify the potentially affected jurisdictions (police department for cities and villages, sheriff if outside an incorporated jurisdiction) by radio and provide the following information:
 - Hazard the type of chemical involved and quantity in gallons or pounds
 - Means of Arrival airborne toxic cloud/plume or chemical in a stream/creek
 - Direction of Travel Heading of N, S, W, E, NE, etc. from the incident toward the affected jurisdiction
 - o ETA approximate time when the hazard is expected to reach the area
 - Recommendations From the Incident Commander, recommendations to standby, warn affected population, evacuate, etc.

Responsibility for Notification

The following entities are responsible for notification of these agencies:

Communications Center

- ✓ First Responders
- ✓ Ohio EPA/National Response Center
- ✓ Police Department having jurisdiction
- ✓ Sheriff's Office (through Justice Center Communications)
- ✓ Emergency Management Agency (through Justice Center Communications)
- ✓ Emergency Coordinator (through Justice Center Communications)
- ✓ Hospitals Involved or Affected
- ✓ Special Facilities and Private Agencies (as directed by Incident Commander)
- ✓ Neighboring Jurisdictions (as directed by the Incident Commander)

Response Agencies (Police, Fire, EMS, Government Agency, etc.)

✓ Off Duty Personnel

Emergency Management Staff

- ✓ EOC Personnel
- ✓ County Agencies

All requests for notification will be maintained on existing radio logs and voice recordings.

PROCEDURE 2: GENERAL SCENE ARRIVAL SAFETY

All responders should approach the scene of a hazardous substance incident by prioritizing personal safety and the safety of other responders. Remaining upwind and uphill from the spill site will provide some protection from the offending substance, as will the donning of appropriate protective gear. Even life-saving efforts must wait until rescuers are properly protected and capable of performing the duties of rescue inside a contaminated zone.

✓ No worker should ever enter a contaminated zone *for any reason* without the appropriate protective gear and training to adequately manage the incident.

Workers who arrive at hazardous substance incidents remain under the administrative authority and operating procedures of their departments.

✓ Department SOPs and protocols guide the actions taken at an incident just as for any other incident.

Upon arrival at the scene, the officer in command should recognize the presence of a hazardous substance through any of the following clues:

- ✓ Dispatch information about the presence of hazardous substances, leaks, or spills
- ✓ Presence of vapor clouds, streams of leaking liquids, or other visual signs a release
- ✓ Placarded or otherwise identified hazardous substance containers or vehicles
- ✓ Presence of any sign that this incident could be a terrorist activity

Responders should consult references and look for clues to identify the hazardous substance before any attempt is made to approach a scene or victims. This information should be used to establish an initial plan of action for the first responding units.

- ✓ North American Emergency Response Guide (ERG)
- ✓ US Department of Transportation Marking System indicators (transportation settings)
- ✓ National Fire Protection Association 704 Marking System indicators (fixed facility use)
- ✓ Military Hazardous Materials/WMD Markings (military installations)
- ✓ Shipping Papers (when available outside contaminated zones)
- ✓ Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) when available outside the contaminated zone
- ✓ Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), 1-800-262-8200

When a potential hazardous substance has been identified, responders should position themselves in a position of safety.

- ✓ Responders should locate the ICP upwind and uphill from any spill, well out of the contaminated zone of danger.
- ✓ Initial responders determine weather conditions (wind speed and direction, temperature and dew point)

The officer in charge should establish incident command. Steps should include:

- ✓ Announcement of commander
- ✓ Establishment of the ICP

- ✓ Establishment of ICS General Staff, starting with Operations task forces and strike teams
- ✓ Development of the ICS structure as appropriate to the incident (staff and facilities)

The IC should determine the level of protection necessary to respond in a contaminated zone and take appropriate action to establish a response plan within consideration of those dangers.

- ✓ Establish the potential harm and severity of the incident
- ✓ Order needed resources and assistance for implementation of the action plan
- ✓ Determine if evacuation or shelter-in-place protective actions are necessary and issue orders for protective actions
- ✓ Establish a perimeter and hot, warm, and cold zones within the perimeter

Critical scene information should be communicated to the dispatch center as well as to other responding/arriving units.

- ✓ Location of Staging and direction of ingress to scene
- ✓ Level of protective gear
- ✓ Nature of the incident
- ✓ Hazardous substance and quantity identified
- ✓ Form of substance (liquid, gas, solid)
- ✓ Direction of wind or flow (identify upwind and uphill)
- ✓ Protective actions to be taken (evacuation, shelter-in-place, isolation)

Arriving units should report to Staging and follow the direction of the Staging Manager.

- ✓ Don protective gear upon arrival if not already wearing gear
- ✓ Report to assigned location to perform assigned work
- ✓ Stay within the zone assigned and remain in gear
- ✓ Before leaving a warm or hot zone, go through decontamination process
- ✓ Appropriately decontaminate gear and equipment before any transport off site or release/demobilization
- ✓ Report any exposure immediately to the Safety Officer or other supervisor

PROCEDURE 3: ESTABLISHING INCIDENT COMMAND

The first arriving unit shall establish both an Incident Commander and an Incident Command Post.

- ✓ The officer in charge on the first arriving unit is the immediate Incident Commander.
- ✓ The ICP should be established upwind, uphill, and outside the contaminated zone.

The IC will establish incident objectives and communicate those to the assigned units.

The IC will assign work units to perform tasks that are the most immediately necessary to protect lives, contain the incident, and preserve property (in that order), and achieve the objectives of the incident.

- ✓ Strike teams will perform assigned tasks.
- ✓ When a span of control exceeds 7 units, a Group (functional) or Division (geographic) will be created, and a Leader will be put in charge of those teams.
- ✓ Groups and divisions will be assigned as the response develops, and supervisors will be assigned as appropriate to maintain the span of control between 3 7 units.
- ✓ If the span of control or the incident objectives necessitate, other branches, groups, and divisions will be established within the Operations Section.
- ✓ An Operations Section Chief will be appointed to act as supervisor of operational efforts.
- ✓ A Staging Manger will be appointed to manage incoming units at the direction of the Operations Chief.

The IC will assign Command Staff positions as the response organization develops; he/she will assume the duties of any unassigned officer.

- ✓ A Safety Officer will be established.
- ✓ A Public Information Officer will be established.
- ✓ A Liaison Officer will be established.

Additional General Staff positions will be assigned to meet the needs of the organization.

- ✓ Logistics Chief will be assigned to support and service the response organization.
- ✓ Finance/Administrative Chief will be established to manage costs and claims.
- Planning Chief will be established to develop a written IAP and to guide development of the IAP for the next operational period (required under law for hazardous substance incident management)

PROCEDURE 4: EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

At the time of an emergency, information will be a much sought after commodity. Accurate information and directives will be necessary to inform the public of how to protect themselves and their property. Rumors and incorrect information will also circulate and it will be the responsibility of information managers to counteract that incorrect information. Methods of disseminating information includes the EAS broadcast system for broadcast media, use of print media such as newspapers, and the use of social media tools. Training and relationship maintenance is necessary prior to emergency incidents to facilitate successful dissemination of accurate and up to date emergency public information at the time of an emergency.

The Wayne County EMA Director will appoint a Public Information Officer during non-disaster time to train and develop the competency to coordinate and complete this task. This PIO will develop and disseminate information prior to emergencies as well as during, and will serve as the central point of contact for all media and alert system contacts.

The PIO will work diligently to release accurate information, to counter incorrect and partial information with correct information, and to keep the public up to date on the status of the incident, protective actions, actions they should take, and provide answers to questions the public would likely have about the incident. The PIO may, during large incidents, have assistants that are assigned specific tasks that facilitate achievement of effective emergency public information dissemination.

EAS Alerts

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) exists as a means for the Wayne County EMA Director and the Wayne County Sheriff to immediately alert the general public to a hazardous situation through broadcast media and communicate the immediate need for protective action in the best interest of the public. It may be used to alert the public about an immediate threat to the life, health, safety and property of the population.

The Wayne County EMA Director and the Wayne County Sheriff are the only parties allowed to activate the EAS. Both will have a secure code word they use to access the system and will not share this password with any other person for any reason.

The Wayne County EAS is part of the East Central Ohio Emergency Alerting System operational area which encompasses eight counties. As part of the area, Wayne County officials may activate any part of the eight county area, or may activate the whole set of stations.

The EAS Primary originating station (Local Primary Station 1 or LP-1) is WHBC AM 1480 kHz, located in Canton.

- 1. EAS equipment (330) 580-2439 (auto-answers & beeps)
- Alternate EAS equipment (330) 456-7198.
 Chief Engineer: Dale Lamm (330) 456-7166, 471-1583.

The Secondary originating station (or LP-2) is WQMX FM 49.9 MHz, located in Akron. The secondary station is used only when the primary station cannot be reached.

- 1. EAS equipment (330) 864-2219 (auto-answers)
- 2. Staff assistance (330) 869-9800. Chief Engineer: Al Hruska

The authorized notifiers will call EAS radio and television stations that cover the affected area, will identify themselves by name, title, home department, date and message to be broadcast. They will then give the code word and location from which the call is being made to authenticate the call.

The EAS station will broadcast this announcement:

"We interrupt this program because of a local emergency. Important information will follow".

The radio station will broadcast a (2) two-tone EAS signal, then the following statement: "We interrupt this program because of a local emergency. [The scripted message will follow.] This concludes this activation of the Wayne County Emergency Alerting System. Stay tuned to this station for further information."

Print Media Support

Local print media is assumed to be a cooperating partner in notifying the public of emergency situations where immediate action is necessary to protect and preserve life, property and wellbeing. It is assumed that local media will focus on directives to the public as well as later human interest stories. The national media will likely focus only on human interest stories.

The appointed PIO will complete the following activities for print media outlets:

- Create press releases outlining directives, rationale and reasoning, and answering the typical questions evacuees and residents might have;
- ✓ Verify the reports received from field operations before publication to facilitate the release of accurate and up to date information;
- ✓ Arrange for interviews and site visits, when safe and conducive to field operations sustainment, for reporters and photographers;
- Verify all released information with the IC and other appropriate officials, as advised by the IC;
- ✓ Facilitate and coordinate the release of information as directed by the IC in the best interest of the public and affected population.

Social Media Support

The PIO will coordinate and facilitate the effective use of social media to release accurate and up to date information to the public that conveys critical information about evacuation, shelters, and other protective actions, and that conveys information about the incident that is directed by the IC to be released via social media.

SAMPLE EAS MESSAGES

MESSAGE A – TEST

Today, a drill is being conducted at the ______, at _____, Ohio to test the capabilities and preparedness of local and state officials and plant personnel who would respond to emergencies. Again, this is only a test. If this were an actual emergency, you would be given further instructions and official information. This is only a test.

Recommended Alert Interval	
Start Time	a.m. / p.m.
Rebroadcast every	Minutes
Duration	Hours

MESSAGE B – INFORMATION ONLY

This is an important emergency bulletin for the vicinity of ______, at ______, Ohio. An emergency has been declared at the _______, Ohio. An emergency has been declared at the _______. At this time, no precautionary or protective actions are necessary on the part of the public. Local and state disaster and health service personnel are assessing the situation. Further information will be provided through this station as it becomes available.

Once again, there is no immediate risk of exposure or contamination. Please stay tuned to this station for further information and instructions. Do not tie up emergency phone lines unless you have a real emergency.

Recommended Alert Interval	
Start Time	a.m. / p.m.
Rebroadcast every	Minutes
Duration	Hours

MESSAGE C – SHELTER IN PLACE

This is an important emergency bulletin for the vicinity of ______, at ______, Ohio. An emergency has been declared at the _______, Ohio. An emergency has been declared at the _______. Presently, all efforts are being made to correct the problem. However, small releases of chemical materials ARE EXPECTED TO / DID occur. A recommendation to shelter-in-place, which means to go indoors and reduce outdoor air intake, has been issued for the following area(s):

Jurisdiction	Boundaries

If you are located within these identified boundaries, you should:

- 1. Go indoors.
- 2. Close all windows and doors and remain inside.
- 3. Turn off all air conditioners, fans, and other ventilation systems that draw air in from the outside.
- 4. If you must go outside, you should wear gloves and other garments, such as a raincoat/overcoat, boots, hat, and gloves and place a handkerchief over your mouth and nose as a precaution against breathing contaminated air. Upon re-entry to your home, outer garments should be removed and stored until trained personnel can monitor them. AS an added measure, wash or shower to remove any contamination on the exposed areas of your body.
- 5. Wash any homegrown or locally grown produce that might be contaminated.
- 6. Shelter grazing animals and put them on stored feed.
- 7. Visitors or others in the area without shelter should go into a store, library, fire/police station, or other public building.
- 8. If you have heard this message and are not in need of assistance, please help speed the verification by indicating that you have been alerted. To do this, tie a white cloth or towel to your doorknob, mailbox, or another object visible from the road.

- 9. If you need assistance, do not use a white cloth. Police, fire, or EMS personnel will check all buildings displaying a white towel and ask what assistance you require.
- 10. These instructions will be repeated within the next few minutes. Please do not tie up emergency phone lines unless you have a real emergency. Local and state officials are assessing the situation. There is little or no danger of contamination or exposure at this time, provided you remain indoors and follow these instructions.

(Repeat instructions 1-6 on sheltering in place)

Please stay tuned to this station for information and instructions as they become available.

Recommended Alert Interval	
Start Time	a.m. / p.m.
Rebroadcast every	Minutes
Duration	Hours

MESSAGE D – EVACUATION

Jurisdiction	Boundaries

Those who need transpiration will be provided bus service at the following pick-up points:

School children from	are being transported to
	Parents should pick up their children at

Door-to-door verification of evacuation will be conducted by local police and fire departments. If you have heard this message and are not in need of assistance, please help speed this process by indicating you have been alerted. To do this, you should tie a white cloth or towel to your doorknob, mailbox, or another object visible from the road.

If you need assistance, do not use a white cloth. Police, fire, or EMS personnel will check all buildings not displaying a white cloth and ask what assistance is required. In addition, close all windows and doors and remain indoors. Turn off all air conditioners, fans, or other ventilation systems that draw air from outside.

These instructions will be repeated within the next few minutes. Please do not tie up emergency phone lines unless you have a real emergency.

Recommended Alert Interval	
Start Time	a.m. / p.m.
Rebroadcast every	Minutes
Duration	Hours
MESSAGE E – INADVERTENT SIREN ACTIVATION

This is an important public service announcement. The warning system has been inadvertently activated. There is no emergency. Crews HAVE CORRECTED / HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED TO CORRECT the malfunction. There is no emergency.

Recommended Alert Interval		
Start Time	a.m. / p.m.	
Rebroadcast every	Minutes	
Duration	Hours	

PROCEDURE 5: EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER ACTIVATION

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated when support is needed for a hazardous substance incident through providing support in the form of assistance, resources, and information. The EOC can be activated by notifying the Justice Center Communications of the need on fire and law enforcement frequencies, or by calling the 24-hour 330-287-5700. During business hours, the Wayne County EMA Director can be reached at 330-262-9817 during normal business hours. The EMA Director will work with the incident IC to determine the level of response necessary and the appropriate EOC response.

The Wayne County EMA Director is the Coordinator of the Wayne County EOC.

The EOC serves as the hub of information for elected and appointed officials whose jurisdictions are involved in or adjacent to response operations. These elected officials may be called upon to enact declarations and special legislation or make exceptions to policies and procedures as necessary for the good of the community.

EOC personnel are drawn from the agencies and departments that support emergency management in the community and can be part of the responding agencies and departments involved in response or part of the agencies and departments that support the first responders. Members of the Wayne County LEPC may participate in the EOC in a technical advisory capacity. Other experts from business and industry may serve in the same capacity.

A full and robust communication effort must take place between the ICP and the EOC. The IC and the EOC Coordinator must communicate about the needs of the incident and how the EOC can best support the actions at the scene. The EOC may work to do the following work for the IC in the process of its operation:

- Identification and location of needed resources, including personnel, equipment and supplies;
- ✓ Pre-screening and pre-qualification of requested personnel to assist in operations;
- Research into hazard properties and characteristics, methods of containment and control, mitigation efforts, and recovery plans;
- ✓ Support of the public information function by providing information to the media and the public under the direction of the PIO and the IC;
- ✓ Support to the Planning Section to identify agreements and contracts under which assistance can be rendered and initiation of those contacts;
- Coordination of resources from out of the area such as state and federal resources, teams and equipment;
- Research into laws, regulations, and requirements affecting the response organization, plan of action, or other efforts associated with the incident.
- ✓ Other assistance needed by the IC and deemed ineffective or inappropriate to be completed at the scene or the ICP.

The EOC operates on three levels of services, as described below.

Level 1

- ✓ An incident or threat of release which can be controlled by the first responder agencies and does not require evacuation beyond the immediate site of the incident is considered a Level 1 incident. This kind of incident does not pose immediate threat to life or property and is confined to a relatively small area.
- ✓ The EOC is staffed as directed by the IC and EOC Coordinator.

Level II

- ✓ An incident or threat of this level involves a greater hazard or larger area and poses a potential threat to life or property. A limited evacuation of the surrounding area may be required.
- ✓ The EOC is staffed by the Wayne County EMA Director, appropriate elected officials, public works personnel, Wayne County Health Department, American Red Cross, Wayne County Department of Human Services, public utilities, the Ohio State Highway Patrol, and LEPC technical advisors.

Level III

- ✓ An incident of this level involves a severe hazard or a large area which poses an extreme threat to life and property, and will probably require a large scale evacuation or the expertise or resources of county, state, federal and/or private agencies and organizations.
- ✓ The EOC is staffed by a full set of resources that may include federal, state, and local authorities such as the Ohio EMA, Ohio Department of Health, Ohio EPA, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, US EPA, FEMA, and or the US Coast Guard.

The EOC is terminated and closed in an orderly and planned fashion through the collaborative efforts of the EOC Coordinator and the IC. Records and reports of the incident are kept in permanent files at the EOC.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION

WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO

_____, 20_____

Authority

WHEREAS, Wayne County, Ohio has been or is immediately threatened by a natural, manmade, or technological hazard or nuclear or conventional attack, and;

WHEREAS, a state of emergency has been declared by the Wayne County Commissioners and or the Governor of the State of Ohio and/or the President of the United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, we, the Wayne County Board of Commissioners declare that a state of emergency exists in the County and that we hereby invoke and declare those portions of the Ohio Revised Code which are applicable to the conditions and have caused the issuance of this proclamation to be in full force and effect in the county for the exercise of all necessary emergency authority for the protection of the lives and property of the people of Wayne County and the restoration of local government with a minimum of interruption.

Reference is hereby made to all appropriate laws, statutes, ordinances, and resolutions, particularly Ohio Revised Code 5502.21-.99.

All public offices and employees of Wayne County are hereby directed to exercise the utmost diligence in the discharge of duties required of them for the duration of the emergency and in execution of emergency laws, regulations and directives – state and local.

All citizens are called upon and directed to comply with necessary emergency measures, cooperate with public officials and disaster services forces in executing emergency operations plans, and obey and comply with the lawful direction of properly identified officers.

All operating forces will direct their communications and requests for assistance and new operations directly to the Emergency Operations Center.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our l	nand this date of,
20	
	, President, Wayne County Commissioners

, Wayne County Commissioner

_____, Wayne County Commissioner

PROCEDURE 6: PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

In a hazardous substance incident, protective actions can be as simple as establishing a perimeter around a spill, or as complex as evacuating a large highly populated area. The decision to take protective action lies ultimately with the IC and the following information should be taken into account in making this critical decision.

- ✓ Identification of the released or spilled substance and the potential dangers associated with exposure
- ✓ Identification of the at-risk area and the affected population and of any affected parties unable to help themselves implement the protective orders
- ✓ Anticipated weather conditions as related to the spill or release
- ✓ Consultation with other local officials like mayors, commissioners, and others is appropriate

The most appropriate protective order should be issued through public information channels and warning and notification systems, using the information only, shelter-in-place, or evacuation guidance below.

Information Only

- ✓ Situation basic information
- ✓ Why no protective action is necessary but information is being released about the incident
- ✓ Potential developments and outcomes of the incident
- ✓ How to obtain more information and how updates will be issued

Evacuation

- ✓ Issuance of the EVACUATION order because it is too unsafe for people to remain within the affected zone
- ✓ Time when evacuation should begin
- ✓ Estimated duration of the evacuation, if available
- ✓ Location(s) of shelter(s)
- ✓ Routes of egress with any special directives to be followed during movement
- ✓ How to obtain updates and more information about the current situation
- ✓ Consequences of non-compliance and what to expect in the immediate future

Shelter-in-Place

- ✓ Issuance of the SHELTER IN PLACE order because it is critically unsafe for individuals to enter the outside environment due to the hazardous substance exposure
- ✓ Time when sheltering in place should begin
- ✓ Estimated duration of the shelter in place order, if known
- ✓ Directions on shutting off HVAC, sealing doors and windows, and other protective action
- \checkmark How to obtain updates and more information about the current situation
- ✓ Consequences of non-compliance and what to expect in the immediate future

Evacuation may be ordered for a very specific area bounded by specific markers and roadways, or may be issued as a *general* evacuation of an entire jurisdiction. Protective orders may have to be issued as precautionary measures when consequences of exposure are deadly or otherwise unable to be anticipated or controlled.

The ERG establishes protective zones and potential consequences based upon weather conditions and atmospheric indicators. CHEMTREC and other software programs can be used to predict with some degree of accuracy the potential risks in an upcoming period of time. These predictions are only as accurate as the input information allows them to be, and should not be assumed absolute.

When evacuation orders are issued, assistance can be provided by township, municipal and county highway and street departments, utility departments, and others. Barriers, route indicators, and location identification can be provided as well. American Red Cross can assist in marking shelters and other facilities.

When citizens evacuate, they should take critical items with them. These items include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- ✓ Prescription and over-the-counter medications
- ✓ Portable medical equipment necessary for daily use
- ✓ Eyeglasses, hearing aids, and other needed items
- ✓ Personal identification
- \checkmark Additional clothing for up to three days for each person
- ✓ Coats or protective clothing as appropriate
- ✓ Any special foods necessary for sustenance
- ✓ Cellular phone, laptop computer, tablet and charging devices
- ✓ Contact information for nearest relatives or friends
- ✓ Health insurance cards and other assistance cards (WIC, food stamps, etc.)
- ✓ A reasonable amount of cash for purchases
- ✓ Toys and other items for each family member's use

If families take household pets with them upon evacuation, they should take the following supplies, at a minimum, with them.

- ✓ Three day's food and water for the pet
- ✓ A leash, collar, muzzle, and/or harness for controlling the pet
- ✓ A crate and a blanket for the pet's confinement
- ✓ Toys, treats, and other items needed to care for the pet
- ✓ Any medication the pet needs on a regular basis
- ✓ A picture of the pet with its owner in case they are separated

Citizens who evacuate should place a white flag made from a piece of white cloth on either their front door knob or their mailbox to indicate they have evacuated.

Local mass transit (school buses, senior citizen transit vehicles, and other public and private transportation services) can be used to transport evacuees to shelters.

Evacuees in need of emergency medical care should be transported by EMS or private vehicle, if appropriate, to the nearest local hospital outside the evacuation zone. Local hospitals have triage, transport, and transfer policies in place to manage mass casualty incidents during an evacuation.

Institutions such as schools, churches, nursing homes and skilled nursing facilities, assisted living complexes, hospitals and other locations of mass gathering may be evacuated; most should have evacuation plans they have developed to manage an evacuation of their site. The greatest concern with these facilities is that they have all created dependency upon the same resources to evacuate their populations, and that resource is not capable of handling the comprehensive workload of the combined facility list.

Long-term evacuation, especially for institutions and other facilities with significantly high populations, will require coordination between local, state, and federal resources.

Local water and sewer facilities should be notified of a hazardous substance incident if the possibility of negatively affecting services is possible, furthering the need for evacuation and non-use of regular utility services.

The water and air will be monitored in a hazardous materials incident by the Wayne County Health Department, the Ohio EPA, and the US EPA. The food supply will be monitored by the Ohio Department of Agriculture and the USDA.

Restrictions and sanctions on the use of water, sanitation, or food consumption will be communicated through the emergency broadcast system.

If shelter-in-place orders are issued, it is wise for home occupants to take the following actions, especially if a vapor cloud or other evidence of air contamination is observed:

- ✓ Close all doors and windows in the home
- ✓ Turn of all heating and ventilation, including furnaces, fans, and air conditioning
- ✓ Close dampers on fireplaces
- ✓ Turn off pilot lights on gas appliances like water heaters, stoves, and furnaces

When evacuation orders are rescinded, re-entry may occur given the following conditions:

- ✓ Announcements or notices have been issued to facilitate an orderly re-entry to neighborhoods
- ✓ Directions have been given to re-establish use of utility services, water supply, and other services to the home.

PROCEDURE 7: DECONTAMINATION OPERATIONS

The Decontamination section information provides a general guideline to the orderly and effective way to ensure that contaminants found at a hazardous substance spill or release are not inadvertently or accidentally present outside the identified contaminated areas.

It is especially important that contaminants not be spread into areas of patient care, where unprotected workers are present, where the public or others not directly involved in containing the spill are working, and that the contaminant not be carried back to stations, work bases, and into hospitals or other functional sites.

The specific measures used to decontaminate exposed workers, equipment, and supplies will vary based upon the substance involved. Responders should use the appropriate reference materials and other clues to identify the substance, and should rely upon current databases and other references to establish the specific decontamination steps.

All fire departments, police departments, emergency medical services, and hospitals should have an independent and pre-established procedure that is communicated to workers, practiced in training, and tested through drills and exercises. Remediation should take place when these procedures and personnel do not meet predetermined standards of performance and re-testing should then occur until all meet desired competency and effectiveness levels.

Incident Arrival and Size-up

Upon arrival at the scene of a hazardous spill or release, the substance involved should be identified as quickly as possible using any clues and references available. Crews should be placed upwind and uphill, out of the danger zone and outside an area to which the spill or release may extend.

The IC (first arriving crew) may use clues like the following to establish identity of the spilled or released substance:

- Containers and carriers with markings or labels (Consult the ERG for vehicle types, container types, and markings for substances)
- ✓ Shipping papers (Manifest, MSDS, logs, etc.)
- ✓ Evidence of a release or spill (vapor clouds, fog and smoke, liquid trail, ponding or pooling substances, obvious leaking solids, liquid, or gas, etc.)
- ✓ Reports of personal accounts or knowledge from bystanders or victims

Protective zones should be established immediately for the purpose of protecting workers from exposure. The zones should be established, if possible, with knowledge of the characteristics and properties of the substance in mind. All references should be consulted as quickly and thoroughly as possible to determine this information.

A Safety Officer should be appointed to control access to the contaminated zone and account for anyone who enters or exits that area. There should be a single access point to this area. Law enforcement officers may assist with enforcement of access controls.

All workers on site should don the appropriate protective gear, including respiratory protection. Only when gear is complete and appropriate should any worker enter a contaminated zone. All victims and others inside the contaminated zone should remain there until a decontamination function is established. Any area to which a contaminated person is moved then becomes part of the contaminated zone and is subject to full access control.

Once a decontamination zone with proper personnel is established, victims and others can be evacuated from the hot zone and decontaminated for treatment or containment.

Zones and Access Control

Three zones, at a minimum, should be established for management of exposure and execution of work objectives. These zones should include the following:

- ✓ Hot Zone This should be where the immediate danger of exposure is greatest. It is surrounding the release or spill. This area should be occupied only by trained and geared hazardous materials personnel, or by individuals who have particular knowledge of the offending substance under monitored conditions. Workers should enter this zone in teams of at least two, and two back up workers should be stationed at the perimeter prior to the entry of any worker team.
- ✓ Warm Zone This is the area where there is potential extension of the contamination, and where contaminated victims and equipment are decontaminated. This is a restricted zone and all inside it should be fully geared and protected.
- Cold Zone This lies outside the contaminated area and poses no hazard to on-scene personnel and equipment. It is a location reserved for emergency services workers only, including the ICP, Triage and Transport, Command Staff functions, and other critical actions.

Decontamination Workers

All workers who are exposed to a hazardous substance should be given the proper protective gear, including clothing, shoes or boots, hats, helmets, and face guards, eye protection, respiratory protection, and undergarments that are conducive to effective performance of the gear. Other items may be necessary in some cases and should be provided at the level necessary to protect workers from exposure. Decontamination workers should be supplied protective gear that has the same features as the personnel who enter the contamination zone.

Non-fire service personnel may be used as appropriate to the incident, especially in an industrial or business setting where expert workers exist in jobs where the offending substance is used or handled. The IC must fully brief and supervise these personnel who are to be

appropriately and safely assigned to positions they are capable of performing and are correctly geared and protected.

When decontamination functions may be needed, the IC should name a Decontamination Officer with appropriate capabilities and knowledge to effectively perform the job duties assigned. The Decontamination Officer will be responsible for determining the specific procedures and process necessary to effectively decontaminate workers and others exposed to the hazardous substance. This officer will effectively brief and instruct the workers assigned to decontamination tasks to communicate the situation, risks, substance information and exposure signs and symptoms, and other procedural information.

The Decontamination Officer is fully responsible for the decontamination work site from implementation through demobilization, and supervises the workers at that location.

The Decontamination Officer will brief the EMS workers who treat and transport victims regarding the substance involved, signs and symptoms of exposure, precautions in contact with an exposed/decontaminated patient, and any other relevant information including antidotes, counter-exposure actions, and such.

A decontamination zone should be established and full access control should apply to the entire area. Any worker who is inside this zone should be properly and completely geared up. The zone should be established before any workers enter the "hot" zone.

Protective Gear

There are four levels of protective gear, as described below.

- ✓ Level A gear consists of a fully encapsulated chemically resistant suite and respiratory protection and equipment. This is the highest level of protection.
- ✓ Level B suits are made up of a self-contained breathing apparatus, pressure demand regulators, dermal and splash protection clothing that is chemically resistant to the substance involved. It is to be work where a concentration of a substance exists that is immediately dangerous to life and health, the concentration exceeds limits for APR (7), or atmospheric content of oxygen is less than 19%.
- ✓ Level C is a chemically resistant suit that is appropriate to the substance involved; has a full face, air purifying respirator (canister or cartridge) and a two-way radio for communication. It should be worn in areas of known contamination, the contaminant has an adequate order threshold, there is at least 19.5% oxygen available by volunteer, or the air is monitored periodically.
- ✓ Level D gear includes general work uniforms and firefighter personal protective equipment, or PPE. This can be worn where there is no contamination or the functions preclude splashes, immersion, or accidental releases.

Decontamination Area

The area where decontamination takes place should be clearly marked and designated. All decontamination equipment and supplies should be located within the designated area. This area should be set up as close to the incident as possible while distant enough to maintain the safety of the personnel working here.

The decontamination area is set up on the outer perimeter of the warm zone in close proximity to the hot zone, upwind and uphill from the contamination point. The site may have to be cleansed after decontamination takes place, so the surface should be of a substance that can be adequately cleaned after operations cease. Wicking contaminated runoff water into the dirt may cause the ground water to be contaminated, and this should be taken into consideration. The entire area should be draped in plastic or some form of tarp or floor to protect the soil or base.

Victims being decontaminated should be able to enter the decontamination area from the perimeter of the hot zone and, upon exit of the area, move into the warm zone. The area where the decontaminated individuals exit toward should be kept clear of contamination, and geared workers entering and exiting the hot zone should refrain from traversing this area for any reason. Victims who have been decontaminated should enter the treatment area in the cold zone immediately from the exit point of the decontamination area.

A shower/decontamination area should be set up with two separate sides. One side should be a "dirty" side and one a "clean" side. Wash pools, hoses, drums, and showers can be set up inside the area. The wash pools and showers should be placed in the middle, splitting the area down the middle.

Drums and plastic bags for disposal of waste water and equipment should be placed on the dirty side. Extra air cylinders should be placed on the clean side. All materials and equipment should be passed from the clean side to the dirty side. At no time should anything pass from the dirty side to the clean side. The number of washes and rinses need will depend on the chemical involved. A shower for personal showering should be placed near the exit point for the area.

If any decontamination is done off-site, such as a final shower, provisions should be made to collect the runoff from that area and dispose of it as a contaminated substance.

EMS vehicles should not be used to transport any persons or equipment with any possible degree of contamination because a full decontamination of an ambulance is very complex and difficult.

This will be determined by the Decontamination Officer.

Decontamination Methods

The methods of decontamination include the following:

- ✓ Dilution uses water to dilute the chemical to a safe level. It is the most common method and will be effective for a great majority of substances. Run off water should be contained and considered contaminated.
- ✓ Absorption uses absorbent materials to soak up substances. It is not generally very effective for contaminated personnel.
- ✓ Chemical Degradation uses other chemicals to change the contaminating chemical. This is good for protective clothing and equipment, but not personnel.
- ✓ Natural weathering or decay works with the natural elements of wind, air, rain or time to naturally decontaminate the area or equipment.

Steps in Decontamination

It is critical that the decontamination process involve detailed and specific step-by-step actions to protect any uncontaminated workers or parties from potential contamination; to avoid carrying a contaminant from one party to another by way of a piece of equipment or runoff from the process; to avoid contamination of cleaned personnel and equipment; and to avoid extension of the incident in any way to clean or unaffected parties or items.

Important steps include the following points:

- ✓ Decontamination begins with gross decontamination where any loose particles are removed by brushing, spraying, rinsing, scraping, or chemical degradation.
- ✓ Care should be taken to determine the water volatility of any substance before using water for the purpose of decontamination.
- An initial wash/rinse will remove the first layer of contamination and contain the runoff in pools or ponds. Care should be taken to wash all areas, including under arms and between legs.
- ✓ The outer layer of gear should then be removed, bagged, and placed on the dirty side of the decontamination area.
- ✓ A re-wash should be done for any area covered by the aforementioned gear.
- ✓ The next layer of protective gear should be removed, bagged, and place on the dirty side.
- ✓ Gear should be taken off inside out to more effectively contain the contaminants.

- ✓ The facemask of an SCBA should be the last removed item.
- ✓ The innermost area of gear should be removed and bagged with the individual's name.
- ✓ Showers should be used to remove the last contaminants; dry, clean clothing should be put on after this step.

Medical monitoring can be done in the EMS unit for decontaminated individuals. Individuals can be transported to the hospital if necessary, or can be released at this point. They should be briefed on the signs and symptoms of exposure and over-exposure.

Complete records should be established and maintained for this process.

Decontamination Equipment List

The following equipment is considered a minimal list for performance of decontamination duties:

- ✓ Drop cloths of plastic or other suitable materials for covering heavily contaminated equipment, monitoring equipment, vehicles, and outer protective equipment.
- ✓ Collection containers, including drums and lined trash cans, for storing disposable clothing and heavily contaminated protective clothing or equipment that must be discarded
- ✓ Lined box with adsorbents for wiping or rinsing off gross contaminants and liquid
- Large galvanized tubs, stock tanks, or wading pools to hold wash and rinse solutions. Need to be large enough for a booted foot, and should have no drain or a drain connected to a collection tank or treatment system.
- ✓ Wash solutions selected to wash off and reduce hazards associated with contaminants
- ✓ Rinse solutions selected to remove contaminants and contaminated wash solutions
- ✓ Long handled, soft bristled brushes to use in wash process
- ✓ Paper or cloth towels for drying clothing and equipment
- ✓ Lockers and cabinets for storage of decontaminated clothing and equipment
- ✓ Metal or plastic cans or drums for contaminated wash and rinse solutions
- Plastic sheeting, sealed pads with drains, or other containment devices for collection contaminated wash/rinse solutions spilled during the processes
- ✓ Shower facilities for full body wash or minimally, personal wash sinks with appropriately connected drains for runoff
- \checkmark Soap and wash solutions, wash cloths, and towels for individual use
- ✓ Lockers or closets for clean clothing and personal items
- Pads for wash/rinse solutions collection with drains or pumps connected to storage tanks
- \checkmark Long handled brushes for general exterior cleaning
- \checkmark Wash solutions to remove and reduce the contamination
- ✓ Rinse solutions selected to remove and reduce the contaminated wash solutions
- ✓ Prescribed sprayers for washing and rinsing, especially in hard-to-reach places

Curtains, enclosures, or stray booths to contain splashes from pressurized sprays

- ✓ Long handled brushes, rods, and shovels for dislodging contaminants and contaminated soil caught in tires and on the underside of vehicles and equipment
- ✓ Containers for removed contaminants
- ✓ Wash and rinse buckets for use in decontaminating vehicles
- ✓ Brooms and brushes for cleaning operator areas inside vehicles
- Containers for storage and disposal of contaminated wash and rinse solutions, damaged or contaminated parts, and equipment to be discarded.

Disposal of Contaminated Materials

All materials and equipment used for decontamination must be fully decontaminated or destroyed through proper disposal. Clothing, tools, buckets, brushes, and other equipment that is contaminated should be secured in drums or containers and labeled. Clothing that is not completely decontaminated on-site should be secured in plastic bags before being removed from the site. Contaminated wash and rinse solutions should be contained by using step-in containers to hold spent solutions (example: a child's step-in wading pool). Another containment method is to dig a trench about four inches deep and line it with plastic. In both cases, the spent solutions are transferred to drums, which are then labeled and disposed of with other substances on site.

In many cases, a private remediation contractor may provide these services.

PROCEDURE 8: RESPONDER COMMUNICATIONS

First responders are dispatched from three locations in the county, including the Orville Police Department, the Rittman Police Department, and the Wayne County Justice Center.

All dispatch locations have open communication with the Ohio State Highway Patrol Post 85 via two-way radio and telephone.

During normal business hours, each dispatch center has open two-way radio communication with its respective city and county services such as the street and highway departments, engineering departments, health department, and others.

Emergency services in the county have the ability to communicate with one another in the field via common two-way radio frequencies. All fire departments share a fire frequency; law enforcement shares a frequency. All emergency services communication links are operational for 24 hours a day.

The Wayne County EOC is able to communicate on shared frequencies with various city and county administrative and service departments. They also have other local, regional, and statewide frequency access. All communications from first responders can be coordinated by the Wayne County EOC.

The Wayne County alternate EOC as backup ability for radio and telephone systems. The EMS maintain a mobile communications van capable to communicating on all local frequencies and amateur radio frequencies through REACT and ARES personnel.

In emergency situations, the Wayne County EMA serves as the coordinator of all two-way communications systems between first responders and other involved parties.

PROCEDURE 9: FIELD MONITORING OF CONTAMINANTS OR CONTAMINATED RESOURCES

Local Resources

Fire departments in Wayne County have explosive meters and oxygen meters to monitor these particular substances. The Wayne County Health Department can do limited degrees of soil monitoring; they use outside laboratories to test the soil samples.

The Wayne County Health Department will establish and maintain records of soil sampling and test results, in coordination with outside laboratories and the Ohio Department of Health.

The Wayne County Health Department will investigate, test, monitor, and document any potential or actual contamination of the food or water supply in Wayne County. The EMA Director will be advised of any situation of this type and the outcomes of testing as well as procedures to be followed in mitigating casualties.

Ohio Department of Health

The Ohio Department of Health reports to the Ohio EOC at the Ohio Emergency Management Agency when requested. Their roles focus on safety of the water and food supply, and sanitation system safety and effectiveness. ODH can assist with radiation monitoring and management of radiation releases. The monitoring efforts of ODH depend upon the field collection of samples by other entities.

The ODH medical staff can provide assistance in toxic release incidents. They have expertise in epidemiology, toxicology, medicine, and environmental toxicology. They can determine probably environmental pathways for acute exposure along with concentrations to evaluate possible doses and human toxicity via a particular route of exposure (inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or injection). They will assist with the determination of scene medical personnel and care, as well as acute and chronic ongoing care necessary given the toxin. They may conduct post-incident investigation and monitoring.

ODH works with the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC), ATSDR, NIOSH, and the Central Ohio Poison Control Center. The can assess human exposure to hazardous substances, and utilize various databases to do this, including the National Library of Medicine, Toxnet, Hazardous Substance Data Bank, US EPS, IRIS and others. They use landline and cellular lines as primary communication. They also work with MARCS radios and several types of digital tracking software.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency is able to monitor air quality. The OEPA can provide on-scene coordinators through their 24-hour emergency response section. The coordinator can assist the local responders with incident management, determining the nature, amount, and location of spilled materials and the resources or facilities that may be affected.

The OEPA is equipped with response vehicles that carry equipment to monitor and sample the air quality, water quality, soil contamination, and vegetation. The staff using these vehicles are appropriately geared in protective equipment provided by the OEPA. Some equipment is also available to them through OEPA, including but not limited to combustible gas indicators, Draeger tubes, explosimeters, and organic vapor analyzers. OEPA has access to additional contractors to assist as necessary.

Local emergency response crews are equipped with CAMEO software and laptop computers.

The emergency response section of the OEPA can include investigation capabilities. They will assist with investigation of possible illegal dumping or discharge of hazardous substances, and will investigate criminal intent. This unit is available at any time.

OEPA is capable of providing both field sample analysis and biological monitoring of personnel. The Wadsworth lab is available for biological monitoring.

The OEPA uses landline and cellular communications for this purpose and can communicate through the EOC.

The local on-scene coordinator of a spill is responsible for developing a written report of the incident that includes samples taken, results as known, pictures of the incident, and other relevant information. If an incident affects the Ohio River or a natural component of the watershed, the Ohio River Sanitations Commission will assist in evaluating spill impact and provide expected containment concentration data for downstream though automated sampling chromatographs.

Ohio Emergency Management Agency

The Ohio EMA activates the Ohio EOC when notified of a significant spill or potentially farreaching incident through their 24-hour on-duty officer. The OEMA serves as both the central notification point for incident reporting as well as the coordinator of state level efforts to support and enhance the response capabilities.

EOC activation begins with Assessment Room participation of the OEMA, OEPA, ODH, and the State Fire Marshal. Radiological monitoring teams are involved as appropriate.

The OEMA communicates through landlines and cellular lines as well as facsimile lines, digital communication, and two-way radio including MARCS. Various software is in place to provide data, information, and analysis.

Ohio Department of Agriculture

ODA monitors the safety of the food supply inside the production cycle and during the processing of the raw supplies. They report as requested to the Ohio EOC to investigate an incident involving the food supply, and they collect sample for determination of chemical contamination to livestock, foodstuffs, and crops. They do not have monitoring capabilities,

protective gear, or communications equipment, and are best able to respond after the impact and immediate response to an incident.

Industrial Commission of Ohio

The Industrial Commission of Ohio reports to the Ohio EOC to coordinate their field activities and to provide specific information about the workplace. They have a staff of industrial hygienists who are capable of samples and identification of airborne pollutants in the workplace. At the request of an employer, they can respond to a fixed facility to perform low level sampling via NISOH procedures.

Regional offices of the Industrial Commission of Ohio can provide backup field monitoring, sampling, and consulting services for hazardous substance spill and release response. Their personnel also have basic first aid equipment, respiratory and general protective gear, monitoring equipment, and chemical reference libraries in their field vehicles. They generally have Draeger tubes, oxygen meters, methane meters, infrared analyzers, and carbon monoxide monitors. They can contract with outside labs for analysis and other services. They have 24-hour access to databases including National Library of Medicine Hazardous Substance Database, Medline, and Toxline.

The Industrial Commission of Ohio uses landlines and cellular phone as their primary communication; facsimile lines and digital communication is often available.

Ohio Department of Industrial Relations

The Department of Industrial Relations reports to the Ohio EOC as requested. They provide chemical hazard specific information as needed and have industrial hygienists who are able to provide sampling and monitoring of potentially deadly atmospheric condition, often associated with mine work and hazardous substance releases. They can conduct organic and inorganic sampling and monitoring for airborne releases. The hygienists work independently but have access to department vehicles that are specially equipped to do the work of the commission. They may have access to one portable gas chromatograph.

The Industrial Relations group has access to a large database, including Medline and Toxline. They communicate using landline and cellular technology with facsimile back up. They also may have digital communication capacity and MARCS radio capabilities.

PROCEDURE 10: CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP

Containment, cleanup, and restoration are important elements of the recovery from a hazardous materials incident. This procedure identifies techniques and steps for responders to use in the containment phase of an incident.

- ✓ Containment is the holding back, restraining, or preventing the spread of the spill or released material.
- Cleanup is the act of physically eliminating or removing the residue or the actual spilled material. Part of the Cleanup process is, if necessary, restoration of the contaminated area.
- ✓ Restoration, in reference to a spill or release of hazardous materials, is the reinstatement of the damaged area to its original state.

Techniques for Spill Containment

Containment of a spilled hazardous material is incident specific. Containment methodology depends on many variables. Critical questions include:

- ✓ Is the spill on the roadway?
- ✓ Is the roadway constructed of asphalt or soil?
- ✓ Is the roadway next to a berm, ditch, or drain?
- ✓ Does the ditch drain into or possibly lead to a drinking water or sewer system?
- ✓ Is the roadway located in the open country or City?
- ✓ Are there sparse or heavily populated areas in the vicinity?
- ✓ Are there special institutions nearby such as hospitals, nursing homes, or schools?
- ✓ Is the spill on a roadway that traverses or crosses a major waterway that has drinking water intakes along it?
- ✓ Is the spill in or near an agricultural area where crops or animals in the food chain could be affected?
- ✓ Are there endangered areas such as forests or endangered species in close proximity?

Also affecting the decisions in the appropriate containment measures to be taken are:

- ✓ Amount of material released or spilled (large or small)
- ✓ Material itself (type)
- ✓ Reactivity of the material
- ✓ Wind (calm, heavy, and violent).

These topics and questions must all be taken into consideration when forces respond and try to determine the most advantageous containment methods to use, thus making containment an incident-specific operation. The responder must consider containment of the spilled material and the runoff water from the firefighting operations that may be contaminated.

Some general stabilization and containment methods that are used are:

- ✓ Diking: the placement of a barrier to contain the material in a confined space. Dikes can take on many forms i.e., laying down plastic sheeting to collect the material; spreading sand, earth, etc. on the ground to contain the flow of material; building earthen dams to contain the runoff; digging containment trenches or ditches to contain the material; or using booms to contain the material on the surface of the water.
- ✓ Absorbents/Adsorbents: agents that are capable of absorbing or collecting spilled or condensed materials. Examples are straw, foams, paper fibers, peat moss, sawdust, sand, earth, perlite.
- Chemical Agents (elements, compounds, or mixtures): agents that can disperse, dissolve, emulsify, neutralize, precipitate, congeal, entrap, fix, gel, oxidize, or solubilize the released or spilled material.
- ✓ *Surface Collecting Agents*: agents that causes a film to form on the surface for controlled thickness layer and ease of removal.
- ✓ Biological Agents: such as microbiological agents, cultures, enzymes, or nutrients for biodegradation of the material.
- ✓ Sinking Agents: agents that cause the material to break down and eventually sink in water.
- ✓ Burning Agents: agents that accelerate the materials burning for improved controllability.

Some of the above agents require approval before being used. Approval will come from the OEPA On-Scene Coordinator and emergency response office.

There are many methods of stabilization and containment available; the ones listed above are very generalized and only a few of those available. Containment methods are incident specific and an attempt to list specific measures and methods of operation in this plan would be impossible. Refer to the SOPs of the responding fire departments, hazardous materials teams, and the responding State Agencies for specific guidance.

The first on scene responders must deal with the initial containment of the material but it is the spiller or releaser's legal responsibility to minimize the risk to the public and the environment, clean up the incident, and restore of the area. Many companies are, required to provide plans showing their abilities to respond and cleanup spills they may cause.

Techniques for Spill Clean Up

Cleanup operations are as incident specific as containment operations. If the chemical is airborne, there may be no cleanup involved. If it is a spill, the speed and method of cleanup will vary. If the spilled material is in the water, cleanup should be immediate; if it occurs on a

deserted roadway, the cleanup operation may not carry the same immediacy. Cleanup operations are dependent upon the same questions as asked during the containment assessment process.

Because it is the spillers' obligation to clean up the scene, state agencies are usually not involved in the actual "hands-on" cleanup operation.

Ohio EPA

The state agency that deals with cleanup operations is the EPA. The OEPA On-Scene Coordinator provides technical guidance to the local Fire Chief, Hazmat teams, and the responsible party on incident and site assessment, actions that need to be taken, methods of operation, equipment needs and sources, and cleanup contractors. The On-Scene Coordinator can also provide advice for local agencies on how to seek restitution.

The responsible party will clean up the spill itself or hire a contractor to do so. If the responsible party cannot perform the cleanup itself and they need guidance on who to hire, the OEPA can supply contact information for approved cleanup contractors.

Some of the methods used for cleanup operations are:

<u>Vent and Burn</u>: this is done when it is most prudent to just let the material burn itself out. Sometimes the container is vented to allow more air in to accelerate the burning process. If all burns away without leaving a residue, the container is just hauled away. If a residue or pool forms below the burning area, the material must be contained and then removed.

After the material has been contained and chemical elements, compounds or mixtures have been added to stabilize the material (as stated in the previous section), the material can be removed by using:

- ✓ Sorbent Materials: soak up the material, then pick up and dispose of the material soaked sorbents
- ✓ Mechanical Devices: skimmers, hoses, pumps, and suction devices. Some suction devices are hoses (laid in the material) that are connected to pumps that suck the material up and flush it through other hoses and into packing drums, which can be disposed of in approved disposal facilities. Some suction devices are large suction pumps connected to trucks. The material is pumped directly into the truck and driven off for possible disposal.

Just as cleanup operations are incident specific, the standard operating procedures of the OEPA and the cleanup contractors should be referenced for full details. During some cleanup operations, the disposal step is eliminated; the material is just contained without neutralization, recovered, and removed (to the owner).

If the spiller is not capable, willing, financially able, or cannot be located to clean up the problem, the OEPA can use Comprehensive Emergency Response Compensation Liability Act (Superfund) funds to hire a contractor to perform the cleanup and disposal operations and seek restitution from the responsible party. The OEPA On-Scene Coordinator still oversees all operations. Part of this oversight is the approval of storage or disposal sites to be used. The OEPA has an approved list of storage and disposal sites according to CERCLA and RCRA.

If the situation is beyond local and State agency capabilities, the US EPA and Coast Guard can use the same Superfund monies for cleanup operations.

Re-Entry

Re-entry is allowing of the public to return to the affected and return to normal daily activities. State Agencies (OEPA, ODH, ODA and ODNR) will provide technical advice and personnel to assist in determining whether or not a health or environmental hazard continues to exist after the situation has been stabilized. These agencies will determine whether the public can reenter the area based upon the acceptable residual levels of the released material in the air, water, and soil. Private cleanup contractors and federal agencies have the equipment and expertise to assist in this determination.

Re-entry operations are incident-specific. Refer to the OEPA, ODH, ODA, and ODNR SOPs for specific residual concentration levels. Once safe levels have been attained, local agencies, with advice from state agencies, will determine when it is appropriate to remove protective actions and allowing people to re-enter the area.

State Agencies will assist local forces in determining re-entry options. For example; if the toxic vapor came in contact with the ground in proximity to crops standing in fields, drinking water supplies, or areas where people congregate (such as parks, entertainment areas, playgrounds), State Agencies will test these areas and make recommendations as to what types of activities could be conducted upon re-entry and in what magnitude.

OEPA and ODNR would complete testing of public drinking water would be done to ascertain the waters safety for consumption by humans and animals. Recommendations would be made to local health departments, officials, and the public. For example, water may be unsafe to drink unless boiled first or it may be usable only for washing.

ODA can test for contamination of field crops and OEPA can test the soil. Recommendations may be that crops are unsafe to eat or that if boiled and canned, they would be suitable for consumption. ODA has the legal right to quarantine or issue orders to destroy food products if necessary. ODA and ODH can test crops and livestock that may have been exposed to the hazardous substance. These recommendations would be made to the Wayne County Health Department and local authorities for implementation.

Restoration

Restoration of the damaged area is a long-term, slow-paced operation. The spiller is responsible for this operation. Restoration can range from very minor (strictly cleaning up the debris) to extremely extensive (replacing contaminated soil, replanting denuded areas with trees and flora, replacing the fish and wildlife populations). Local and State Agencies, depending on the degree of restoration, could be involved in the restoration operation. For example, local parks departments, agricultural agencies, or ODNR could be involved in the replanting of trees and flora in forests and parks and restocking fish and wildlife areas.

Post-incident surveying, sampling, and monitoring of air, water, and soil would be based on the recommendations of the Wayne County Health Department, OPEA, and ODNR. Continued air and water monitoring would be done for precautionary reasons. These actions would be implemented based on agency SOP'S.

Decontamination of Local, State, or Federal personnel and equipment would be accomplished through the use of local fire department or cleanup contractors' decontamination stations.

Resources

- ✓ County resource information is retained and kept current at the Wayne County Emergency Management Agency
- ✓ The Wayne County Emergency Management Agency keeps continually updated resource lists, including:
 - Wayne County Fire Departments Resource Inventory
 - Wayne County Law Enforcement Resource Inventory
 - Wayne County Emergency Operations Plan
 - Wayne County Emergency Management Agency is currently developing, Townships, Villages and other Municipalities resource lists.
 - Individual agencies and departments in various emergency support functions also have resource lists, contained at their offices.
 SEP vi. Third Party resource lists and points of contact

Disposal

Wayne County has no hazardous materials disposal sites or any local laws that govern the transport of such materials to approved sites. After the containment of a hazardous materials incident, a private contractor will most likely accomplish cleanup. The spiller generally hires these companies. Disposal of hazardous waste is controlled by CERCLA and RCRA regulations. The OEPA is the lead agency in overseeing cleanup and disposal, in conjunction with USEPA. These agencies will determine whether disposal will take place on site or if the materials will be transported to approved disposal sites.

Long Term Site Control

Some spills may necessitate long-term cleanup or restoration actions that require site control for extended periods. If the site is on facility property, the facility should take steps to fence, barricade, or cordon off the area and post appropriate warning signs to prevent entry by unauthorized persons until cleanup is accomplished.

If the site is off the facility property or along a transportation corridor, the area may be barricaded and cordoned off to prevent entry. Some situations may necessitate stationing of law enforcement officers to maintain security over the site.

The Ohio EPA, on scene commander, law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, the county health department, and cleanup company should work collectively to determine the manner to accomplish a long-term cleanup operation. In some cases, roads or highways may be closed and traffic rerouted. If this is necessary, the appropriate local or state highway department should be involved.

The PIO. should keep the media informed about the steps being taken to correct the situation, so that the public may be informed and advised to stay out of the area until the job is done.

Ohio EPA District Office Telephone Numbers

- ✓ Northeast Office, Twinsburg (330) 963-1200
- ✓ Ohio EPA Emergency Response Hotline (24 hr/day) (800) 282-3784
- ✓ Ohio EPA Public Information Center (614) 644-2160

PROCEDURE 11: DOCUMENTATION AND INVESTIGATIVE FOLLOW-UP

Documentation is the collecting, abstracting, and recording of information for future reference. Complete and accurate documentation is critical to hazardous materials incidents.

Documentation Log

One method of documentation during and after a hazardous materials incident is having persons from each involved agency record all of their pertinent actions that they and other individuals took from the time of notification of the incident to the close-out of incident operations. This is known as keeping a log of all actions taken. Such a log should include information about the incident, such as time, who reported, who received the notification, particulars of the spill, etc. All of this information can be obtained from the initial incident report form.

Further information or documentation will be needed from each agency involved, such as:

- ✓ The number of personnel initially assigned to the incident
- ✓ Initial actions taken
- ✓ Calls made to other agencies and received from other agencies
- ✓ Protective recommendations made to response personnel, and the public
- ✓ Response actions taken, i.e., stabilization, sampling, cleanup, advisory seeduties, etc.
- ✓ Additional personnel called in
- ✓ Equipment used or expended
- Additional equipment used (inner agency) requested from other local, state, and federal agencies; borrowed from private contractors through mutual aid agreements, and the costs involved
- ✓ Duties performed in conjunction with other operations, i.e., evacuation
- ✓ Containment operations
- ✓ Cleanup operations personnel used, methods of operations
- ✓ Damage assessment performed by all available agencies
- ✓ Total numbers of personnel and equipment used and the time each person worked
- ✓ Hourly wages of each person who worked, computed against time worked
- ✓ Wear and tear on vehicles and equipment, damages to property and see equipment, fuel used, equipment to replace
- ✓ Any other information the individual agency feels is important to its record keeping []

Each agency involved will complete its required report as soon as practical after the operation is concluded. With 36 response agencies in Wayne County, each having its own specific report, it is not practical to include a copy of each report. The following identifies the type of report/information required to provide the needed information and the agencies responsible for completing them.

Agency	Report/Information
All Response Agencies	Cost/Equipment Expenditure Lists
American Red Cross	Sheltering Activities
Communications	Incident Logs
Coroner	Death Certificates (if applicable)
Emergency Management	Damage Assessment
	EOC Operations
Emergency Medical Services	Agency Medical Report
Facility Coordinator	Written Notification of Release
Fire Department	Department Fire Report
Health Department	Monitoring Logs
	Health Assessment
Human Services	Activity Report
Incident Commander	Incident Information Report
Law Enforcement	Agency Incident Report
Public Works	Summary of Actions Taken

The reports should be maintained on file with each respective agency to be utilized at a later time as information to assist in an after-action review, for cost recovery, or as documentation for court action as required.

Investigative Follow-Up

After the incident, an investigative may be instituted. State and federal agencies such as EPA, SMF, and others may be involved in an investigation. Local agencies may also be involved.

The object of an investigation is to determine the circumstances prior to the actual cause of the incident. Some incidents require no investigation, as the causes are apparent. In some cases, the cause is completely hidden. Investigations can be helpful in assigning responsibility for the accident and in developing recommendations for actions to prevent future occurrences.

Critique of Operations

At the end of the incident, response agencies should gather together to critique and report on the overall emergency operation. Logs, reports, and documentation generated by each response agency will be beneficial to this process. Critiques help determine if the response actions were appropriate and effective, if there were deficiencies in the actions taken, or if response plans were adequate or require update. A critique can also establish whether follow-up training of responders is necessary. This same critique process should be followed after a plan exercise.

Minutes of the critique as well as copies of any reports pointing out deficiencies in the plan should be forwarded to the LEPC Emergency Coordinator so that plan corrections or updates can be monitored and completed.

Restitution

Two of the main reasons for documentation and investigative follow-up are for legal actions against the responsible party and recovery of costs associated with:

- ✓ Personnel (wages, overtime, bills related to injury)
- ✓ Equipment (damages, replacement, rental costs, fuel, etc.)
- ✓ Clean up (wages, etc.)
- ✓ Disposal (costs associated with how and where the spilled substance and contaminated surfaces are disposed of or contained
- Restoration of the affected area (restoring the area to its original state prior to the incident)

Copies of all costs and equipment expenditure sheets should be sent to the Wayne County Emergency Management Agency for inclusion with the damage assessment.

Several state agencies are able for fining or filing charges against responsible parties. According to Federal Law, the responsible party is the spiller/releaser of hazardous materials. If the spiller refuses to make restitution for all costs related to the stabilization and cleanup of the incident, the State agencies, with full documentation, can seek restitution through the legal system. The process for recovering costs from responsible parties is outlined in ORC 23745.13 – Recovery of Costs from Persons Causing Environmental Emergencies.

INCIDENT INFORMATION SUMMARY FORM

Classification:	I – Unusual Event		– /	Alert	III – Site Area/General Emergency			mergency		
Current Date/Time:				Acci	dent Da	ite/Tim	e:			
Reported By				Pho	ne Num	ber:				
(Name, Agency, Title)										
Call Received by:				Pho	Phone Number:					
(Name, Agency, Title)										
Accident Location:										
Nature of Accident	Leak	Ga	as	Plume Solid		d	d Explosion			
Name of Material(s):	1.			2.				3.		
Placard Name/No.	1.			2.				3.		
Shipping Paper Info:										
Shipper:										
Manufacturer:										
Characteristics:	Smell		Color	r	State			Othe	er	
Container Type:	Truck		Rail		Facility		Drum			
Amount Released				Pote	ential A	mount:				
Released to:	Air Water		Drai	ns	Ditch		Soil		Other	
Plume:	Height		Color	ſ		Odor			Dire	ction
	Wind Speed			Dire	ction			Temp	כ	
Weather:										
Surroundings:	Roads		Stre	ams			Bridg	es		
	Terrain			Sew	ers			Othe	r	
Buildings	Schools			Nur	Nursing Homes		Parks	5		
	Healthcare		Offi	Offices		Othe	r			
Population:				-						
Other Hazmat in										
Area:										
Injured:				Take	en to:					
Dead:				Take	en to:					
Possible Health										
Effects:										
Agencies Contacted:	Name		Time		Contact Info					
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
Narrative/Actions Take	en:									

APPENDIX E: WAYNE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION STUDY

February 2016

Introduction

A transportation study was directed by the Wayne County EMA as part of the Hazardous Materials Response Plan research in February 2016. This study was completed by Resource Solutions Associates LLC of Norwalk, Ohio.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify hazardous substances that are transported on the roads and railroads in Wayne County as part of the hazard identification and risk assessment for hazardous materials. The information is intended to provide the basis for preparedness activities such as training and exercises, as well as procedure planning, equipping first responders, and for preparedness to handle specific substances.

Methodology

The objective of the study was to directly observe those substances being hauled on roadways and railways in Wayne County. Observers witnessed vehicles, recording the identification placards and type of containers of those vehicles during peak transportation times.

Observations were made on Thursday, February 17, 2016 beginning at 8:30 am and concluding at 6:30 pm. Locations observed included the following locations:

- State Route 250 and Oil City Road in Guerne
- State Route 585 south of Smithville
- State Routes 30 and 57 east of Wooster
- State Route 3 north of Wooster at the Dollar General store
- State Route 250 west of Wooster

Railroads were observed for cars carrying placarded and identified hazardous substances. The areas observed included railroad sections in downtown Shreve by the PNC bank; on the north side of Creston on both sides of the Creston Police Station; and in the downtown area of Orville from both sides of the sets of tracks in residential areas.

Because few trains were observed, information was supplemented by general information on the hauler websites, including the Lake Erie Wheeling Railroad, CSX (formerly Baltimore and Ohio, or B&O Railroad); and the NYP&O Erie Railroad.

Findings

The following chart identifies the number of vehicles observed, the contents of those vehicles, and the types of vehicles observed. Each site was observed for a minimum of 90 minutes; the busier locations were observed for 120 minutes.

Location	Number of	Types of Vehicles	Substances
	Vehicles		
SR 250 and Oil	72	37 extended box semi-trucks	3295 (1) Hydrocarbons, liquid n.o.s.
City Rd.		7 Bin type haulers	1268 (2) Petroleum distillates n.o.s.
		17 Platform bed haulers	1075 (1) Propane
		3 Low pressure tankers	Unmarked (2)
		1 Cement hauler – full	Lumber and wood palates
		7 Non-pressurized tankers	Hay and Straw
			Steel
			Agricultural Products (seed, grain)
			Food products
			Livestock
			Seed grain
			Garbage and unmarked solid waste
State Route 3	62	9 Low pressure tankers	1075 Propane (9)
north of Wooster		38 Bin type haulers	Class 9 Miscellaneous
		9 Flatbed haulers	Agricultural products
		2 Cement trucks – full	General merchandise
		7 extended box semi-trucks	Mulch and palates
		1 garbage truck	
SR 585 North of	25	4 Bin type haulers	1075 Propane
Smithville		18 Extended box semi-trucks	Solid waste – regular garbage
		1 Flatbed hauler	General merchandise
		2 Low pressurized tankers	Food products
			Unmarked merchandise
			Agricultural products (food)
			Hay and Straw
			Livestock
			Automobiles (new)
			Armored trucks (Brinks)
SR 30 and SR 57	101	6 Flatbed haulers	1203 (9) Gasoline/Petrol
		9 Bin type hauler	1987 Denatured alcohol
		1 Garbage Truck	Grain products
		9 Flatbed haulers	Seed grain
		61 Extended box semi-truck	Steel
		3 standard bed truck	Lumber and bark mulch
		2 Class 9 Miscellaneous	Dairy products
		9 Low pressure tankers	Foodstuff
		I short bed utility truck	Garbage

Location	Number of Vehicles	Types of Vehicles	Substances
SR 250 West of	32	7 Flatbed haulers	Oxygen cylinders
Wooster		8 Bin type haulers	Steel
		1 garbage truck	Garbage
		13 extended box semi-trucks	General merchandise
		2 low pressure tankers	1075 Propane
		1 short bed with oxygen tanks	1203 Gasoline/Petrol
Shreve Railroad	17	17 Low pressure tankers	1075 Propane (9)
			1987 Denatured alcohol (8)
Creston Railroad	None		
	observed		
Orrville Railroad	None		
	observed		

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad is based in and serving mostly northeast and central Ohio as a well-established hauler of many hazardous substances with regular contracts with over twenty-five local shippers and receivers. As a commercial hauler, the railroad determines what types of products it is able to safely transport, and then actually transports what it is hired to haul. The chart below lists the category and the specific items in that category that are hauled by Lake Erie and Wheeling Railroad, passing through Creston in Wayne County.

Substance Category	Specific substances
Minerals and Coal products	Industrial minerals and coal
	Pulverized limestone
	Cement
	Frac sand
Food and Grain (hauled in boxes, hoppers,	Corn, soybeans, wheat
refrigerator cares, and tankers)	Canned and frozen foods
	Flour
	Animal feed
	Food grade corn and oils
Bulk chemicals and resins (hauled in covered	ABS plastics
hopper cars)	Polyethylene
	Polypropylene
	Polystyrene
	Polyvinyl Chloride
Metals (Flatbeds)	Steel rebar, steel rods, steel billets, steel slab,
	steel rails, steel channels, sheet coil steel,
	galvanized coil steel
Petroleum Products (tankers)	Liquid petroleum gas
	Natural gas liquids

Substance Category	Specific substances
	Butane
	Iso-Butane
	Condensate
	Diesel fuel
	Asphalt
	Propane
	Natural gasoline
	Crude oil
Paper products (Box cars)	Pulp board roll stock
	Paper scrap

The CSX railroad line that traverses Creston has the potential to haul almost anything imaginable. CSX specializes in intermodal hauling whereby cars can be moved directly from a train to a semi-truck to a ship without offloading the contents of the intermodal container. CSX is the country's largest hauler, including intermodal containers. The commodities that are hauled by CSX are listed in the chart below.

Category	Commodity
Agricultural Products	Grain, feed, soft drinks, food manufacturing products,
	ethanol products
Automotive	Light vehicles
Bio-Energy	Wood pellets
Building Materials	Construction and roofing materials, gypsum board,
	lumber, plywood, brick
Chemicals	Polyethylene polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl
	chloride, polyethylene, terephthalate, plastic
	feedstocks (purified terephthalic acid, monothylene
	glycol, paraxylene, purified isopthalic acid), plastic
	intermediates (styrene, acrylonitrile, plasticizers),
	Chemical (chlor0alkali, pulp and paper mill, acids,
	miscellaneous), Petroleum products (liquefied
	petroleum gas, asphalt, petroleum production
	intermediates, crude oil, condensate, lube oils, waxes,
	alcohols)
Food Products	Frozen and refrigerated foods, rice, edible beans, peas,
	lentils, alcoholic beverages, canned goods and
	perishables
Coal	Coal and coal products
Fertilizers	Assorted
Machinery	Construction and heavy equipment
Manufactured Goods	General merchandise
Metals	Steel and non-ferrous products

Category	Commodity
Military Goods	Miscellaneous
Minerals	Mineral aggregates, cement, fly ash, slag, clay, industrial sand and soda ash, lime, ores (titanium, zircon, perlite, and gypsum), salt, rock and industrial rock
Oil, Gas, and Drilling Equipment	Crude oil, frac sand, and natural gas liquids
Paper, Pulp, Fiber Products	Scrap and roll goods
Transportation Equipment	Commercially owned only
Waste	Miscellaneous and hazardous

Norfolk Southern Railroad is an intermodal and regular rail shipper. They are the largest coal hauler in the United States. The commodities they haul are listed in the chart below.

Commodity	Detailed List of Specific Goods
Coal	All; largest hauler in the USA
Agricultural Products	Corn, soybeans, wheat, grains, animal feeds,
	ethanol, flour, beverages, sweeteners, food
	oils, canned goods
Automotive	Supply chain parts, vehicles, repair parts
Chemical	Sulfur and related chemicals, petroleum
	products, chlorine and bleaching compounds,
	plastics, industrial chemicals, chemical waste,
	bulk chemicals, non-hazardous chemicals
Metals and Construction Materials	Aggregates, aluminum ores, aluminum, brick,
	cement, coil, copper, envirostone, iron and
	steel, machinery, Marcellus shale, minerals,
	scrap metal, scrap substitutes, synthetic
	gypsum
Paper, Clay, and Forest	Pulp board, lumber and wood products,
	wood fiber, wood pulp, scrap paper, clay,
	municipal waste

Risk Assessment

The risk of a hazardous spill or release in Wayne County is significant. With just shy of 500 miles of interstate and state highways and over 100 miles of railroad tracks, the chances for a vehicle accident or derailment is significant. The array of chemicals and other substances that could result in challenging responses is worth analysis and effort to mitigate. Wayne County is Ohio's 13th largest county, and therefore daily activity fills the roads and railways with a buzz of movement, each increasing the risk of a disastrous incident.

Wayne County first responders must train and practice to meet this vulnerability with expertise. Fire departments should establish and maintain a minimal training at the NFPA 472

"Operations" level for all personnel. Officers and others with a special interest in response to hazardous substance incidents should train to the "Technician" level, and key officers should consider "Specialist" and "On Site Commander" training options.

EMS and law enforcement professionals need to be trained to the "Operations" level to be able to assist in some response activities outside the hot zone of an incident. Volunteers and others who may find themselves in the mix of responders should be trained, at a minimum, to the "Awareness" level of training.

Drills and exercises should allow responders to practice and then test their abilities to handle hazardous materials incidents. Annual exercises, from tabletops to full scale drills, should occur and involve a wide array of responders. Medical and healthcare workers, including the hospitals and others, should be involved in the training with the fire, police, and EMS services. The EMA and LEPC should train beside the first responders so they can most fully support field actions. Training should address the Hazardous Materials Response Plan as well as technical response capabilities.

Summary

The Transportation Study confirmed the presence of many chemicals, varying types of containers and haulers, and a wide array of locations where an incident could potentially take place. Responders must prepare and train, practice and exercise their ability to handle what could be a catastrophic incident due to this vulnerability. A program of continual risk assessment, hazard analysis, training, practice, and testing should fold into continuous process improvement of hazardous materials incident response protocols and plans, with annual updates and exercises providing the basis for such actions.

APPENDIX F: EHS FACILITY ONSITE PLANS

ON-SITE FACILITY EMERGENCY RELEASE PLANS

The following information will be included in each facility's on-site emergency plan as required by Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

- 1. Each facility will develop a plot book that includes maps, diagrams, and emergency plans and procedures. Specifically, the following information must be included:
 - a. Map or diagram of plant divided by building, sector, or zone
 - b. Separate page for each building, sector, or zone identifying chemical storage, processes, and quantities
 - c. Utility and process emergency shutdown procedures for each zone or sector.
 - d. Location of fire monitors and other firefighting equipment
 - e. Location of drains and sewer access points that might be affected by an accidental release
 - f. List of chemicals by zone or sector and the location of MSDS sheets accessible to the Facility Emergency Coordinator and response agencies
 - g. Location of property access gates and doors
 - h. Emergency plans and SOPs for addressing anticipated emergency situations, including personal protective equipment for routine operations and accidental releases. Include the procedures in place for notifying employees and local, state, and federal response agencies of an accidental release
 - i. Facility evacuation procedures
 - j. Staging areas for employees during an evacuation
 - k. Contact information for the Facility Emergency Coordinator and an alternate
- 2. Each facility will develop and maintain an internal group of employees who are trained to respond to emergency situations or releases.
- 3. Each facility will develop a process to determine when a release has occurred, such as visual patrols, detectors, sensors, alarms, etc., and the areas or populations likely to be affected by such a release.
- 4. Each facility will coordinate with the local fire department to identify one or more locations within the facility where the fire department will have access to the plot book.
- 5. Each facility will explain the type of alert system utilized for internal and external notification of a release.
- 6. For warehousing and storage facilities or other facilities where there is a frequent change in the type and quantity of extremely hazardous substances (EHS) being stored, an area within the facility will be designated to store these substances. Any exception or change in location of the EHS should be identified in the plot book and the updated

information conveyed to the Facility Emergency Coordinator in such a format that it could be conveyed to response agencies if needed.

7. Facilities that do not have personnel on-site 24 hours per day should have a sign posted on the perimeter fence or access gate indicating as such. This sign should include emergency instructions and telephone numbers for response agency use.

OFF-SITE FACILITY EMERGENCY RELEASE PLANS

Each Facility Emergency Coordinator, in conjunction with the Wayne County LEPC, will develop an off-site emergency plan that includes the following information and procedures:

- 1. Indicated hazard zone for a worst-case scenario of an accidental release of EHS
- 2. Other facilities contributing to or at risk from the EHS because of their proximity to the facility.
- 3. Special populations or facilities, such as schools, hospitals, and nursing homes, located within the hazard zones and designated shelter locations for evacuation
- 4. Methods for alerting and warning the at-risk population
- 5. Evacuation routes and procedures
- 6. Transportation routes used in shipping and receiving EHS at the facility
- 7. Identification of environmentally sensitive areas in hazard zones that are likely to be affected by a release
- 8. Procedures for emergency forces to respond to a release
- 9. Procedures to notify additional response and support agencies, including local, state, federal, and private authorities
- 10. A list of the resources available at the facility and elsewhere to handle a chemical release
- 11. Provisions for the containment and cleanup of a hazardous material release or spill
- 12. Procedures to exercise the plan and assure its ability to perform its intended function
- 13. A means to identify and provide training for all agencies and personnel involved in the response to a hazardous materials incident
Wayne County EHS Facility List As of October 2018

HAZARDS ANALYSIS - WAYNE COUNTY EHS FACILITIES *This list only shows the EHS chemicals at these facilities. **EHS Chemical EHS Facility** City **Fire Dept** Street Akron Brass 343 Venture Blvd Wooster Wooster Div of Fire Sulfuric Acid Artiflex 1425 E Bowman St Wooster Wooster Div of Fire Sulfuric Acid AT&T 15000 Calaboone Rd Sulfuric Acid Doylestown Chippewa Twp FD AT&T 117 Athletic Ct Dalton East Wayne FD Sulfuric Acid AT&T Wooster Div of Fire Sulfuric Acid 1025 N Honeytown Rd Wooster AT&T 2494 Moser Rd Dalton East Wayne FD Sulfuric Acid Sulfuric Acid AT&T 1983 E Lincoln Way Wooster Wooster Twp FD (Below report threshhold 2017) Anhydrous Ammonia, Centerra Co-op 686 E Main St Smithville Central Fire Dist Paraguat Centerra Co-op 40 Equity St West Salem Town & Country FD Paraguat Century Link 654 E Milltown Rd Wooster Wooster Div of Fire Sulfuric Acid Century Link 207 N Vine St Orrville Orrville FD Sulfuric Acid Century Link 31 N Main St Rittman Rittman FD Sulfuric Acid Century Link 185 Jones St Shreve Clinton Twp FD Sulfuric Acid Sulfuric Acid Century Link 218 E Main St Smithville Central Fire Dist Century Link 224 E Liberty St Wooster Wooster Div of Fire Sulfuric Acid Century Link 2025 Akron Rd Wooster Div of Fire Sulfuric Acid Wooster Charter Communications 20 Eastern Rd Doylestown Chippewa Twp FD Sulfuric Acid ChemSpec 9287 Smucker Rd Orrville Central Fire Dist Formaldehyde ComPak Wooster Div of Fire Sulfuric Acid 1535 Enterprise Pkwy Wooster Anhydrous Ammonia, Nitric Daisy Brand 3600 N Geyers-Chapel Rd Wooster Wooster Div of Fire Acid, Sulfuric Acid Hydrogen Sulfide 18228 Fulton Rd Marshallville D & R Supply East Wayne FD (in Asphalt Cement) Nitric Acid, Peracetic Acid, 1626 Old Mansfield Rd Wooster Div of Fire FritoLay Mfg Wooster Sulfuric Acid FritoLay Shipping 4047 E Lincoln Way Wooster Wooster Twp FD Sulfuric Acid

HAZARDS ANALYSIS - WAYNE COUNTY EHS FACILITIES

*This list only shows the EHS chemicals at these facilities.

EHS Facility	Street	<u>City</u>	Fire Dept	EHS Chemical
G & S Bar & Wire	4000 E Lincoln Way	Wooster	Wooster Twp FD	Hydrofluoric Acid, Nitric Acid, Sulfuric Acid, Spent Pickle Liquor Mixed Acid
Gerber Poultry	5889 Kidron Rd	Kidron	Kidron FD	Anhydrous Ammonia, Chlorine, Paracetic Acid, Sulfur Dioxide, Sulfuric Acid
Golo	1147 Akron Rd	Wooster	Wooster Div of Fire	Sulfuric Acid
International Paper	689 Palmer St	Wooster	Wooster Div of Fire	Sulfuric Acid
JLG Industries	600 E Chestnut St	Orrville	Orrville FD	Sulfuric Acid
JM Smucker Discovery	918 N Main St	Orrville	Orrville FD	Sulfuric Acid
JM Smucker Heritage	830 N Mill St	Orrville	Orrville FD	Peracetic Acid, Sulfuric Acid
Luk (Schaeffler)	2401 Old Airport Rd	Wooster	Wooster Div of Fire	Anhydrous Ammonia, Sulfuric Acid
Luke Engineering	11 Pipestone Dr	Rittman	Rittman FD	Nitric Acid, Sulfuric Acid
MARS Horsecare	330 E Schultz Ave	Dalton	East Wayne FD	Aluminum Phosphide (Below report threshhold 2017)
МСІ	133 Hay St	Creston	Canaan Twp FD	Sulfuric Acid
MetroMedia Technologies	1061 Venture Blvd	Wooster	Wooster Twp FD	Sulfuric Acid
Morton Salt	151 S Industrial St	Rittman	Rittman FD	Chlorine, Sulfuric Acid
Ohio Farms Packing	2416 E West Salem Rd	Creston	Canaan Twp FD	Ammonia
Ohio Power <i>(AEP)</i>	500 Maple St	Wooster	Wooster Div of Fire	Sulfuric Acid
PSC Metals	972 Old Columbus Rd	Wooster	Wooster Div of Fire	Sulfuric Acid
Quality Castings	1200 N Main St	Orrville	Orrville FD	Phenol, Sulfuric Acid
Red Head Brass	643 Legion Dr	Shreve	Clinton Twp FD	Nitric Acid, Sulfuric Acid
Refcotec	542 Collins Blvd	Orrville	Orrville FD	Phenol/Formaldehyde Resin
Robin Industries	300 W Clay St	Fredericksburg	South Central FD	Sulfuric Acid
Rock Décor (Casa di Sassi)	167 Maple St	Apple Creek	Apple Creek FD	Sulfuric Acid
Rover Pipeline	1085 S Elyria Rd	Wooster	New Pittsburg FD	Sulfuric Acid
Scotts Miracle Gro	563 S Crownhill Rd	Orrville	Orrville FD	Sulfuric Acid

HAZARDS ANALYSIS - WAYNE COUNTY EHS FACILITIES *This list only shows the EHS chemicals at these facilities.				
EHS Facility	Street	<u>City</u>	Fire Dept	EHS Chemical
Seaman Corp	1000 Venture Blvd	Wooster	Wooster Div of Fire	Sulfuric Acid
Smith Foods, Dairy Lane	1381 Dairy Lane	Orrville	Orrville FD	Ammonia
Smith Foods, Ice Cream	303 N Vine St	Orrville	Orrville FD	Ammonia
Smith Dairy, Milk Plant	230 N Vine St	Orrville	Orrville FD	Ammonia
Tekfor USA	3690 Long Rd	Wooster	Wooster Div of Fire	Sulfuric Acid
Tyler Grain and Fertilizer	3388 Eby Rd	Smithville	Central Fire Dist	Paraquat
Wayne Dalton Door	14512 E Lincoln Way	Dalton	East Wayne FD	Sulfuric Acid
Will-Burt	401 Collins Blvd	Orrville	Orrville FD	Sulfuric Acid
Wooster Products, Plant 2	3503 Old Airport Rd	Wooster	Wooster Div of Fire	Vinyl Acetate
EHS Chemical	CAS Number			
Aluminum Phosphide	20859-73-8			
Ammonia	7664-41-7			
Chlorine	7782-50-5			
Formaldehyde	50-00-0			
Hydrofluoric Acid	7664-39-3			
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4			
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2			
Paraquat	1910-42-5			
Peracetic Acid	79-21-0			
Phenol	108-95-2			
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9			
Sulfur Dioxide	7446-09-5			
Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4			

Wayne County EHS Facilities Hazards Analysis

Note

1. The following pages show all Wayne County facilities that reported on their 2018 Tier II Filing that they had EHS Chemicals on site in 2017

2. If a facility fell below the reporting threshold quantity for the EHS Chemical, they are not shown in the following hazards analysis

3. If an EHS facility has other chemicals on site that are labeled as Hazardous Substances (HS) and those chemicals were reported on the 2018 Tier II filing, those chemicals have been listed as well

4. There are a few facilities that did not submit a floor plan with their filings - we will attempt to get a floor plan from them going forward

Akron Brass Company

ADDRESS				
Street Address:	343 Venture Blvd Wooster, OH 44691		Mailin	g Address: <i>Same</i>
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division of Fir	e		
Lat/Long:	40.804800 / -81.96400	7		
CONTACTS				
Work main: (33	30) 227-8428			
Ed Huber, VP of	f Compliance	24Hr: (440) 47	77-2531	ehuber@idexcorp.com
Dave Ash, Main	itenance Mgr	24Hr: (330) 74	19-2674	dash@idexcorp.com
Renee Cortez, E	HS Manager	24Hr: (330) 71	14-5388	rcortez@ldexcorp.com
NAICS No: 3329	919 Other metal valve	and pipe fitting	; manufa	cturing
Facility Self-De equipment, fire Maximum No.	scription: Manufacture e nozzles, and firefightin Occupants: 202 / No. a	firefighting g valves. t Risk: 202	Geogra	aphic Area: Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial
Approx. Popula	ation within 1 mile: 2,04	15		Park, Residential, Park/Playground, Highway, Railway, Waterways - Killbuck Creek
Transportation SR 30, V	Routes : Old Mansfield W Liberty St.	Rd, 302,	Faciliti	es at higher risk due to proximity: Frito-Lay
			Sensiti	ve public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:
Evacuation Rou	utes: Old Mansfield Rd.	302.	Pa	rkview Elementary School
Ventur	e Blvd. W Liberty St. Mc	Afee Rd		,
Mecha	nicsburg Rd, SR 30			
CHEMICAL INV	ENTORY		CHEM	ICAL LOCATIONS
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)		Ва	tteries, south side of bldg (Receiving)
9016-87-9	Diisocyanate		Ste	eel drums, east side of bldg (Shinning area)

Inside tank, south side of bldg

Metal cutting fluid

-



Akron Brass – One Mile Radius



Artiflex Manufacturing, LLC

ADDRESS				
Street Address:	1425 E. Bowman St. Wooster, OH 44691	Mailing Address: Same		g Address: <i>Same</i>
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division of Fire	е		
Lat/Long:	40.8037366 / -81.9230	602		
CONTACTS Work main: (33 Ashlee Thomas, Kevin Horst, Sur Steve Urban, EC Ed Kurzenberge NAICS No: 3363 Facility's Descri assembly, and e automotive and	30) 262-2015 EHS Manager pervisor Coat Manager er, CFO B70 Motor Vehicle Meta 1 ption : Metal stamping, electro deposition paint I truck industry	24Hr: (330) 936 24Hr: (330) 749 I Stamping parts for	5-5652 9-2674	ashlee.thomas@artiflexmfg.com kevin.horst@artiflexmfg.com steve.urban@artiflexmfg.com ed.kurzenberger@artiflexmfg.com
Maximum No.	Occupants: 650 / No. a	t Risk: 650	Geogra	aphic Area: Commercial, Residential,
Approx. Popula	tion within 1 mile: 7,18	3	Hig Wa	aterway – feeder stream Apple Creek
Transportation	Routes: SR 83, SR 585, I	Bowman St	Faciliti Aki	es at higher risk due to proximity : ron Brass, Wayne Co Rubber, International Paper
Evacuation Rou	ites:			
SR 83, SR 58	35, Bowman St, Palmer S	St	Sensiti	ve public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:
			St.	Mary's School, College of Wooster,
			Co	mmunity Action Wayne Medina
CHEMICAL INV	ENTORY		СНЕМІ	CAL LOCATIONS
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)		Bat	ttery charging stations (throughout); forklifts
64742-65-0	Hydraulic Oil		Sta	imping presses
64742-53-6	Mineral Oil		Tra	ansformers



Artiflex – One Mile Radius



AT & T – Dalton, Athletic

ADDRESS

Street Address: 117 Athletic Ct Dalton, OH 44618 Mailing Address: 308 S Akard St, 17th Floor Dallas, TX 75202

FIRE DISTRICT: East Wayne Fire Dept

Lat/Long: 40.799310 / -81.697630

CONTACTS

Work main: (800) 638-2822

Jeremy McGrue, National EPCRA Mgr	Work: (214) 464-1712	jeremy.mcgrue@att.com
Hotline	24Hr: (800) 638-2822	g43573@att.com
Dennis King, Property Manager	24Hr: (330) 212-3320	dk848m@us.att.com

NAICS No: 517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers

Facility Self-Description: Telecommunications

Maximum No. Occupants: 0 / No. at Risk: 0

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 1,942

Transportation Routes: S Mill St, W Main St

Evacuation Routes: S Mill St, W Main St

Geographic Area: Residential, Commercial, Highway,
Waterway – Newman Creek
Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS Battery, specific location not stated



AT & T Dalton – 1 Mile Radius



AT & T – Dalton Moser

ADDRESS

Street Address: 2494 Moser Rd Dalton, OH 44618

Mailing Address: 308 S Akard St, 17th Floor Dallas, TX 75202

FIRE DISTRICT: East Wayne Fire Dept

Lat/Long: 40.769993 / -81.694646

CONTACTS

Work main: (800) 566-9347

Jeremy McGrue, National EPCRA Mgr	Work: (214) 464-1712	jeremy.mcgrue@att.com
Hotline	24Hr: (800) 566-9347	g43573@att.com
Dennis King, Property Manager	24Hr: (330) 21253320	dk848m@us.att.com

NAICS No: 517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers

Facility Self-Description: Telecommunications

Maximum No. Occupants: 0 / No. at Risk: 0

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 257

Transportation Routes: S Mt Eaton Rd

Evacuation Routes: S Mt Eaton Rd

Geographic Area: Agricultura, Residential, Waterway – Sugar Creek
Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS Battery

AT & T Dalton Moser – 1 Mile Radius



AT & T - Doylestown

ADDRESS

Street Address	: 15000 Calaboone Rd Doylestown, OH 44230	Mailing Address: 308 S Akard St, 17 th Floor Dallas, TX 75202		
FIRE DISTRICT:	Chippewa Twp Fire Dept			
Lat/Long:	40.983525 / -81.684233			
CONTACTS Work main: (8 Jeremy McGru Hotline	00) 638-2822 e, National EPCRA Mgr	Work: (214) 24Hr: (800)	464-1712 638-2822	jeremy.mcgrue@att.com g43573@att.com
NAICS No: 517 Facility Self-De	312 Wireless Telecommuni	cations Carrie	rs	
Maximum No.	Occupants: 0 / No. at Risk:	0		
			Geographic A	Area: Residential, Highway, Waterway –
Approx. Popul	ation within 1 mile: 2,115		Silver	Creek
Transportatior	Routes : Calaboone Rd		Facilities at h	igher risk due to proximity: N/A
Evacuation Ro	utes: Calaboone Rd		Sensitive pub	olic buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A
CHEMICAL INVER	ITORY		CHEMICAL L	OCATIONS

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

Battery



AT & T – Wooster, Honeytown

ADDRESS

Street Address:	1025 N Honeytown Rd Wooster, OH 44691	Μ	ailing Address:	308 S Akard St, 1 Dallas, TX 75202	7 th Flooi
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division of Fire				
Lat/Long:	40.811389 / -81.876745				
CONTACTS Work main: (80 Jeremy McGrue Hotline Daniel Hunter, I	9 0) 566-9347 e, National EPCRA Mgr Property Manager	Work: (214) 464-1712 24Hr: (800) 566-9347 24Hr: (330) 524-8868	jeremy.m g43573@ dh537c@	ocgrue@att.com patt.com pus.att.com	

NAICS No: 517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers

Facility Self-Description: Telecommunications

Maximum No. Occupants: 0 / No. at Risk: 0

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 403

Transportation Routes: N Honeytown Rd

Geographic Area: Agricultura, Residential, Highway, Waterway – Spring Run
Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A

Evacuation Routes: N Honeytown Rd

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

 7664-93-9
 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

 7439-92-1
 Lead

Battery, with Engine With Engine



AT & T Wooster – 1 Mile Radius



Centerra Co-op, Smithville

ADDRESS

Street Address: 686 E Main St Smithville, OH 44677 Mailing Address: 813 Clark Ave Ashland, OH 44805

FIRE DISTRICT: Central Fire District

Lat/Long: 40.868420 / -81.851792

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 669-2801

Jason Nowakowski, Risk Coord	Cell:	(419) 565-4283
Dan Slarb, Manager	Cell:	(419) 606-6703
Joe Wilson, Manager	Cell:	(330) 466-2793
Chemtrec, Hazmat contact	24Hr:	(800) 424-9300

NAICS No: 424910 Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers

Facility Self-Description: Agricultural service and supplies cooperative

Maximum No. Occupants: 15 / No. at Risk: 15		Geographic Area: Agricultural, Residential, Highway, Railway	
Approx. Populat	ion within 1 mile: 1,140		
		Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None known	
Transportation R	outes: SR 585		
		Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:	
Evacuation Rout	es : SR 585	Green Elementary School, Smithville High School	
CHEMICAL INVER	NTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS	
7664-41-7	Anhydrous Ammonia (EHS)	Facility Lot, above ground tanks	
1910-42-5	Gramoxone Max, Paraquat (EHS)	Chemical Warehouse, bottles and jugs	
38641-94-0	Durango Herbicide	Diked outdoor storage area, above ground tanks	
1912-24-9	Atrazine 4L Herbicide	u	
1912-24-9	Lexar	u	
34256-82-1	FulTime Herbicide	u	
68476-34-6	Diesel Fuel	Facility Lot, above ground tanks	



Centerra Co-op, Smithville – One Mile Radius



Centerra Co-op, West Salem

ADDRESS

Street Address: 40 Equity St West Salem, OH 44287 Mailing Address: 813 Clark Ave Ashland, OH 44805

FIRE DISTRICT: Town and Country Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.9714 / -82.1038

CONTACTS

Work main: (419) 853-4027

Jason Nowakowski, Risk Coord	Cell:	(419) 565-4283
Dave Plank, Branch Manager	Work:	(419) 853-4027
Dan Slarb, Manager	Cell:	(419) 606-6703
Chemtrec, Hazmat contact	24Hr:	(800) 424-9300

NAICS No: 424910 Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers

Facility Self-Description: Agricultural Co-op, ag chemical and fertilizer sales and service, retail fuel sales, retail feed and hardware

 Maximum No. Occupants: 8 / No. at Risk: 8
 Geographic Area: Agricultural, Residential, Highway, Railways

 Approx. Population within 1 mile: 1,645
 Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None known

 Transportation Routes: SR 301
 Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:

 Evacuation Routes: SR 301, Market St
 West Salem Senior Citizen Apartments

 CHEMICAL INVENTORY
 CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

 1910-42-5Gramoxone Max (EHS)
 Chemical warehouse, bottles and jugs

38641-94-0 Durango Herbicide 1912-24-9 Atrazine 4L Herbicide 68476-34-6 Diesel Fuel 86290-81-5 Gasoline 74-98-6 Propane Chemical warehouse, bottles and jugs Chemical warehouse, above ground tank Chemical warehouse, above ground tank Facility lot, below ground tank Facility lot, below ground tank Facility lot behind store, above ground tank



Centerra Co-op, West Salem – One Mile Radius



Century Link, Madisonburg Central Office

ADDRESS Street Address:	654 E Milltown Rd Wooster, OH 44691	Mailing Address: 210 E Market St Warrensburg, MO 64093
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division of Fire	
Lat/Long:	40.84162585 / -81.9312614	19
CONTACTS Work main: (66 David Burk, EHS Century Link Ur NAICS No: 5173 Facility Self-Des distance	0) 429-7155 Manager 24Hr: (1 icall, Emerg Ctr 24Hr: (8 11 Wired Telecommunicat scription : Telecommunicatic e/broadband equipment	660) 864-9359 david.m.burk@centurylink.com 366) 864-2255 cions Carriers ons local/long
Maximum No.	Occupants: Unmanned	Geographic Area: Commercial, Residential
Approx. Popula	tion within 1 mile: 3,884	Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None known
Transportation Evacuation Rou	Routes: SR 3, Milltown Rd tes: SR 3, Milltown Rd	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Cleveland Clinic Center, Wooster Eye Center, Milltown Medical Building
CHEMICAL INVE 7664-93-9 68476-34-6	NTORY Sulfuric Acid (EHS) Diesel Fuel	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS Battery room, 1 st floor, batteries Outside building in parking lot, below ground tank



Century Link, Madisonburg– One Mile Radius



Century Link, Orrville Central Office

ADDRESS					
Street Address	207 N Vine St Orrville, OH 44667		Mailing Ad	dress: 210 E Market St Warrensburg, M	O 64093
FIRE DISTRICT:	Orrville Fire Depart	ment			
Lat/Long:	40.84165955 / -81.7	76586151			
CONTACTS Work main: (60 David Burk, EH Century Link U NAICS No: 517 Facility Self-De distanc	50) 429-7155 5 Manager 2 hicall, Emerg Ctr 2 311 Wired Telecomr scription: Telecomm e/broadband equipm	24Hr: (660) 864-93 24Hr: (866) 864-22 munications Carrier unications local/lon nent	59 dav 55 s	vid.m.burk@centurylin	k.com
Maximum No.	Occupants: Unmanr	ned			
			Geographic	c Area : Commercial, Re	sidential, Railway
Approx. Popula	ation within 1 mile: 5	5,580			
Transportation	Routes: W Church, \	W Market	Facilities at	t higher risk due to pro	ximity: None known
Evacuation Ro	utes: W Church, W M	1arket	Sensitive p Church	ublic buildings in 1-mil of Christ	e Evac Zone:
CHEMICAL INVE	NTORY		CHEMICAL I	OCATIONS	

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

Battery room, 1st floor, batteries



Century Link, Orrville – One Mile Radius



Century Link, Rittman Central Office

ADDRESS					
Street Address:	31 N Main St		Mailing Add	ress: 210 E Market St	
	Rittman, OH 4427	70		Warrensburg, MO 64093	
FIRE DISTRICT:	Rittman Fire Depa	artment			
Lat/Long:	40.973667145 / -8	31.78191376			
CONTACTS					
Work main: (66	0) 429-7155				
David Burk, EHS	Manager	24Hr: (660) 864-93	59 davi	id.m.burk@centurylink.com	
Century Link Un	icall, Emerg Ctr	24Hr: (866) 864-225	55		
NAICS No: 5173 Facility Self-Des distance	11 Wired Telecor scription: Telecom e/broadband equip	mmunications Carriers munications local/lon oment	g		
Maximum No.	Occupants: 1 / No.	. at Risk 1	Geographic	Area: Commercial, Residential	
Approx. Popula	tion within 1 mile:	: 5,392	Facilities at	higher risk due to proximity: None	known ؛
Transportation	Routes: Ohio Ave,	N Main St,	Sensitive pu	ublic buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:	
Sheldon St		Hillside Baptist Church			
Evacuation Rou	tes: Ohio Ave, N N	Main St,			
Sheldon St					

CHEMICAL INVENTORY			
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)		
7439-92-1	Lead/Lead components		

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Battery room, 1st floor, batteries Battery room, 1st floor, batteries



Century Link, Rittman Central Office – One Mile Radius



Century Link, Shreve Office

CHEMICAL INVE	NTORY		CHEMICAL LO	CATIONS
N Wells St				
Evacuation Rou	utes: N Market St.	Jones St.	known	
N Wells St			Sensitive pub	olic buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None
Transportation	Routes: N Market	: St, Jones St.		
•			Facilities at h	igher risk due to proximity: None known
Approx. Popula	ation within 1 mile	:: 1,743		
			Geographic A	rea: Commercial, Residential, Railway
Maximum No.	Occupants: Unma	inned		
distanc	e/broadband equi	pment	о [.]	
Facility Self-De	scription: Telecom	munications local/lo	ng	
NAICS No: 5173	311 Wired Teleco	mmunications Carrie	ſS	
Century Link Ur	nicali, Emerg Ctr	24Hr: (866) 864-22	55	
David Burk, EHS	S Manager	24Hr: (660) 864-93	359 david	l.m.burk@centurylink.com
CONTACTS Work main: (66	50) 429-7155			
Lat/Long:	40.68204498 / -82	2.02163696		
FIRE DISTRICT:	Clinton Twp Fire	Department		
Street Address.	Shreve, OH 4467	6		Warrensburg, MO 64093
ADDRESS	185 Jones St		Mailing Addr	ass: 210 F Market St

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

Batteries, Battery room, 1st floor



Century Link, Shreve Office – One Mile Radius



Century Link, Smithville Office

ADDRESS						
Street Address:	218 E Main St		Mailing	g Address: 210 E Market St		
	Smithville, OH 44	677		Warrensburg, MO 64093		
FIRE DISTRICT:	Central Fire Distri	ict				
Lat/Long:	40.86452103 / -81.85831451					
CONTACTS						
Work main: (66	60) 429-7155					
David Burk, EHS Manager 24Hr: (660) 864-9359 david.m.burk@centurylink.com						
Century Link Unicall, Emerg Ctr 24Hr: (866) 864-2255						
NAICS No: 5173	311 Wired Telecor	mmunications Carri	ers			
Facility Self-Dead distanc	scription: Telecom e/broadband equip	munications local/looment	ong			
Maximum No.	Occupants: Unmai	nned	Geogra	aphic Area: Commercial, Residential,	, Waterway	
			– S	ugar Creek		
Approx. Popula	tion within 1 miles	:1,431				
			Faciliti	es at higher risk due to proximity: 1	None known	
Transportation	Routes: E Main St,	, Summit St				
			Sensiti	ve public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zo	one:	
Evacuation Routes: E Main St, Summit St,			Sm	Smithville Brethren Church, Green Local Schools,		
Prospect St	, Milton St		Sm	ithville United Methodist Church		

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Batteries, Battery room, 1st floor

EHS Facilities



Century Link, Smithville Office – One Mile Radius



Century Link, Wooster Central Office

ADDRESS	
Street Address: 224 E Liberty St	Mailing Address: 210 E Market St
Wooster, OH 44691	Warrensburg, MO 64093
FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Division of Fire	
Lat/Long: 40.79855427 / -81.937906	
CONTACTS Work main: (660) 429-7155 David Burk, EHS Manager 24Hr: (660) 86 Century Link Unicall, Emerg Ctr 24Hr: (866) 86	64-9359 david.m.burk@centurylink.com 64-2255
NAICS No: 517311 Wired Telecommunications Ca	arriers
Facility Self-Description: Telecommunications loca distance/broadband equipment	al/long
Maximum No. Occupants: 9 / No. at Risk: 9	Geographic Area : Commercial, Residential, Park, Railway
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 9,457	
	Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None known
Transportation Routes: E Liberty St,	
Pittsburgh Ave	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Best
Evacuation Routes: E Liberty St, Bever St,	Western Hotel, Trinity United Church, St. James
Buckeye St, Market St	Episcopal Church, Learn N Play Daycare
CHEMICAL INVENTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Batteries, Battery room, 1 st floor
68476-34-6 Diesel Fuel	Below Ground Tank, Outside, east side of building
7439-92-1 Lead / Lead Components	Batteries, Battery room, 1 st floor

EHS Facilities



Century Link, Wooster Central Office – One Mile Radius


Century Link, Wooster Garage

ADDRESS Street Address:	2025 Akron Rd	Mailing Address: 210 E Market St
	Wooster, OH 44691	warrensburg, MO 64093
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division of Fire	
Lat/Long:	40.82602344 / -81.90816499	
CONTACTS Work main: (66 David Burk, EHS Century Link Ur NAICS No: 5173 Facility Self-Des distance	60) 429-7155 Manager 24Hr: (660) 8 Aicall, Emerg Ctr 24Hr: (866) 8 811 Wired Telecommunications (Scription : Telecommunications loce e/broadband equipment	364-9359 david.m.burk@centurylink.com 364-2255 Carriers cal/long
Maximum No.	Occupants: 12 / No. at Risk: 12	Geographic Area: Commercial, Residential, Highway
Approx. Popula	tion within 1 mile: 2,779	Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None known
Transportation	Routes: Akron Rd, Portage Rd, SF	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Life Care Hospice, First Church of God
Evacuation Rou Orrville Rd,	t es : Akron Rd, Portage Rd, Back SR 3	

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

Batteries, Battery room, 1st floor

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS



Century Link, Wooster Garage – One Mile Radius



Charter Communications

ADDRESS

Street Address: 80 Eastern Rd Doylestown, OH 44230 Mailing Address: 10450 Pacific Center Ct San Diego, CA 92121

FIRE DISTRICT: Chippewa Twp FD

Lat/Long: 40.988327 / -81.691999

CONTACTS

Work main: (858) 309-8533

Nicolas Johnson, Environmental Mgr	24Hr: (858) 309-8533	nicolas.johnson@charter.com
James Caughey, Critical Infrastructure Mgr	24Hr: (440) 420-0470	james.caughey@charter.com
Cesar Dominguez, CI Engineer	24Hr: (330) 802-5016	cesar.dominguez@charter.com

NAICS No: 517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers

Facility Self-Description: Telecommunications

Maximum No. Occupants: 0 / No. at Risk: 0

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 1,317

Transportation Routes: SR 585, Eastern Rd

Evacuation Routes: Eastern Rd, SR 585, Gates St, Medina Line Rd **Geographic Area:** Agricultural, Residential, Highway, Waterway – Silver Creek Lake and Creek

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Crossroads Church

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS Battery, in UPS and racked in hub

EHS Facilities



Charter Communications – 1 Mile Radius



Chemspec USA, LLC

Street Address: 9287 Smucker Rd Orrville, OH 44667 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Central Fire District

Lat/Long: 40.858310 / -81.806939

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 669-8512

Teresa Orr, EHS & S Manager	24Hr:	(330) 730-8732	teresa.orr@chemspecpaint.com
Adam Fritz, Operations Manager	24Hr:	(330) 234-1229	adam.fritz@chemspecpaint.com
Axalta Coating Systems, Inc	Work:	(586) 789-7545	denise.trabbic-pointer@axaltacs.com
Chemtrec, Emergency Response	24Hr:	(800) 424-9300	chemtrec@chemtrec.com

NAICS No: 325510 Paint and Coating Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Paint manufacturer for the automotive refinish industry

Maximum No. Occupants: 45 / No. at Risk: 45

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 450

Transportation Routes: SR 585, Fulton Rd, Chippewa Rd, Smucker Rd Geographic Area: Agricultural, Residential

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None known

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: University of Akron Wayne College, Oak Grove Mennonite Church

Evacuation Routes: SR 585, Fulton Rd

Smucker Rd, Chippewa Rd

CHEMICAL INVENTORY CHEMICAL LOCATIONS Plastopal EBS 400B (RUF001) contains: Raw Material Warehouse (steel drums) 50-00-0 Formaldehyde (EHS) State of the state o

Maprenal MF 600/55BIB (RME002) contains: 50-00-0 Formaldehyde (EHS) Raw Material Warehouse (steel drums)

About 50 other non-EHS Chemicals – see Tier II File



Chemspec USA LLC – One Mile Radius



Compak, Inc

ADDRESS Street Address: 1 \	1535 Enterprise Pl Wooster, OH 446	kwy 67		Mailing	g Address: <i>Same</i>
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division	of Fire			
Lat/Long: 4	40.816213 / -81.9	07454			
CONTACTS Work main: (330 Jeff Baker, Mana Andrew Shimko, Technical Service)) ger Manager es	24Hr: 24Hr:	(330) 730-873 (330) 234-122	32 29	jeff@jbakerindustries.com ashimko@seamancorp.com
NAICS No: 49311	LO General Wareh	nousing	and Storage		
Facility Self-Desc	cription: Wareho	use sto	rage		
Maximum No. O Approx. Populat Transportation R	ccupants: 8 / No. ion within 1 mile: Routes: SR 585, Lo	. at Risk : 2,129 ong Rd,	<: 8 . SR 3, SR 83	Geogra Cor Facilitie Rex	aphic Area: Industrial Park, Residential, Park, ommercial. State Route ies at higher risk due to proximity: Bosch exroth
Evacuation Rout	es : SR 83, SR 585			Sensiti	ive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:
				Mc	ontessori School, Gerstenslager Park
CHEMICAL INVEN				CHEMIC	
7664-93-9 Sul	Ifuric Acid (EHS)	2		War	rehouse, in forklift batteries
265-20-1 4-is	othiazolin-3-one,	2 octyl		Mai	In Warehouse area (steel drums)
133-07-3 FOIP	pet			IVIAI	in warehouse area (fiber drums)
		ne		Fian	(in stool drume)
109 99 3 7-1	ranyurururan				(in steel drums)
101 5-88-801 UL- T		finich			u
- rea	iai autiesive, top	11115[1			



Compak Inc – One Mile Radius



D & R Supply, Inc

68476-34-6 Diesel Fuel

ADDRESS Street Address: 18228 Fulton Rd Marshallville, OH	44645	Mailing Address: Same	
FIRE DISTRICT: East Wayne Fire I	District		
Lat/Long: 40.897577 / -81.6	61786		
CONTACTS Work main: (330) 855-3781 Lindsey Schmitt, President Thomas Radabaugh, Vice Pres	24Hr: (330) 605-48 24Hr: (330) 705-77	316 lschmitt@ruppconstruct.com 737 gruppconst@aol.com	
NAICS No: 324121 Asphalt Paving	; Mixture and Block N	Vlfg	
Facility Self-Description: Asphalt	producer		
Maximum No. Occupants: 10 / No	o. at Risk: 10	Geographic Area: Agricultural	
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 181		Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None	
Transportation Routes: Fulton Rd, SR 21, SR 94		Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None	
Evacuation Routes : Fulton Rd, Da Lake Rd, Deerfield Rd, Black Dia	alton Fox Lake amond Rd		
CHEMICAL INVENTORY		CHEMICAL LOCATIONS	
8052-42-4 Asphalt Cement (EH	S)	Outside above ground tank, north part of lot	

Outside above ground tank, north part of lot



D & R Supply, Inc – One Mile Radius



Daisy Brand

ADDRESS

Street Address: 3600 N. Geyers-Chapel Rd Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Division of Fire

Lat/Long: 40.841326 / -81.902257

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 202-4376

Jared Dennis, Mfg Systems Engineer	24Hr: (614) 599-2295	jdennis@daisybrand.com
Jake Hammerly, Plant Manager	24Hr: (520) 252-2785	jhammerly@daisybrand.com
Ken Jones, Maintenance Manager	24Hr: (330) 988-4451	kjones@daisybrand.com
Cory Ross, Engineering Manager	24Hr: (530) 624-0913	cross@daisybrand.com

NAICS No: 311511 Fluid Milk Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacture dairy products

Maximum No. Occupants: 200 / No. at Risk: 200

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 1,607

Transportation Routes: Geyers-Chapel Rd,

SR 585

Evacuation Routes: Geyers-Chapel Rd, SR 585

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-41-7 Anhydrous Ammonia (EHS)
7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)
7439-92-1 Lead Compounds
7697-37-2 Nitric Acid (EHS)
68476-34-6 Diesel Fuel #2
1310-73-2 Sodium Hydroxide
7681-52-9 Sodium Hypochlorite
7722-84-1 Hydrogen Peroxide

Geographic Area: Agricultural, Residential, Industrial Park, Park, Public Utilities, State Rte, Storm Sewer, Waterway – Little Apple Creek

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: Schaeffler/Luk, Electrical Substation

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: The

Learning Academy childcare, Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses Church

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Inside tank, Ammonia rm, A1, southeast part main bldg.
Batteries, Battery rm, B1, inside pallet jacks / forklifts, cooler, packaging floor and dry whse
Plastic drums, D1 and D2, south side main building
Above ground tank, C1 and C2, facility lot, south side bldg
Plastic drums, D1 and D2
Plastic drums, D1 and D2
Plastic drums, packaging room, dry whse, bulk chem D1



Daisy Brand - 1 Mile Radius



FritoLay, Inc (Mfg)

ADDRESS

Street Address: 1626 Old Mansfield Rd Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Division of Fire

Lat/Long: 40.802304 / -81.964463

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 262-1070

Pamela Carter, Environmental Coord	24Hr: (330) 464-9465	pamela.f.carter@pepsico.com
Jorge Castellanos, EHS Manager	24Hr: (330) 309-7086	jorge.castellanos@pepsico.com
Mike Kulbacki, Site Director	24Hr: (330) 635-1461	mike.kulbacki@pepsico.com

NAICS No: 311919 Other Snack Food Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacture potato chips, shipping and receiving

Maximum No. Occupants: 350 / No. at Risk: 350

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 1,838

Transportation Routes: Old Mansfield Rd, Old Lincoln Way, Liberty St, SR 30 Evacuation Routes: Old Mansfield Rd, SR 30, Old
Lincoln Way, Liberty St, SR 302, Venture Blvd
Geographic Area: Industrial Park, Residential, Waterway – Apple Creek
Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: Speed North America, Wooster Brush Co, Sign Design
Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid (EHS)
79-21-0	Peroxyacetic Acid (EHS)
1305-62-0	Calcium Hydroxide
7439-92-1	Lead
77237-37-9	Nitrogen
7664-38-2	Phosphoric Acid
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide
	"

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Batteries, glass bottles – B-Main, 101 and 107 Inside Tank, B-Main, 102 (C-4) Tote bins, B-Main, 103 Silo, plastic bottle/jug and bags – B-Main, 103 and 108 Batteries, B-Main, 101 Outside tank (T-1); Inside tank, B-Main, 104 (C-6) Inside tank, B-Main, 102 (C-4 and C-5) Inside tanks x 4 – B-Main, 102, 102 (C-2 and C-3), 106; Non-metal drum (105 and 109); Glass bottle/jug - 107



FritoLay, Inc – One Mile Radius



FritoLay Wooster Metro

ADDRESS

Street Address: 4047 Lincoln Way E, Bldg B Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: 1626 Old Mansfield Rd Wooster, OH 44691

FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Twp Fire Dept

Lat/Long: 40.792551 / -81.888508

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 262-1070

Pamela Carter, Environmental Coord	24Hr: (330) 464-9465	pamela.f.carter@pepsico.com
Jorge Castellanos, EHS Manager	24Hr: (330) 309-7086	jorge.castellanos@pepsico.com
Mike Kulbacki, Site Director	24Hr: (330) 635-1461	mike.kulbacki@pepsico.com

NAICS No: 311919 Other Snack Food Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Warehouse Operations of potato chips and similar snacks

Maximum No. Occupants: 5 / No. at Risk: 5

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 659

Geographic Area: Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial Park, Residential, Waterway – Apple Creek

Transportation Routes: Lincoln Way E, SR 250, SR 30
Evacuation Routes: Lincoln Way E, Geyers-Chapel Rd, Honeytown Rd, SR 30, SR 250 Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: Metal Dynamics Co, Rayco Mfg
Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None

CHEMICAL INVENTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
7664-93-3 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Batteries, 1 st Floor, Industrial truck batteries
7439-92-1 Lead	и

FritoLay Wooster Metro – One Mile Radius

G & S Bar and Wire, LLC

ADDRESS

Street Address: 4000 E. Lincoln Way Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: P O Box 9040 Wooster, OH 44691

FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Township Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.79641 / -81.88864

CONTACTS

Work main: (260) 747-4154

Mark Michael, President	Work:(260) 747-4154	Mark_Michael@fwmetals.com
Scott Glaze, CEO	Work: (260) 747-74154	Scott_Glaze@fwmetals.com
Kay Haggard, Environ & Product Mgr.	24Hr: (260) 750-7097	Kay_Haggard@fwmetals.com
Lance Strother, EHS Specialist	24Hr: (707) 410-9954	

NAICS No: 331491 Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing and Extruding

Facility Self-Description: Draw, pickle, clean, anneal, sand titanium alloy and stainless-steel alloy wire and bar

Maximum No. Occupants:	50 / No. at Risk: 40
------------------------	----------------------

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 608

Transportation Routes: SR 30, E Lincoln Way, SR 3, SR 250, SR 83, SR 585 Evacuation Routes: SR 30, E Lincoln Way **Geographic Area:** Agricultural, commercial, industrial park, residential, highway, sewer, waterway – Apple Creek

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None known

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Wayne County Care Center

CHEMICAL INVI	ENTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid (EHS)	Inside tank and tote bin, map 103 (Picklehouse)
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Inside tank, tote bins and batteries; map 103
7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric Acid (EHS)	Inside tank and non-metal drums, map 103
	Spent pickle liquor mixed acid (EHS)	Inside tank, map T02
7440-37-1	Argon	Above ground tank, map T01

G & S Bar and Wire LLC – One Mile Radius

Gerber's Poultry, Inc

ADDRESS

Street Address: 5889 Kidron Rd Kidron, OH 44636 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Kidron Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.728056 / -81.746083

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 857-2731

Gary Falb, Refrigeration Supervisor	24Hr: (330) 601-3486	GFalb@gerbers.com
Rick Shefelton, Safety Director	24Hr: (330) 844-1818	RShefelt@gerbers.com
Bernie Vitallo, Operator	24Hr: (330) 466-5009	BVitallo@gerbers.com
Matt Shoup, Operations Manager	24Hr: (330) 466-1288	MShoup@gerbers.com

NAICS No: 331615 Poultry Processing

Facility Self-Description: Poultry processing

Maximum No. Occupants: 489 / No. at Risk: 489

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 586

Transportation Routes: SR 30, SR 250,

Kidron Rd

Evacuation Routes: SR 30, SR 250, Kidron Rd, Emerson Rd, Kohler Rd, Jerico Rd

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

 7664-41-7
 Anhydrous Ammonia (EHS)

 7782-50-5
 Chlorine (EHS)

 7439-92-1
 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

 79-21-0
 Peracetic Acid (EHS)

 7446-09-5
 Sulfur Dioxide (EHS)

 68476-34-6
 Diesel Fuel

Geographic Area: Agricultural, residential, park/playground, highway, sewer, utility, waterway – Sugar Creek

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: Gerber Lumber

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Amish School on Kohler Rd

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Inside Tank, Engine room; throughout process rooms Cylinders, WW plant; old boiler room Batteries, pallet trucks and fork lifts throughout bldg Above ground tank, Water room and chillers Cylinders, Sulfur Dioxide room Above ground tanks x 4 – off road, backup generator, Genset room, and fuel island

Gerber's Poultry, Inc - One Mile Radius

GOJO Wooster Campus

ADDRESS

Street Address: 1147 Akron Rd Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: P O Box 991 Akron, OH 44309

FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Division of Fire

Lat/Long: 40.811103 / -81.91015

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 869-1331

Harry Ritenour, Facilities Manager	24Hr: (330) 606-9652	RitenouH@gogo.com
Cas Rogala, Site Safety Supervisor	24Hr: (330) 714-3569	RogalaC@gojo.com
Dewitt Herring, Environmental Specialist	24Hr: (330) 618-3653	HerringD@gojo.com
Tom Marting, Facilities/Resource Mgmt	24Hr: (330) 814-88363	MartingT@gojo.com

NAICS No: 493110 General Warehousing and Storage

Facility Self-Description: Limited filling of hand sanitizer,

plastic injection molding, warehousing, and distribution of finished skin health and hygiene products

Maximum No. Occupants: 556 / No. at Risk: 10	Geographic Area: Commercial, residential, park/
	playground, highway, sewer, public utilities, railway,
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 3,109	waterway – Little Apple Creek, Apple Creek
Transportation Routes: SR 30, SR 585, SR 30	Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None
•	
Evacuation Routes: SR 30, SR 585, SR 30	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:
	Montessori School Lifecare Hospice
	Montesson sensor, Enceare hospice

CHEMICAL INVENTORY CH		CHEMICAL LOCATIONS	
7664-93-9 Sulfu	ric Acid (EHS)	Batteries	
7439-92-1 Lead		Batteries	
64-17-5 Ethyl	Alcohol	Rail car, tank wagon, in ha	nd sanitizer

EHS Facilities

GOJO Wooster Campus – One Mile Radius

International Paper, Wooster Container

ADDRESS

Street Address: 689 Palmer St Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Division of Fire

Lat/Long: 40.806225 / -81.924667

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 264-1322

Paul Whitman, Maintenance Manager	24Hr: (440) 773-2960	paul.whitman@ipaper.com
John Lindecamp, Process Imprvmt Mgr	24Hr: (330) 446-0065	john.lindecamp@ipaper.com
Rick Oberg, Complex General Manager	24Hr: (330) 317-0130	rick.oberg@ipaper.com
Chip Calta, Manufacturing Manager	24Hr: (330) 842-9943	chip.calta@ipaper.com

NAICS No: 322211 Corrugated and Solid Fiber Box Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Corrugated box plant

Maximum No. Occupants: 160 / No. at Risk: 160

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 8,164

Transportation Routes: Palmer St, SR 3, SR 585, SR 83

Evacuation Routes: Palmer St, SR 83, SR 585, SR 3, Spring St, Bowman St

Geographic Area: Commercial, industrial park, residential, highway, storm sewer, railway, waterway – Little Apple Creek, Apple Creek

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: Artiflex, Wayne County Rubber Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:

College of Wooster

CHEMICAL INVENTORY		CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Batteries,
7439-92-1	Lead	Batteries
9005-25-8	Corn Starch	Silo
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	Inside Tank
	Flexo Glue	Tote Bins
	Hydraulic Oils	Steel drums
	Velocity Resin	Tote Bins
	Water based Flexographic print ink	Non-metal drums

International Paper – One Mile Radius

JLG Indu	istries, Inc	*As of 2017, JLG has ceased operations as this facility - reduced staff from 650 to about 100. Small distribution team remains. Chemicals still on site.
ADDRESS Street Addre	ess: 600 E Chestnut St Orrville, OH 44667	Mailing Address: Same
FIRE DISTRI	CT : Orrville Fire Department	
Lat/Long:	40.8389 / -81.7565	
CONTACTS Work main: Chad Thoma Darian Rom Jason Sharp NAICS No: 3 and Mo Facility Self- enginee	: (330) 684-0200 as, Sr. Project Engineer igh, Chief Engineer e, Sr. Environmental Engineer 333923 Overhead Traveling Cr. norail System Manufacturing - Description : Aerial work platter ering, manufacture, and parts c	24Hr: (330) 234-4860 24Hr: (330) 621-6878 24Hr: (717) 860-2755 jmsharpe@jlg.com ane, Hoist, form istributor sk: 100 Geographic Area: Agricultural commercial industrial
	No. Occupants: 100 / No. at Ri	park, residential, railway
Approx. Poj	pulation within 1 mile: 3,850	Facilities of high a wigh due to previously a Artifley
Transportat	tion Routes: SR 57, Paradise St	Wayne County Rubber Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:
Evacuation	Routes: E Paradise St, SR 57,	College of Wooster
E Chesti	nut St	
	/ENTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Batteries, map A02, B07 and B19
7439-92-1	Lead Acid Batteries (EHS)	Batteries, map A02, B07 and B19
7440-37-1	Argon	Above ground tank, map T02
124-38-9	Carbon dioxide	Above ground tank, map T01
68476-34-	6 Diesel Fuel	Inside tank (C05); above ground tank (T03)
107-21-1	Ethylene Glycol	Inside tank (C06); steel drums (B20)
	Petroleum Oil	Various containers, B04, B12, B20, C07, C08, C09, transformers
	Diesel Exhaust Fluid	Inside tank, B19, T04
	Paint (flammable)	Steel cans/drums, B01, B05A, B07, B10, B12, B18, B22

JLG Industries, Inc – One Mile Radius

JM Smucker Co, LLC – Discovery Bldg

ADDRESS	

Street Address:	918 N Main St Orrville, OH 44667		Mailing Addres	s: 1 Strawberry Lane Orrville, OH 44667
FIRE DISTRICT:	Orrville Fire Department			
Lat/Long:	40.849341 / -81.763156			
CONTACTS Work main: (33 Dave Peterson, Caitlin Hudak, S	6 0) 682-3000 Corp Security Mgr afety and Quality Mgr	24Hr: (330 24Hr: (330)) 348-4896)) 705-7079	dave.peterson@jmsmucker.com caitlin.hydakr@jmsmucker.com
NAICS No: 5511 and Regiona	.14 Corporate, Subsidiary, al Managing Offices			
Facility Self-Des food resear	scription: Animal and humai ch and development	n		
Maximum No. (Occupants : 450 / No. at Risk	:: < 20	Geographic A ı park, r	r ea: Agricultural, c ommercial, industrial residential, public utilities, highway,
Approx. Popula	tion within 1 mile: 3,664		railwa Orrvill	y, waterways – Little Chippewa Creek, e Ditch
Transportation	Routes: SR 57, SR, 30, SR 58	35	Facilities at hi	igher risk due to proximity: None
Evacuation Rou Mineral Spr	t es : Raspberry Ln, Main St, ings St		Sensitive pub	lic buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A
CHEMICAL INVEN	TORY	c	HEMICAL LOCAT	TIONS

Batteries, in powered industrial vehicles throughout building

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

No facility Map Submitted – new Filer for 2018

JM Smucker Co, LLC: Discovery – 1 Mile Radius

JM Smucker Co, LLC – Heritage Plant

ADDRESS

Street Address: 830 N Mill St Orrville, OH 44667 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Orrville Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.84889 / -81.76028

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 682-3000

John Fagan, HSE Sr Specialist	24Hr:	(330) 696-9813	john.fagan@jmsmucker.com
David Bayus, Facilities Leader	Work:	(330) 684-3403	dave.bayus@jmsmucker.com
Loran Laster, Plant Manager	24Hr:	(513) 378-2022	loran.laster@jmsmucker.com
Bob Metze, Plant Engineering Mgr	24Hr:	(330) 464-5444	bob.metze@jmsmucker.com

NAICS No: 311421 Fruit and Vegetable Canning

Facility Self-Description: Food manufacturing that produces fruit spreads, ice cream toppings and breakfast syrup

Maximum No. Occupants: 400 / No. at Risk: 200

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 2,723

Transportation Routes: SR 57, SR, 30, SR 585

Evacuation Routes: Apple Ave, SR 57, Hostetler Rd CR 242 (aka W High St, Orr St, Burton City Rd) **Geographic Area:** Agricultural, **c**ommercial, industrial park, residential, public utilities, highway, railway, waterways – Little Chippewa Creek, Orrville Ditch

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: Starfire Gas

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Smucker Child Care Ctr, Orrville HS & MS

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

7439-92-1 Surpass 100 (Peracetic Acid) (EHS)
86290-81-5 Unleaded gasoline
68467-34-6 Diesel Fuel
7664-38-2 Phosphoric Acid
1310-73-2 Sodium Hydroxide

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Batteries, Tote bins - Main plant, shipping warehouse, garage, WWTP
Steel drums, main plant mezzanine chiller room
Above ground tank, near garage
Above ground tank, near garage
Inside tank, WWTP
Inside tank, main plant, CIP room

Oct 2018

JM Smucker Co, LLC: Heritage – 1 Mile Radius

Luk USA, LLC

ADDRESS

Street Address: 2401 Old Airport Rd Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Division of Fire

Lat/Long: 40.83672 / -81.908784

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 264-4383

Bruce Ubelhart, EHS Rep	24Hr:	(330) 317-8439	bruce.ubelhart@schaeffler.com
Kevin Dunn, EHS Rep	24Hr:	(419) 410-1073	kevin.dunn@schaeffler.com
Keith Miller, Plant Engineering	24Hr:	(330) 466-4562	keith.miller@schaeffler.com
Mathias Hennrich, Plant Manager	24Hr:	(330) 464-4922	mathias.hennrich@schaeffler.com

NAICS No: 336350 Motor Vehicle Transmission and Power Train Parts Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacture automotive components

Maximum N	o. Occupants: 1400 / No. at Risk: 1100	Geographic Area: Agricultural, commercial, industrial
		park, public utilities, highway, storm sewers
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 3,123		Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: United
		Titanium, SOCI Petroleum, Wooster Products
Transportati	on Routes: SR 585, Old Airport Rd,	
Schaeffle	er Way	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Ark
Evacuation F	Routes: Schaeffler Way, Old Airport Rd,	Veterinary, Luk Daycare Ctr, Village Network,
SR 58	85	Melrose Elem School
CHEMICAL INV	ENTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
7664-41-7	Anhydrous Ammonia (EHS)	Above ground tank, map T3
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Battery, throughout bldg in trucks and lifts
7439-92-1	Lead	Battery, throughout bldg. in trucks and lifts
7440-37-1	Argon	Above ground tank, map T8
124-38-9	Carbon Dioxide	Above ground tank, map T9
7727-37-9	Nitrogen	Above ground tank, map T2
7782-44-7	Oxygen	Above ground tank, map T1
	Diesel Fuel	Above ground tank, map T4
	Gasoline	Above ground tank, map T5
	Automatic Transmission Fluid	Above ground tank, map T6; tote bins throughout bldg
	,	2-+ 2010

Luk USA, LLC – One Mile Radius

Luke Engineering and Mfg Co

ADDRESS

Street Address: 11 Pipestone Drive Mailing Address: P O Box 478 Rittman, OH 44270 Wadsworth, OH 44282 FIRE DISTRICT: Rittman Fire Department Lat/Long: 40.969659 / -81.757808 CONTACTS Work main: (330) 335-1501 Fred Hayduk, President 24Hr: (330) 958-3733 fhayduk@lukeeng.net Chris Jurey, President 24Hr: (330) 334-0345 cjurey@lukeeng.net Randy Nixon, Superintendent 24Hr: (330) 524-6790 rnixon@lukeeng.net Jim Eaton, Technical Director 24Hr: (440) 773-8082 jeaton@lukeeng.net NAICS No: 332813 Electroplating, Plating, Polishing, Anodizing and Coloring Facility Self-Description: Aluminum anodizing, water recycling Maximum No. Occupants: 51 / No. at Risk: 15 Geographic Area: Agricultural, commercial, industrial park, residential, highway, storm sewers Approx. Population within 1 mile: 681 Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A Transportation Routes: Ohio Ave, Sheets Rd, SR 57, Pipestone Dr

Evacuation Routes: SR 57, Sheets Rd, Pipestone Dr

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A

CHEMICAL INVENTORY		CHEMICAL LOCATIONS	
7697-37-2	Nitric Acid (EHS)	Steel drums, 1 st flr, N wall chemical storage area	
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Non-metal drums, 1 st flr, N wall chemical storage area	
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric Acid	Tote bins, 1 st flr, SW corner behind dividing wall	
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide	Tote bins, 1 st flr, SW corner behind dividing wall	

Luke Engineering and Mfg Co – 1 Mile Radius

MCI Creston

ADDRESS

Mailing Address: 2 Hampshire St, 3rd Floor Street Address: 133 Hay St Lawrence, MA 01840 Creston, OH 44217 FIRE DISTRICT: Canaan Twp Fire Dept 40.769993 / -81.694646 Lat/Long: CONTACTS Work main: (800) 386-9639 Jeffrey Ferringer, Property Manager 24Hr: (800) 386-9639 jeff.j.ferringer@verizon.com Service Center, Compliance 24Hr: (800) 386-9639 g43573@att.com William Irwin, Mgr Global EHS Compliance Work: (978) 688-3028 b.irwin@verizon.com NAICS No: 517311 Wired Telecommunications Carriers Facility Self-Description: Telecommunications Maximum No. Occupants: 0 / No. at Risk: 0 Geographic Area: Agricultural, Residential, Railway, Approx. Population within 1 mile: 1,713 Waterway - Killbuck Ditch Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A Transportation Routes: Linwood St, Stebbins St Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A Evacuation Routes: Linwood St, Stebbins St

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

Other Container, Ground Floor


MCI Creston – 1 Mile Radius



Metromedia Technologies, Inc

ADDRESS

Street Address: 1061 Venture Blvd Mailing Address: Same Wooster, OH 44691 FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Twp Fire Dept Lat/Long: 40.810207 / -81.965471 **CONTACTS** Work main: (330) 264-2501 William Ishida, Sr Vice Pres, COO 24Hr: (330) 264-2501 wishida@mmt.com Carl Udell, Inventory/Compliance Mgr 24Hr: (330) 264-2501 cudell@mmt.com Trent Mullet, VP Operations, Wooster 24Hr: (330) 465-2339 tmullet@mmt.com

NAICS No: 323111 Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books)

Facility Self-Description: Commercial printing

Maximum No. Occupants: 100 / No. at Risk: 100

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 2,964

Transportation Routes: W Old Lincoln Way, Old Mansfield Rd, Venture Blvd, Fry Rd, SR 30
Evacuation Routes: Venture Blvd, Silver Rd, Mechanicsburg Rd **Geographic Area:** Agricultural, Commercial, Residential, Waterway – Clear Creek

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: Worthington Industries, Seaman Corp

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Parkview Elem School, Westview Healthy Living, Humane Society

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS) 141-78-6 Ethyl Acetate Paint

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Other Container, map W, X, Y and Z locations Above Ground Tank, map A (ground floor) Other container, map locations B, C, D and E



Metromedia Technologies, Inc – 1 Mile Radius



Morton Salt, Inc

ADDRESS

Street Address: 151 S Industrial St Rittman, OH 44270	Mailing Address: Same
FIRE DISTRICT: Rittman Fire Department	
Lat/Long: 40.969149 / -81.775462	
CONTACTS Work main: (330) 925-3015 Mark Kurtz, Environmental Manager 24Hr: Security 24Hr: (330) 92	49-8641 mkurtz@mortonsalt.com 25-3015 rittmansecurity@mortonsalt.com
NAICS No: 311942 Spice and Extract Manufacturing 325998 All Other Misc Chemical Product	and Preparation Mfg
Facility Self-Description: Production and packaging	of sodium chloride products
Maximum No. Occupants: 250 / No. at Risk: 200	Geographic Area: Agricultural, commercial, industrial park, residential, public utilities, railway, storm
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 4,065	sewers, waterway -
Transportation Routes: SR 57, Ohio Ave,	Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A
S Industrial St, Salt St	
Evacuation Routes: Salt St, Industrial Ave	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A
CHEMICAL INVENTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
7782-50-5 Chlorine (EHS)	Cylinder x 2, map A12 and A13
7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Batteries, in vehicles throughout; Glass bottle - B20 (lab)
7440-44-0 Carbon	Silo, map T04 and T05
7647-01-0 Hydrochloric Acid	Inside tank – C03 (bldg B04); Glass jugs, B20; Drums, B12
7439-92-1 Lead	Batteries, in vehicles throughout building
7447-40-7 Potassium Chloride	Bags, Drums – map B02, B04, B05b, B34, B42
497-19-8 Sodium Carbonate	Silo – T01 and T02; bags – B03, B06 and B07a
1310-73-2 Sodium Hydroxide	Bags, map B05a
1310-73-2 Sodium Hydroxide Solution	Inside tank, map C13 and C14
7704-34-9 Sulfur	Bags, map B05a, B07 (3 rd Flr)
Propane	Cylinders, map A09, A10, A13, and A14



Morton Salt, Inc – 1 Mile Radius



Ohio Farms Packing

ADDRESS

Street Address:	2416 E West Salem Creston, OH 44217	Rd	Mailing Address: Same			
FIRE DISTRICT:	Canaan Twp Fire De	epartme	ent			
Lat/Long:	40.98361/-81.9191	7				
CONTACTS Work main: (33 Michael Barrett David Marchett	3 0) 435-6400 :, Plant Manager :a, Plant Engineer	24Hr: 24Hr:	(330) 317-429 (330) 958-300	95 03	mike.barrett@atlanticveal.com david.marchetta@atlanticveal.com	
NAICS No: 3116 Facility Self-Des	511 Animal (except F scription: Animal sla	Poultry) ughter,	Slaughtering meat process	ing		
Maximum No.	Occupants : 150 / No	o. at Risl	k: 150	Geogr	aphic Area: Agricultural, residential, highway, waterway – Killbuck Creek	,
Approx. Popula	ition within 1 mile: 9	135		Eacilit	ies at higher risk due to provimity: N/Λ	
Transportation it remai	Routes : Chemical no	ot trans system	ported,	Sensit	ive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/	Ά
Evacuation Rou	ites: N/A					

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

7664-41-7 Ammonia (EHS)

Sealed refrigeration cycle system; refrigeration compressor room, east side of building. Chemical in pipes and evaporators throughout the plant.



Ohio Farms Packing – 1 Mile Radius



Ohio Power Co

ADDRESS

Street Address: 500 Maple St Wooster, OH 44691	Mailing Address: Same
FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Division of Fire	
Lat/Long: 40.794050 / -81.932458	
CONTACTS Work main: (330) 438-7763 Ray Wirt, Region Environ Coordinator Clifford Moritz, Distribution System Supv	24Hr: (330) 324-9844erwirt@aep.com24Hr: (614) 417-7100ccmoritz@aep.com
NAICS No: 221122 Electric Power Distribut	tion
Facility Self-Description: Electric power dis	stribution
Maximum No. Occupants: 33 / No. at Risk Approx. Population within 1 mile: 6,904	:: 33 Geographic Area: Commercial, Residential, Park, Highway, Railway, Waterway – Apple Creek
Transportation Routes: Maple St, Henry St Freedlander Rd, Bever St, SR 30	t, Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A
	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None
Evacuation Routes : Maple St, Henry St, Be Freedlander Rd	ever St,
CHEMICAL INVENTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Battery, map locations A01, B-Main: Rms 106, 110 and 111; A02
68476-34-6 Diesel Fuel	Below Ground Tank, map T02
86290-81-5 Gasoline, Automotive	Below Ground Tank, map T01

EHS Facilities



Ohio Power Co-1 Mile Radius



PSC Metals, LLC

ADDRESS

Street Address:	972 Old Columbus R Wooster, OH 44692	ld L	Mailing Address: Same		
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division o	f Fire			
Lat/Long:	40.785064/ -81.943	475			
CONTACTS Work main: (33 Mark Hillyer, Fa James Vargo, H	30) 264-8596 acility Manager SE Manager	24Hr: 24Hr:	(330) 601-3721 (216) 403.1932	mhillyer@pscmetals.com jvargo@pscmetals.com	
NAICS No: 4239	930 Recyclable Mate	rial Me	rchant Wholesalers		
Facility Self-De	scription: Scrap met	al recyc	ler		
Maximum No.	Occupants: 14 / No.	at Risk:	14 Geog	raphic Area: Commercial, residential, railway, storm sewer, waterway – Apple Creek	
Approx. Popula	ation within 1 mile: 2	2,135	Facili	ities at higher risk due to proximity. Wooster	
Transportation Prairie Evacuation Rou	Routes: Old Columb Lane utes: Old Columbus I	us Rd, Rd, Praii	rie Lane	/WTP itive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: N/A	

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)68476-30-2 Diesel Fuel7782-44-7 Liquid Oxygen

Battery, map B03, Non-Ferrous storage Below ground tank, map T1; Above ground tank, map T9 Above ground tank, map T11



PSC Metals, LLC – 1 Mile Radius



Quality Castings Co

ADDRESS

Street Address: 1200 N Main St Orrville, OH 44667 Mailing Address: P O Box 58 Orrville, OH 44667

FIRE DISTRICT: Orrville Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.852173 / -81.762214

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 682-6010 Richard Nicholas, Owner Work: (330) 682-6010 Steve Steiner, Environ Safety Coord 24Hr: (330) 682-6010 x 274 Bill Sampson, Plant Engineer 24Hr: (330) 682-6010

Josh Brockman, Environ and Safety 24Hr: (317) 332-2122

DickN@qcfoundry.com SteveSt@qcfoundry.com BillS@qcfoundry.com JoshB@qcfoundry.com

Facility Self-Description: Gray and ductile iron foundry

utilities, highway, storm sewer, waterway - Little

Geographic Area: Commercial, residential, public

NAICS No: 331511 Iron Foundries

Maximum No. Occupants: 375 / No. at Risk: 375

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 2,380

Transportation Routes: SR 57, N Main St

Evacuation Routes: SR 57, N Main St, Smithville Rd

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS) 108-95-2 Phenol (EHS) 7440-50-8 Copper 14808-60-7 Silica Moldall AD6 Y-250 Liquid Parting Enamel Water based paint Isocure 706 Catalyst (Cat. 2 Flammable) CRL 75 Melt furnace refractory components: 1344-28-1 Aluminum Oxide

12183-80-1 Andalusite

69012-64-2 Silicon Dioxide

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: JM Smucker, Serpentini Chevrolet, United Way, Taco Bell, Main St Lube and Wash, Portico Plaza Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Orrville Schools, Orr Park **CHEMICAL LOCATIONS**

Chippewa Creek

Carboy, map B Main – 101, 102, 108; B-Receiving Tote bins, B Main - 101, 102, 108; B-Rec - A1 Steel drum, B Main – 103, 105, 106 Silos, B Main – 105, 107, A4 Tote bins, B Main – 105, B-Rec - A1 Tote bins, Steel drum – B Main – 105, 106, B-Rec- A3 Inside tank, tote bins, Plant 2 - 202 Steel drum, portable tank, B Main – 101, 108, B Rec Bags, B Main - 103; Plant 2 - 205

EHS Facilities



Quality Castings Co – 1 Mile Radius



Red Head Brass, LLC

ADDRESS

Street Address: 643 Legion Dr Shreve, OH 44676 Mailing Address: P O Box 566 Shreve, OH 44676

FIRE DISTRICT: Clinton Twp Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.6758 / -82.0309

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 567-2903

Tim Lautermilch, President	24Hr:	(419) 306-7810	tlautermilch@redheadbrass.com
Ricardo Leon, Plant Manager	24Hr:	(330) 465-8239	ricardo@redheadbrass.com
Jarret Mathie, Engineering Mgr	Work:	(330) 567-2903	jarret@redheadbrass.com

NAICS No: 332919 Other Metal Valve and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacture fire hose couplings

Maximum No. Occupants: 100 / No. at Risk: 100	Evacuation Routes: Legion Drive, SR 226			
	Geographic Area: Agricultural, commercial, residential,			
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 1, 439	highway, waterway – Shreve Creek			
	Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: American			
Transportation Routes: SR 226	Legion			
	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None			
CHEMICAL INVENTORY	CHEMICAL LOCATIONS			

 7664-93-9
 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

 7697-37-2
 Nitric Acid (EHS)

Above ground tank, plastic drum – map B02-203 Above ground tank, steel drum – map B02-203



Red Head Brass, LLC – 1 Mile Radius



Refcotec, Inc

ADDRESS

Street Address: 542 Collins Blvd Orrville, OH 44667 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Orrville Fire Dept

Lat/Long: 40.865721/-81.758321

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 683-2200

Harry Seibel, General Manager	24Hr:	(513) 237-7313	HSeibel@refcotec.com
Douglas Bailey, Plant Manager	24Hr:	(330) 201-0498	DBailey@refcotec.com
Infotrac, Chem Emergency Resp	24Hr:	(800) 535-5053	

NAICS No: 325510 Paint and Coating Manufacturing Facility Self-Description: Paint and coating manufacturing

Maximum No. Occupants: 24 / No. at Risk: 24

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 786

Transportation Routes: SR 57, SR 30, SR 585

Evacuation Routes: Collins Blvd, SR 57, Back

Massillon Rd, Hostetler Rd

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

9003-35-4	Phenol Formaldehyde Resin (EHS)
67-64-1	Acetone
7782-42-5	Graphite
67-63-0	Isopropyl Alcohol
14808-60-7	Silica
1344-09-8	Sodium Silicate Solution
64742-89-8	Naphtha, solvent
1344-28-1	Alumina
14807-96-6	Talc, Non-asbestos form
12001-26-2	Mica
1317-71-1	Olivine
14940-68-2	Zircon
	Paint

Residential, Highway, Waterway – Little Chippewa
Creek
Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: Bekaert,
Nucor Bright BAR, Will-Burt, Whites Ford
Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None
CHEMICAL LOCATIONS
Box: B3, B7; Steel Drum: B6, B7; Bags: B7, 9, 13
Steel Drum, Box, Can: A17, B4, 6, 9, 13
Steel Drum, Bag, Inside tank, Can, Tote bin: B4, 5, 6, 9, 12
BGT, Tote bin, Drum, Inside tank: A12, 14; T20; B4, 6, 7, 9, 12
Steel drum, Bag, Box: B3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15

Geographic Area: Agricultural, Commercial, Park,

Bag: B4, 6 and 9 Steel drum, Can, Inside tank, tote bin: A18; B1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,

Inside tank, Tote bin, Can, Steel drum: B3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 16

Bag, Tote bin, Inside tank, Steel drum – B3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13

Steel drum, Bag, Inside tank: B3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

Steel drum: A18, B4 and B9

Steel drum, Bag: B4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13

8, 9, 13

Bag: B2, 4 and 9



NÎ

Refcotec, Inc – 1 Mile Radius



Robin Industries, Inc

ADDRESS

Street Address: 300 W Clay St Fredericksburg, OH 44627 Mailing Address: P O Box 242 Fredericksburg, OH 44627

FIRE DISTRICT: South Central Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.674763 / -81.874774

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 695-9300

David Wingett, Division Manager	24Hr:	(330) 466-3456	dwingett@robin-industries.com
Mark Frazier, Maint Supervisor	24Hr:	(330) 418-0183	mfrazier@robin-industries.com
Don Keim, Production Mgr	24Hr:	(330) 401-7652	dkeime@robin-industries.com
Bill Sabo, HR, Risk Management	Work:	(216) 631-7000 x 4246	bsabo@robin-industries.com

NAICS No: 326299 All Other Rubber Product Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Custom molder of rubber and plastic components for automotive, medical, government and industrial markets

Maximum No. Occupants: 168 / No. at Risk: 56

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 862

Transportation Routes: W Clay St, Harrison Rd,

Fredericksburg Rd

Evacuation Routes: W Clay St, Harrison Rd, Fredericksburg Rd

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

Geographic Area: Agricultural, residential, waterway –
 Salt Creek, N Salt Creek, Holmes County Trail
 Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Fredericksburg Elementary School

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Batteries, in forklifts



Robin Industries, Inc – 1 Mile Radius



Rock Décor (dba Casa di Sassi)

ADDRESS

Street Address: 167 Maple St Apple Creek, OH 44606 Mailing Address: P O Box 148 Apple Creek, OH 44606

FIRE DISTRICT: Apple Creek Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.749848 / -81.833611

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 830-9760

Conrad Mast, General Manager	24Hr:	(330) 204-1367	conrad@casadisassi.com
Rick Mast, President	24Hr:	(330) 466-0356	rick@casadisassi.com
Cameron Schwartz, EHS Consultant	24Hr:	(330) 231-8067	cameron@paragon-image.com

NAICS No: 327331 Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacture concrete veneer stone

Maximum No. Occupants: 40 / No. at Risk: 40

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 1,297

Transportation Routes: SR 250, Millborne Rd

Evacuation Routes: High St, SR 250

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)
14808-60-7 Haydite
65997-15-1 Portlant Cement
14808-60-7 Sand
65997-15-1 White Cement

 Geographic Area: Agricultural, commercial, residential, park, highway, storm sewers, waterway –
 Apple Creek, Little Apple Creek
 Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Apple Creek School

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Batteries, in forklifts, main building Outside storage bin, northeast side main building Silo, northeast side main building Outside storage bin, northeast side main building Silo, northeast side main building



Rock Decor – 1 Mile Radius



Rover Compressor Station #2

ADDRESS

Street Address: 1085 S Elyria Rd Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: 8910 Purdue Rd, Ste 300 Indianapolis, IN 46268

FIRE DISTRICT: New Pittsburg Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.788539 / -82.092946

CONTACTS

Work main: (330)

Kristin Bollerman, Sr Environ Specialist	Work: (317) 879-3034	kristin.bollerman@energytransfer.com
Mark Ryan, Vice President	24Hr: (800) 225-3913	mark.ryan@energytransfer.com
Troy Clayton, Operations Manager	24Hr: (800) 225-3913	troy.clayton@energytransfer.com
"	Cell: (419) 276-4716	

NAICS No: 486210 Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas

Facility Self-Description: Natural gas compression

Maximum No. Occupants: 10 / No. at Risk: 10

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 300

Transportation Routes: Elyria Rd, SR 30

Geographic Area: Agricultural, residential, public utility, highway, waterway – Muddy Fork

Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None

Evacuation Routes: Elyria Rd, SR 30, Funk Rd, Ickes Rd, Reedsburg Rd, Angling Rd

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)
68476-34-6 Diesel Fuel
107-21-1 Ethylene Glycol
74-82-8 Natural Gas
64741-47-5 Natural Gas Condensates
Mobile Pegasus Oil 1005
Mobile Pegasus Oil 805

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Batteries, throughout building Above ground tank, map tanks 18 and 19 Above ground tank, tanks 3 and 5 in main engine room Pipelines and engines Above ground tank, tank 1 Above ground tanks 2, 4, 10, 12, and 14 Above ground tanks 8, 9, 11 13, 15, 16, and 17 and in main engine room in piping and equipment



Rover Compressor Station #2 – 1 Mile Radius



Scotts Miracle Gro Co

ADDRESS

Street Address: 563 S Crownhill Rd Orrville, OH 44667 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Orrville Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.828686 / -81.786005

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 684-0400

Chris Morris, Plant Manager	24Hr: (919) 222-8666	chris.morris@scotts.com
Wayne Raeke, Fertilizer Plant Mgr	24Hr: (330) 347-5362	wayne.raeke@scotts.com
Mark Gish, Growing Media Manager	24Hr: (330) 601-4239	mark.gish@scotts.com

NAICS No: 325314 Fertilizer (Mixing Only) Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacture and ship fertilizer, control, mulch and soil product

Maximum No. Occupants: 150 / No. at Risk: 150

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 2,529

Transportation Routes: N and S Crown Hill Rd

Evacuation Routes: S Crown Hill Rd, Schrock Rd

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)

Non-EHS Chemicals: include Sand, Limestone, Urea, Diesel Fuel, Propane, Ammonium Sulfate, and 39 other chemicals. See Tier II report. Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None

railway, storm sewers, waterway -

Geographic Area: Agricultural, commercial, residential,

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Batteries, various rolling stock throughout



Scotts Mircle Gro Co - 1 Mile Radius



Seaman Corp

ADDRESS

Street Address:	1000 Venture Blvd Wooster, OH 44691	Mailing Address: Same		s: Same
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division of Fire			
Lat/Long:	40.810155 / -81.968093			
CONTACTS Work main: (33 Andrew Shimko John Crum, Pres Joel Skaggs, Ma Scott Burgess, E NAICS No: 3133 Facility Self-Des with PVC or geomembra	50) 262-1111 b, Technical Services Mgr sident intenance Manager Engineering and Maint Mgr B20 Fabric Coating Mills Scription : Coating of high state polyurethane coatings for u ane, military and industrial n	24Hr: (330) 24Hr: (330) 24Hr: (330) 24Hr: (330) rength fabrics use in roofing, narkets.	416-7751 466-0846 749-5508 439-3373	ashimko@sseamancorp.com jcrum@seamancorp.com sburgess@seamancorp.com
Maximum No.	Occupants: 150 / No. at Risł	<: 150		
Approx Popula	tion within 1 mile: 2 305		Geographic Ar	ea: Industrial Park
	1101 WILLIN 1 IIIIE. 2,303		Facilities at hig	gher risk due to proximity: None
Transportation Mansfield F Evacuation Rou Mechanicsk	Routes: Venture Blvd, Old d, Mechanicsburg Rd Ites: Venture Blvd, Old Man Durg Rd	sfield Rd,	Sensitive publ	ic buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None
CHEMICAL INVEN	TORY		CHEMICAL LO	CATIONS
7664-93-9 S	ulfuric Acid (EHS)		Batteries, N	Vlain floor

Non-EHS Chemicals: 18 – too many to list, see Tier II report



Seaman Corp – 1 Mile Radius



Smith Foods – Dairy Lane Cooler

ADDRESS

Street Address: 1381 Dairy Lane Orrville, OH 44667 Mailing Address: P O Box 638 Orrville, OH 44667

FIRE DISTRICT: Orrville Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.856772 / -81.770242

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 683-8710

Adam Leimeister, Corp EH&S Manager	24Hr: (330) 466-5356
Ty Jovingo, Corp Warehouse Manager	24Hr: (330) 988-3208
Roger Mitchell, Director of Mfg	24Hr: (330) 347-1652
Dave Baumgartner, Plant Engineer	24Hr: (330) 347-1451

adamleimeister@smithfoods.com

NAICS No: 493120 Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage

Facility Self-Description: Warehousing and distribution point for food and beverage products

Maximum No. Occupants: 80 / No. at Risk: 80

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 2,623

Transportation Routes: SR 76, SR 21, Hostetler Rd

Evacuation Routes: Hostetler Rd, SR 57

Geographic Area: Agricultural, Commercial, IndustrialPark, Storm SewersFacilities at higher risk due to proximity: None

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Orrville Public Schools, Orrville Boys/Girls Club

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

7664-41-7 Ammonia (EHS)

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Above Ground Tank, 1st floor ammonia compressor room; roof

No Facility Map submitted



Smith Foods - Dairy Lane Cooler – 1 Mile Radius

Smith Foods – Ice Cream Plant

ADDRESS

Street Address: 303 N Vine St Orrville, OH 44667 Mailing Address: P O Box 638 Orrville, OH 44667

FIRE DISTRICT: Orrville Fire Department

Lat/Long: 40.842123 / -81.765308

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 683-8710

Adam Leimeister, Corp EH&S Manager	24Hr: (330) 466-5356	ĉ
Joseph Michael, Sr Group Leader	24Hr: (330) 749-4390	
Roger Mitchell, Director of Mfg	24Hr: (330) 347-1652	
Dave Baumgartner, Plant Engineer	24Hr: (330) 347-1451	

adamleimeister@smithfoods.com

NAICS No: 311520 Ice Cream and Frozen Dessert Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacture ice cream and frozen desserts

Maximum No. Occupants: 40 / No. at Risk: 40	Geographic Area: Commercial, Residential, Storm	
	Sewers	
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 5,375	Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None	
Transportation Routes: SR76, SR 585, SR 57,	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:	
Church St	Orrville Public Schools, Orrville Boys/Girls Club,	
Evacuation Routes: Church St, N Vine St,	Christ United Church of Christ, Smucker's day care	
W Market St, SR 57		

CHEMICAL INVENTORY C		CHEMICAL LOCATIONS	
7664-41-7	Ammonia (EHS)	Above Ground Tank, Ammonia Compressor room	
	Dioklor (sodium hypochlorite,		
	sodium hydroxide)	Above Ground Tank, Roof and 1 st floor	
	Non-stick Acid	Above Ground Tank, Roof	
	Resource	Above Ground Tank, Roof	

No Facility Map Submitted



Smith Foods – Ice Cream Plant – 1 Mile Radius

Smith Foods – Milk Plant

ADDRESS

Street Address: 230 N Vine St Mailing Address: P O Box 638 Orrville, OH 44667 Orrville, OH 44667 FIRE DISTRICT: Orrville Fire Department Lat/Long: 40.842015 / -81.765064 CONTACTS Work main: (330) 683-8710 Adam Leimeister, Corp EH&S Manager 24Hr: (330) 466-5356 adamleimeister@smithfoods.com Dave Caldwell, Corp Maint Manager 24Hr: (330) 317-7063 Roger Mitchell, Director of Mfg 24Hr: (330) 347-1652 Dave Baumgartner, Plant Engineer 24Hr: (330) 347-1451 NAICS No: 311511 Fluid Milk Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacturing and packaging of food and beverage products – primarily dairy products

Maximum No. Occupants: 100 / No. at Risk: 100	Geographic Area: Commercial, Residential, Highway, Storm Sewers
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 5,339	Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: None
Transportation Routes: SR76, SR 585, SR 57,	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:
Vine St	Orrville Public Schools, Orrville Boys/Girls Club,
Evacuation Routes: Church St, N Vine St,	Christ United Church of Christ, Smucker's day care
W Market St, SR 57	

CHEMICAL	INVENTORY
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7664-41-7 Ammonia (EHS) Dioklor (sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide) Non-stick Acid Resource

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Above Ground Tank, Ammonia Compressor room

Above Ground Tank, Roof and 1st floor Above Ground Tank, Roof Above Ground Tank, Roof

No Facility Map Submitted



Smith Foods – Milk Plant – 1 Mile Radius

Tekfor USA

ADDRESS

Street Address:	3690 Long Rd Wooster, OH 44691	Mailing Address: Same		
FIRE DISTRICT:	Wooster Division of Fire			
Lat/Long:	40.815163 / -81. 894837			
CONTACTS Work main: (33 Kevin Weldi, Pre Matt Mallasch, F Vance Dreher, Ir Kurt Thayer, Cor	D) 202-7667 sident Reliability Services Mgr nfo Technology Mgr ntrols Engineer	24Hr: (3 24Hr: (3 24Hr: (3 24Hr: (3	30) 202-7430 30) 465-1019 30) 465-9600 30) 465-9298	matt.mallasch@tekfor.com vance.dreher@tekfor.com kurt.thayer@tekfor.com
NAICS No: 3321	11 Iron and Steel Forging			
Facility Self-Des automotive	cription : Manufacture of components			
Maximum No. C	Occupants: 240 / No. at Ris	k: 240	Geographic A	rea: Agricultural, Commercial,
Approx. Populat	ion within 1 mile: 800		Wate	rway – Spring Run
			Facilities at hi	igher risk due to proximity: N/A
Transportation	Routes: SR 585, Long Rd, B	ack		
Orrville Rd, (Geyers Chapel Rd		Sensitive pub	lic buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone:
Evacuation Rout	t es : Long Rd, SR 585, Back	Orrville	Montesso	ri School, Medpro Group, LifeCare
Rd, Geyers C	Chapel Rd, Canal Rd		Hospice	
CHEMICAL INVENT	ORY		CHEMICAL LO	DCATIONS
7664-93-9 Su	lfuric Acid (EHS)		Battery – 1	tow motors; Glass Bottle/Jug – B Main, Met Lab
68334-30-5 Die	esel Fuel		Above Gro	ound Tank, T01
Со	olants		Inside tan B Ma	k: C12 – C18, C20 – C33; Tote bin: B2, C34 - C36, nin – A43
Oil	S		Inside tanl Tote bi	k: V02-V05, C07-C11, C17, C32-C33, A39, A41; n: B Main – A37, A38, A40, A42;

Steel drum: B Main – A37, A40, B2: A-44



Tekfor USA – 1 Mile Radius



Tyler Grain and Fertilizer

ADDRESS

Street Address	: 3388 Eby Rd Smithville, OH 44677	Mailing Address: Same	
FIRE DISTRICT:	Central Fire District		
Lat/Long:	40.8411 / -81. 8618		
CONTACTS Work main: (3 Nick Franks, Ge Bill Tyler, Vice Dustin Ramsien NAICS No: 325	30) 669-2341 eneral Manager President r, Agronomist 314 Fertilizer (Mixing Only)	24Hr: (330) 466-0599 24Hr: (330) 464-1809 24Hr: (330) 464-1809 Manufacturing	nick@tylersfertilizer.com bill@tylersvertilizer.com

Facility Self-Description: Fertilizer supplier and repackage facility, and agronomy firm

Maximum No. Occupants: 17 / No. at Risk: 17

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 322

Transportation Routes: Eby Rd, Back Orrville Rd, SR 585, Rd, Thompson Rd, Honeytown Rd Evacuation Routes: Eby Rd, Back Orrville Rd, SR 585, Rd, Thompson Rd, Honeytown Rd Geographic Area: Agricultural, Commercial, Residential, Railway Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

1910-42-5 Gramoxone (EHS) (Paraquat Chloride 30.1%) CHEMICAL LOCATIONS Glass Bottle/Jug, Chemical Building
EHS Facilities



Tyler Grain and Fertilizer – 1 Mile Radius



Wayne Dalton Rolling Door

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AL	וטנ	KE:	22

ADDRE33					
Street Addre	ss: 14512 Lincoln Way E Dalton, OH 44618		Mailing Address: Same		
FIRE DISTRIC	T: East Wayne Fire District				
Lat/Long:	40.801288 / -81.723726				
CONTACTS Work main: ((800) 255-3046				
Brian Degler, Maintenance Manager 2 Don Diglaw, Plant Manager 2		24Hr: (330) 749-6598 24Hr: (330) 844-2514	bdegler@wayne-dalton.com ddiglaw@wayne-dalton.com		
NAICS No: 332321 Metal Window and Door Manufacturing Facility Self-Description: Manufacture rolling steel doors					
Maximum No. Occupants: 120 / No. at Risk: 110		: 110 Geographic A	Geographic Area: Agricultural, Commercial,		
Approx. Population within 1 mile: 750		Lake Facilities at h	Lake Harmony Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A		
Transportatio	on Routes: SR 30, Kurzen Rd				
Evacuation Routes: SR 30, Kurzen Rd		Sensitive puk Water Ch Lawn Hea	Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Living Water Church, Adaptive Sports Program, Shady Lawn Health Care		
	ENTORY	CHEMICAL L	OCATIONS		
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (EHS)	Battery, Fo	Battery, Forklifts throughout facility		
7439-91-1	Lead	Battery, Fo	orklifts throughout facility		

EHS Facilities



Wayne Dalton Rolling Door – 1 Mile Radius



Will-Burt Company

ADDRESS

Street Address: 401 Collins Blvd Orrville, OH 44667

Mailing Address: P O Box 900 Orrville, OH 44667

FIRE DISTRICT: Orrville Fire Dept

Lat/Long: 40.861946 / -81.757092

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 682-7015

Jeff Martin, Director of Facilities	24Hr: (330) 347-3133	jmartin@willburt.com
James Keplar, EHS & Security Mgr	24Hr: (330) 347-4990	jkeplar@willburt.com

NAICS No: 332312 Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacturer of miscellaneous metal parts and assemblies

Maximum No. Occupants: 230 / No. at Risk: 230

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 905

Transportation Routes: SR 57, Collins Blvd

Geographic Area: Industrial Park, State Route,
Waterway – Little Chippewa Creek
Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: None

Evacuation Routes: Collins Blvd, SR 57

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

- 7664-93-9 Sulfuric Acid (EHS)
- 7782-44-7 Oxygen Cryogenic Chemical Powder Paint Coating Products

Battery, Forklifts throughout facility Above Ground Tank, map T01 (NW corner of bldg.) Box, map B Main

EHS Facilities



Will-Burt Company – 1 Mile Radius



Wooster Products Plant 2

ADDRESS

Street Address: 3503 Old Airport Rd Wooster, OH 44691 Mailing Address: Same

FIRE DISTRICT: Wooster Division of Fire

Lat/Long: 40.838366 / -81.909773

CONTACTS

Work main: (330) 264-2844

Poonam Harvey, Owner	Work: (330) 264-2844	poonam@wooster-products.com
Deepak Jeirath, Plant Manager	24Hr: (330) 201-1072	dee@wooster-products.com
Guliz Elliott, R & D Manager, Qual Control	Work: (330) 264-2844	gulizelliott@wooster-products.com

NAICS No: 332323 Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing

Facility Self-Description: Manufacturer of cast treads, and nosings and thresholds; anti-slip tapes and coatings

Maximum No. Occupants: ? / No. at Risk: ?

Approx. Population within 1 mile: 2,321

Transportation Routes: SR 585, Old Airport Rd

Evacuation Routes: Old Airport Rd, SR 585,

CHEMICAL INVENTORY

- 108-05-04 Multipolymer Emulsion (EHS)
 - Oakite Speedet Floorprep Alkyd Paint Urethane Prepolymer Epoxy Hardener Edge Sealant D-Limonene

Geographic Area: Industrial Park, State Route, Waterway – Little Apple Creek Facilities at higher risk due to proximity: N/A

Sensitive public buildings in 1-mile Evac Zone: Boys Village, Melrose Elementary Sch, Ark Veterinary

CHEMICAL LOCATIONS

Plastic Drum, A-OB (SC part of bldg)
Plastic Bottles, A-OF (NW corner of bldg)
Cans, A-OA (SW corner of bldg)
Cans, A-OA (SW corner of bldg)
Plastic Tubes, A-OF (NW corner of bldg)
Steel Drums, A-OC (SE corner of bldg)

EHS Facilities



Wooster Products Plant 2 – 1 Mile Radius

