MIAMI COUNTY
CHEMICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS PLAN

PREPARED BY:
Miami County Local Emergency Planning Committee
510 W. Water St.
Troy, Ohio

9/5/2024

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Date of Change	Change Entered By	Description
4/2019	Art Blackmore	Various Items
8/2021	Mashell Stith	Pages 1-3-4-5-7-8-9-11-13-16
9/2024	LEPC Planning Committee	Complete re-write in accordance with new SERC Plan Guidance

I. INTRODUCTION

I.A Purpose

The Miami County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) developed this plan in order to meet the requirements of Ohio Revised Code Section 3750.04 (Chemical emergency response and preparedness plan).

This plan aims to help Miami County communities prepare for chemical emergencies and, ultimately, decrease the impact on public safety and the environment. The plan identifies the chemical hazards that exist in Miami County and outlines the activities that stakeholders will take to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from chemical releases.

This plan does not need to be "activated". It applies to a wide range of stakeholders including local governments, public and private response agencies, and all organizations that use, store, or transport hazardous substances. The plan is meant to guide action before, during, and after the release of hazardous substances

I.B Basis

This plan is based on the Hazard Analyses that the LEPC conducts and updates on each facility in Miami County reporting the presence of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS). The Hazard Analyses are conducted through on-site visits to EHS facilities, informed by the USEPA's "Technical Guidance for Hazard Analysis, 1987", and enhanced through the use of CAMEO software modeling.

The LEPC aims to minimize the assumptions made in modeling potential chemical releases by using actual data as much as possible. This is achieved by conducting on site visits to ensure accurate understanding of the unique geographic setting and the type/quantity/location/storage condition of EHS within each facility. Facility representatives are involved in the site visits in order to ensure they are involved in the hazard analysis process. Weather is the primary factor where the LEPC uses assumptions to facilitate modeling of EHS releases.

I.C Relationship to Other Plans

Miami County Emergency Operations Plan. This Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan doubles as an Annex to the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Radiological Incident Response is considered separately as another Annex to the EOP.

Miami County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Mitigation Plan includes Hazardous Materials as one of twelve hazards for which a risk assessment has been conducted. This information enhances Section II of this Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan (Situations and Assumptions).

This plan will be shared with surrounding county LEPCs whenever it is updated. Tier II Reports and Hazard Analyses for facilities near county borders will be shared with the respective county LEPC in anticipation that the need for mutual aid for incidents at these facilities may be likely.

II. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

II.A Situations

Miami County continues to experience growth in population, manufacturing, transportation, and the presence of hazardous materials. This increases the likelihood of a hazardous substance release and the threat to life, health, property, and the environment.

II.A.1 Fixed Facility Hazards

There are eighty-five facilities in Miami County that submitted Tier II Reports in the most recent reporting cycle. Forty-six of these facilities include chemicals classified as Extremely Hazardous Substances. Thirty-nine of these facilities contain only chemicals classified as Hazardous Substances.

There are 24,779 people living in Miami County, in 11,459 household units, within 500 meters of a reporting facility.

General hazard information and associated risk is depicted in the following maps for each municipal jurisdiction with reporting facilities. For greater detail refer to the Tier II Reports and Hazard Analyses of specific facilities which are available to be viewed in the Miami County Emergency Management offices.

Map Key

Facilities with Extremely Hazardous Substances 

Facilities with only Hazardous Substances 

500 Meter Reference Zones 

Municipal Government Building 

School 

Fire and EMS Station 

Law Enforcement Agency 

Hospital 

Water Treatment Facility 

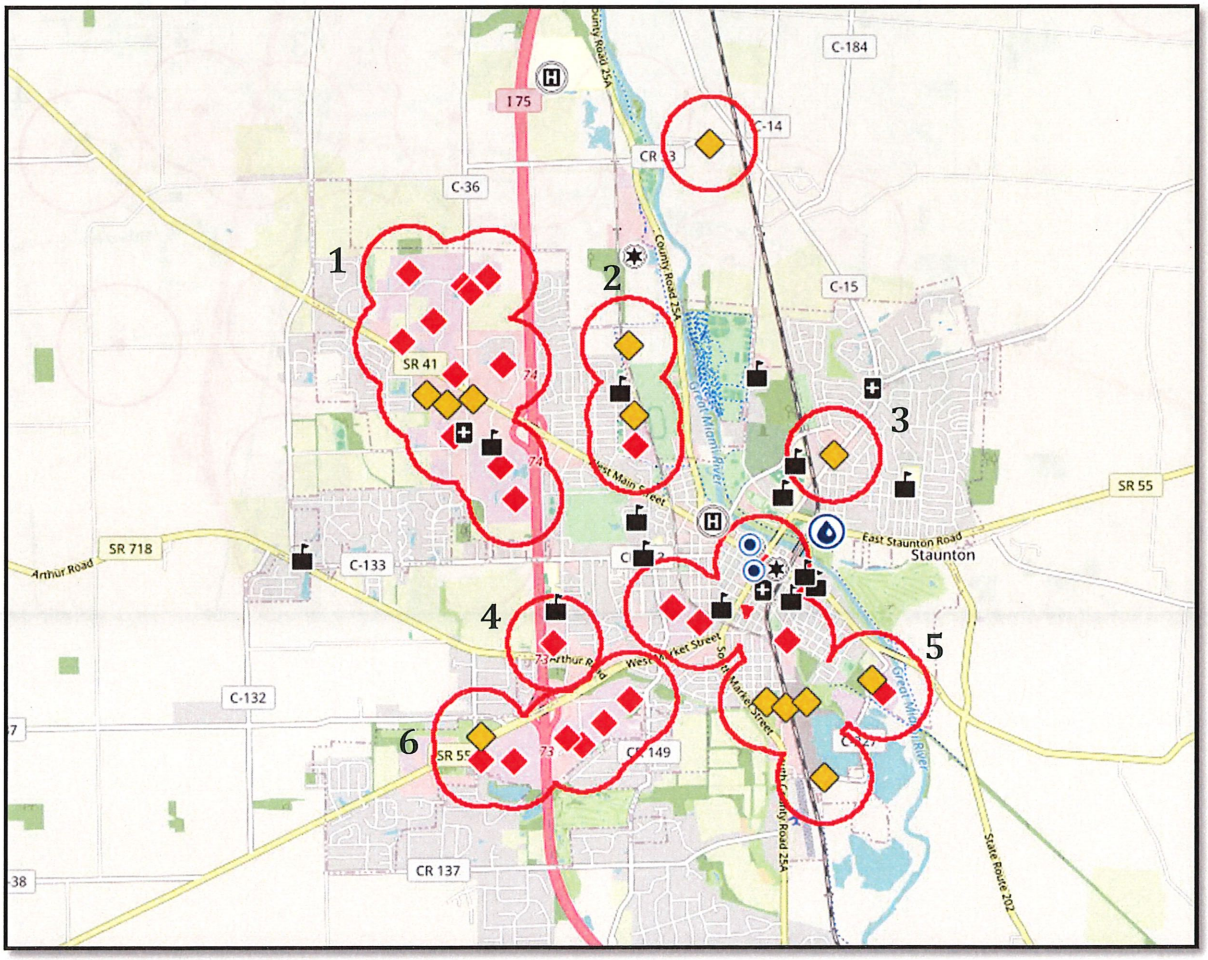
City of Troy. There are 24 facilities in the City of Troy reporting at least one Extremely Hazardous Substance and 13 facilities reporting only Hazardous Substances.

There are three areas in the City of Troy where the risk associated with the presence of chemical substances increases due to the close proximity of multiple reporting facilities (See reference points 1, 2, 5, and 6).

The geographic areas in close proximity to reporting facilities in the City of Troy include the Miami River, a CSX rail line, and Exits 73 and 74 on Interstate 75.

The community facilities in close proximity to reporting facilities in the City of Troy include:

- Fire station 13, Miami Montessori School (reference point 1)
- Hook Elementary School (reference point 2)
- Troy Junior High School (reference point 3)
- Troy Christian Schools (reference point 4)
- Miami County Sheriff's Office, Jail, Courthouse, and Safety Building (reference point 5)
- Troy City Hall, Police Department, and Fire Station 11 (reference point 5)
- Kyle Elementary School, Forest Elementary School, St. Patrick's School (reference point 5).



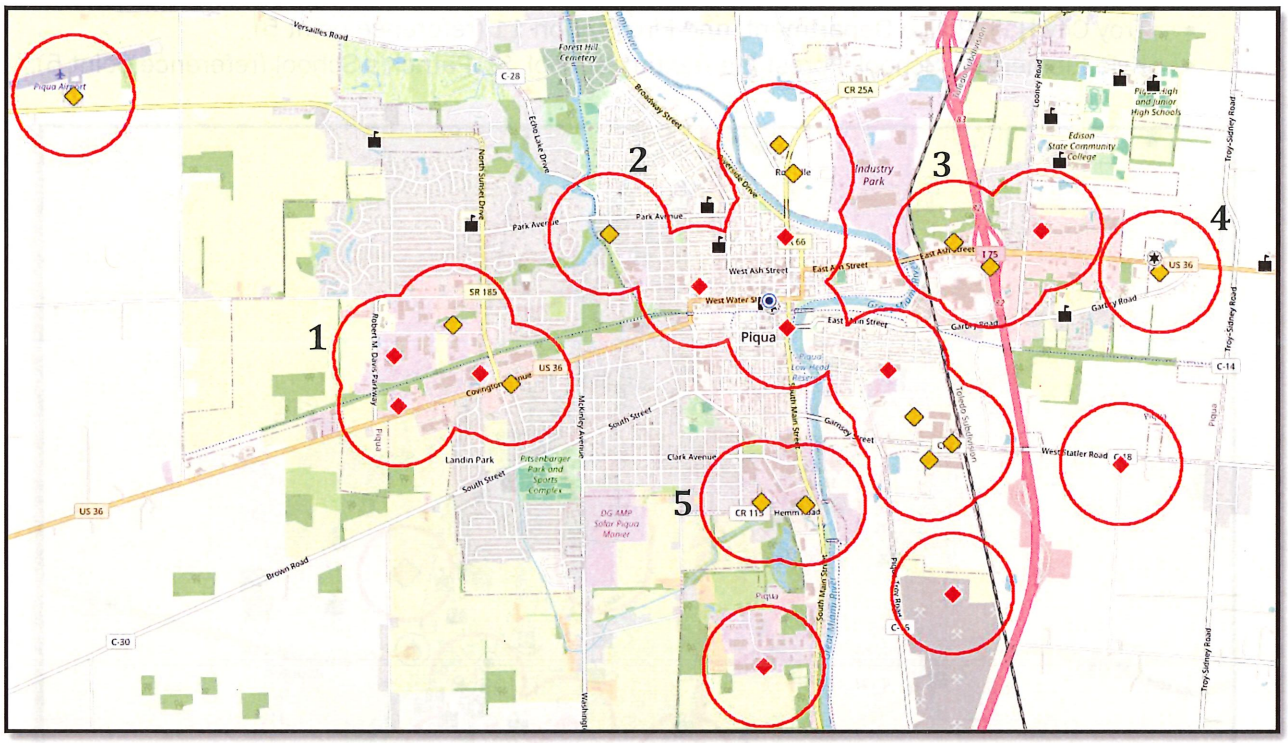
City of Piqua. There are 11 facilities in the City of Piqua reporting at least one Extremely Hazardous Substance and 15 facilities reporting only Hazardous Substances.

There are four areas in the City of Piqua where the risk associated with the presence of chemical substances increases due to the close proximity of multiple reporting facilities (See reference points 1, 2, 3, and 5).

The geographic areas in close proximity to reporting facilities in the City of Piqua include the Miami River, Franz Pond, Echo Lake, a CSX rail line, and Exit 82 on Interstate 75.

The community facilities in close proximity to reporting facilities in the City of Piqua include:

- Piqua Catholic School (reference point 2)
- Piqua Municipal Building, Police Department, and Fire Station (reference point 2)
- Ohio State Highway Patrol, Piqua Post (reference point 4).

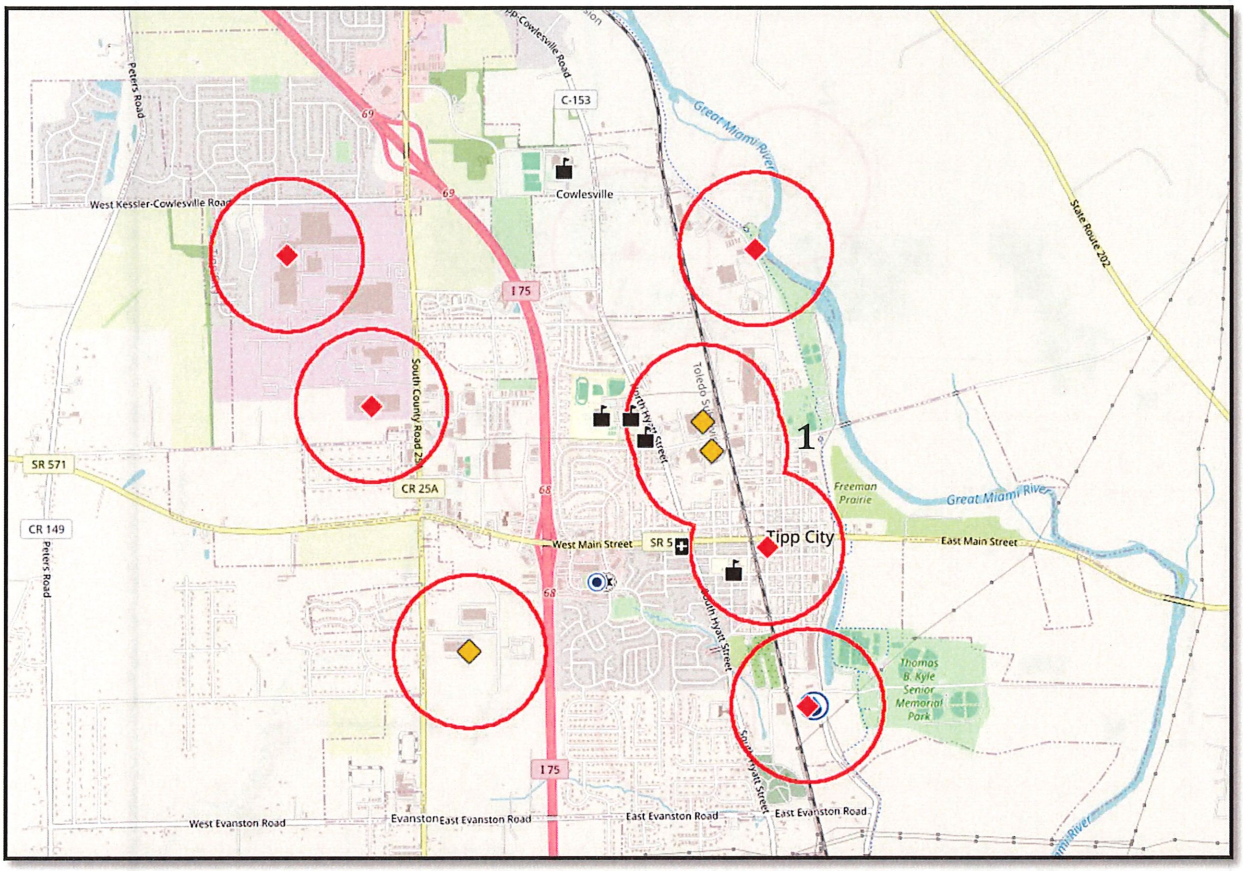


City of Tipp City. There are six facilities in Tipp City reporting at least one Extremely Hazardous Substance and three facilities reporting only Hazardous Substances.

There is one area in Tipp City where the risk associated with the presence of chemical substances increases due to the close proximity of multiple reporting facilities (See reference point 1).

The geographic areas in close proximity to reporting facilities in Tipp City include the Miami River, and a CSX rail line.

The community facilities in close proximity to reporting facilities in Tipp City include: Tipp City Middle School, Nevin Coppock Elementary School, and Broadway Elementary School (reference point 1).

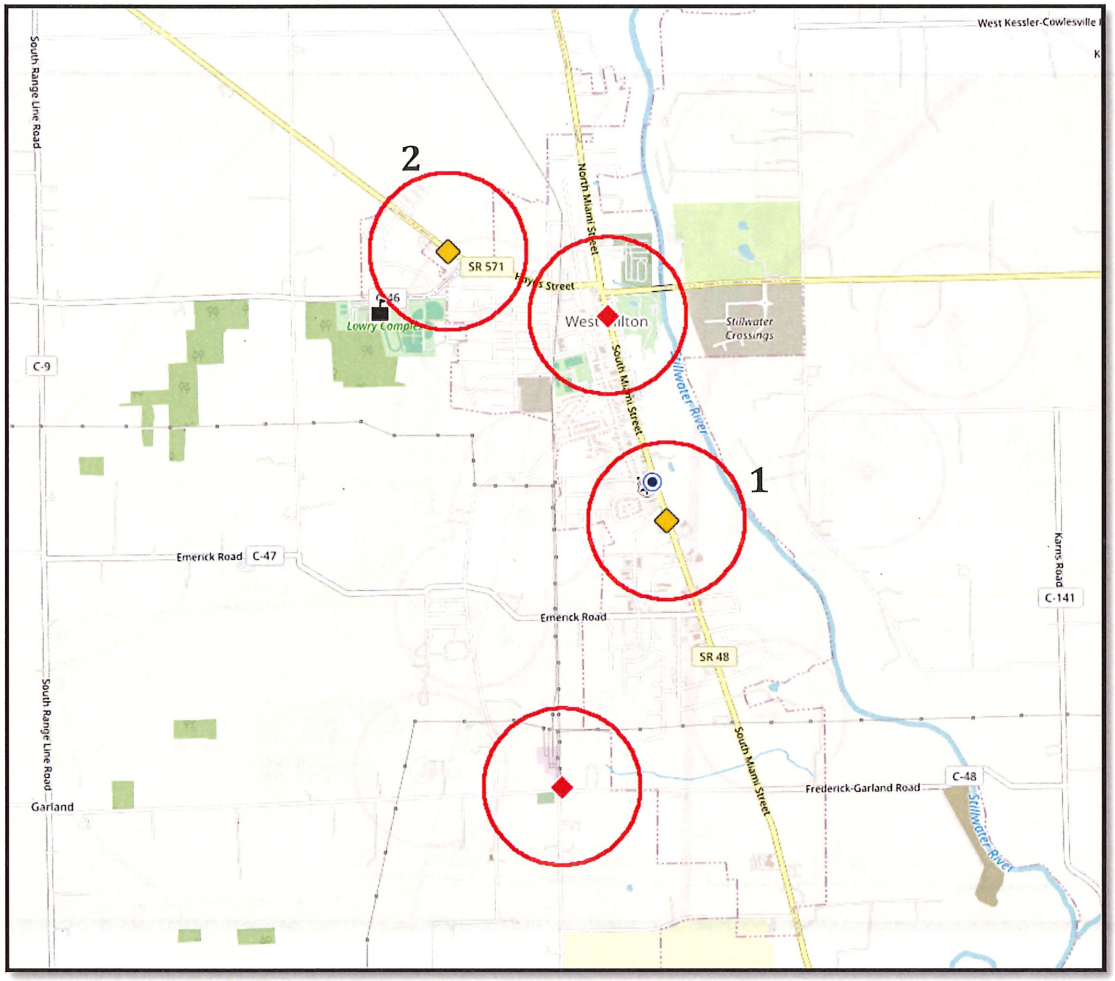


Village of West Milton. There are two facilities in the City of West Milton reporting at least one Extremely Hazardous Substance and two facilities reporting only Hazardous Substances.

The Stillwater River is located in close proximity to two reporting facilities in West Milton.

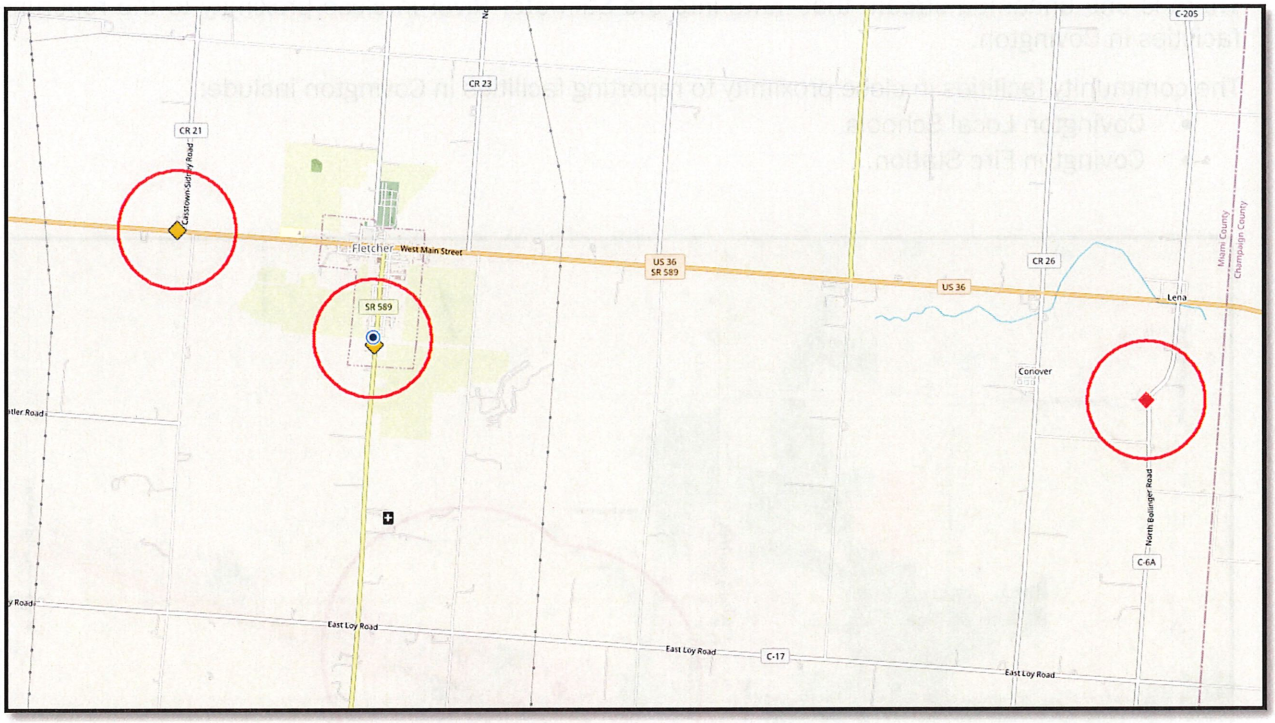
The community facilities in close proximity to reporting facilities in West Milton include:

- West Milton Village Hall, Police Department, and Fire Station (reference point 1)
- Milton-Union Schools (reference point 2).



Village of Fletcher. There is one facility in the vicinity of Fletcher reporting at least one Extremely Hazardous Substance and two facilities reporting only Hazardous Substances.

The Fletcher Village Hall is adjacent to one facility reporting Hazardous Substances.



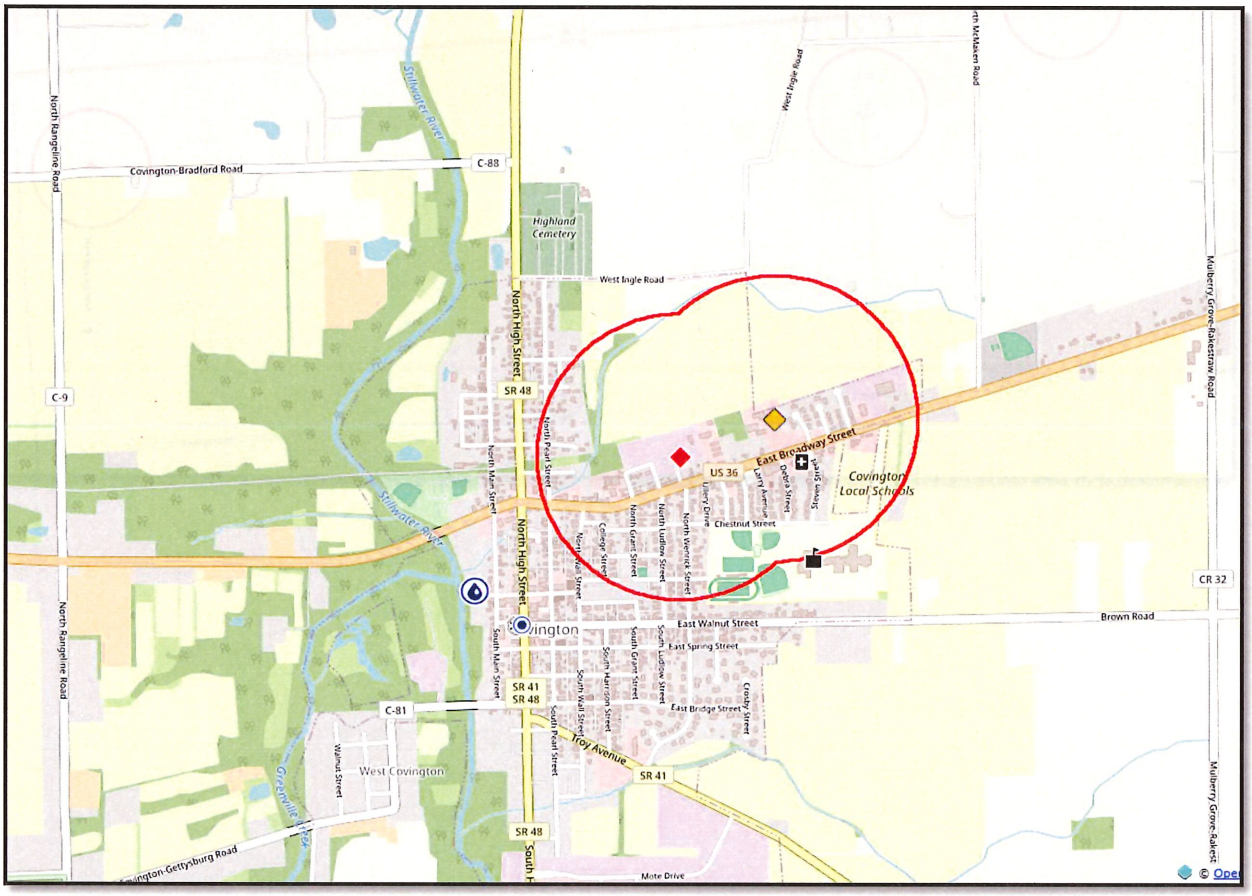
Village of Covington. There is one facility in Covington reporting at least one Extremely Hazardous Substance and one facility reporting only Hazardous Substances.

There are two facilities in Covington where the risk associated with the presence of chemical substances increases due to their close proximity.

There is one unnamed stream that flows into the Stillwater River in close proximity to the reporting facilities in Covington.

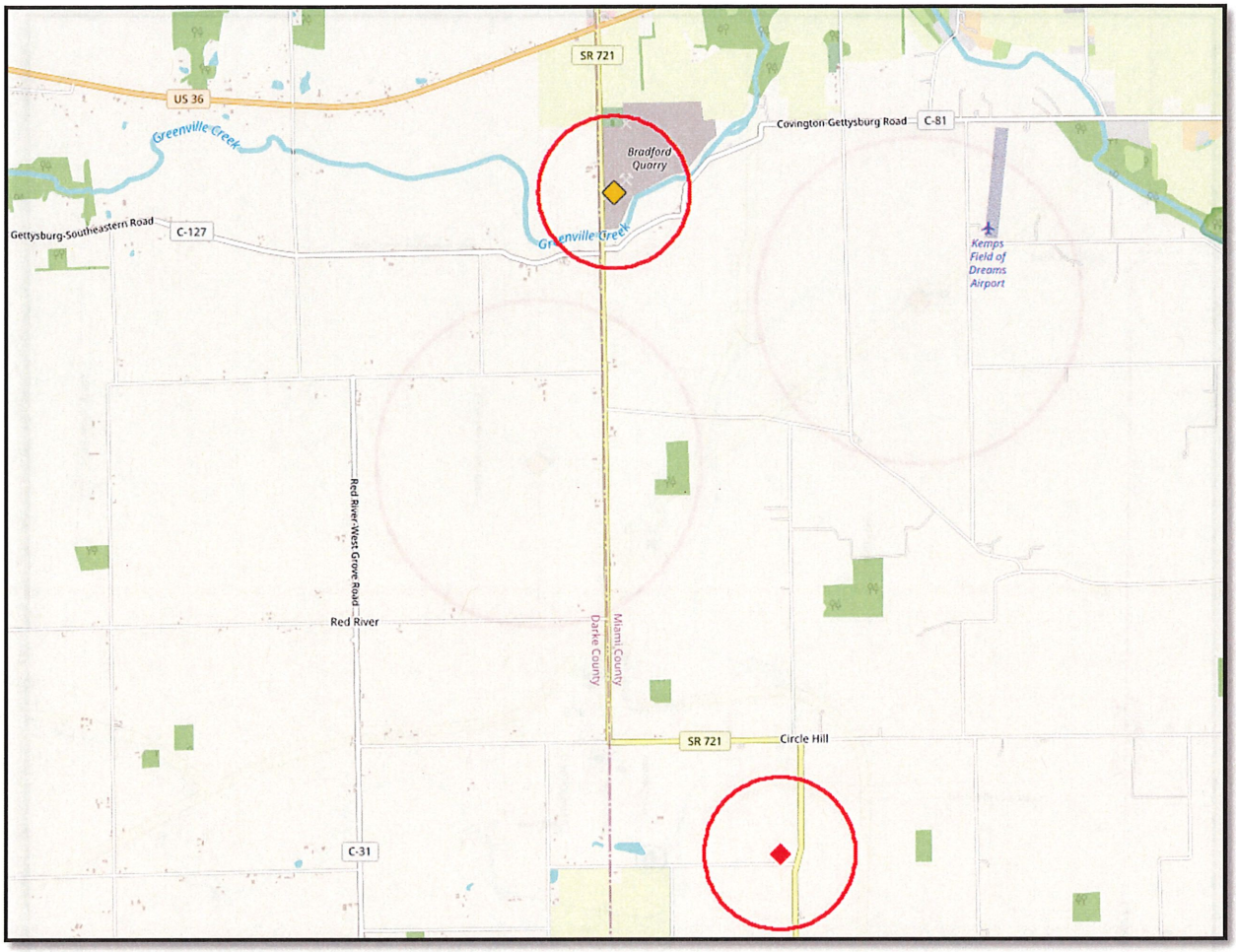
The community facilities in close proximity to reporting facilities in Covington include:

- Covington Local Schools
- Covington Fire Station.



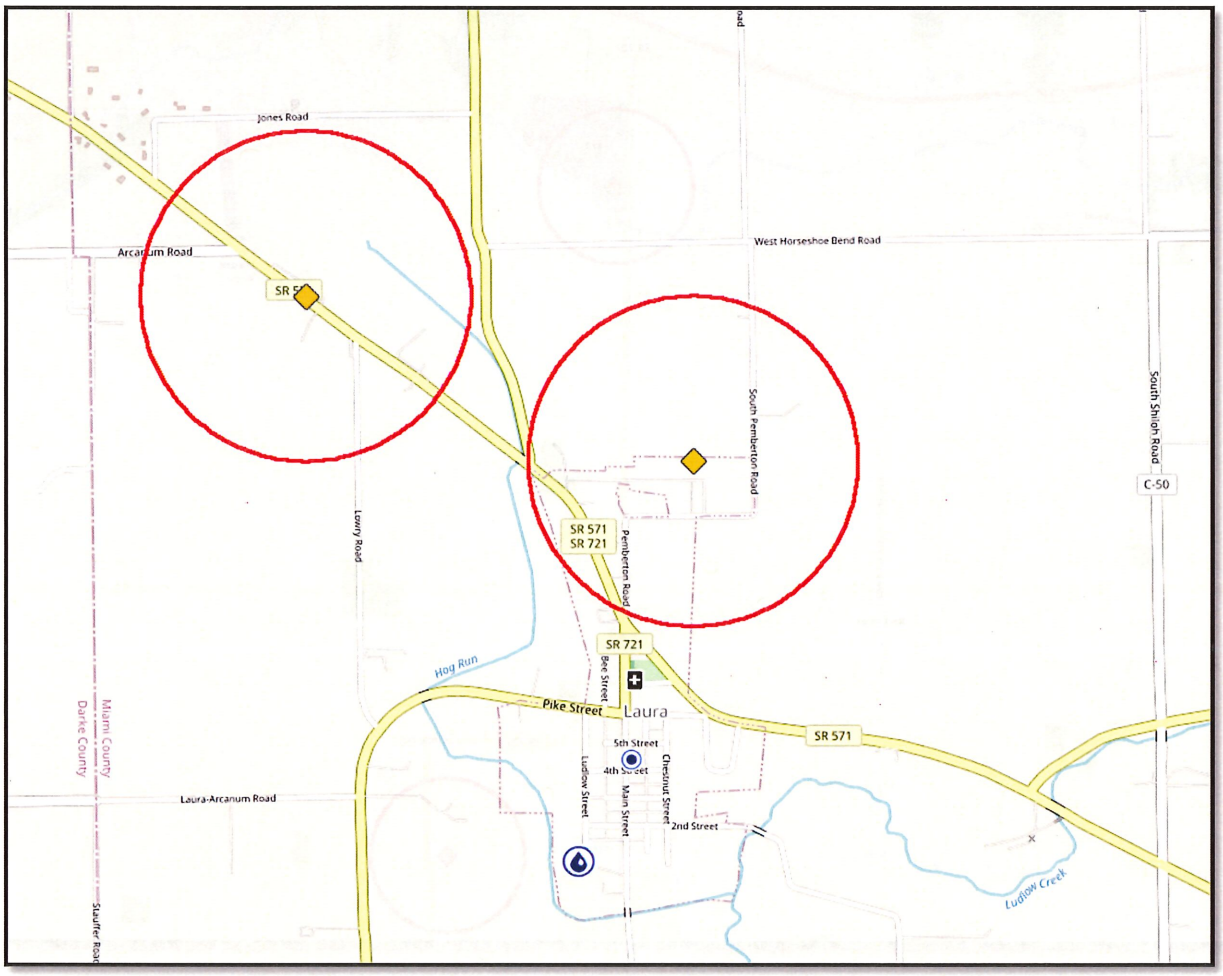
Village of Bradford. There is one facility south of Bradford reporting at least one Extremely Hazardous Substance and one facility reporting only Hazardous Substances.

Greenville Creek is located in close proximity to one reporting facility south of Bradford.

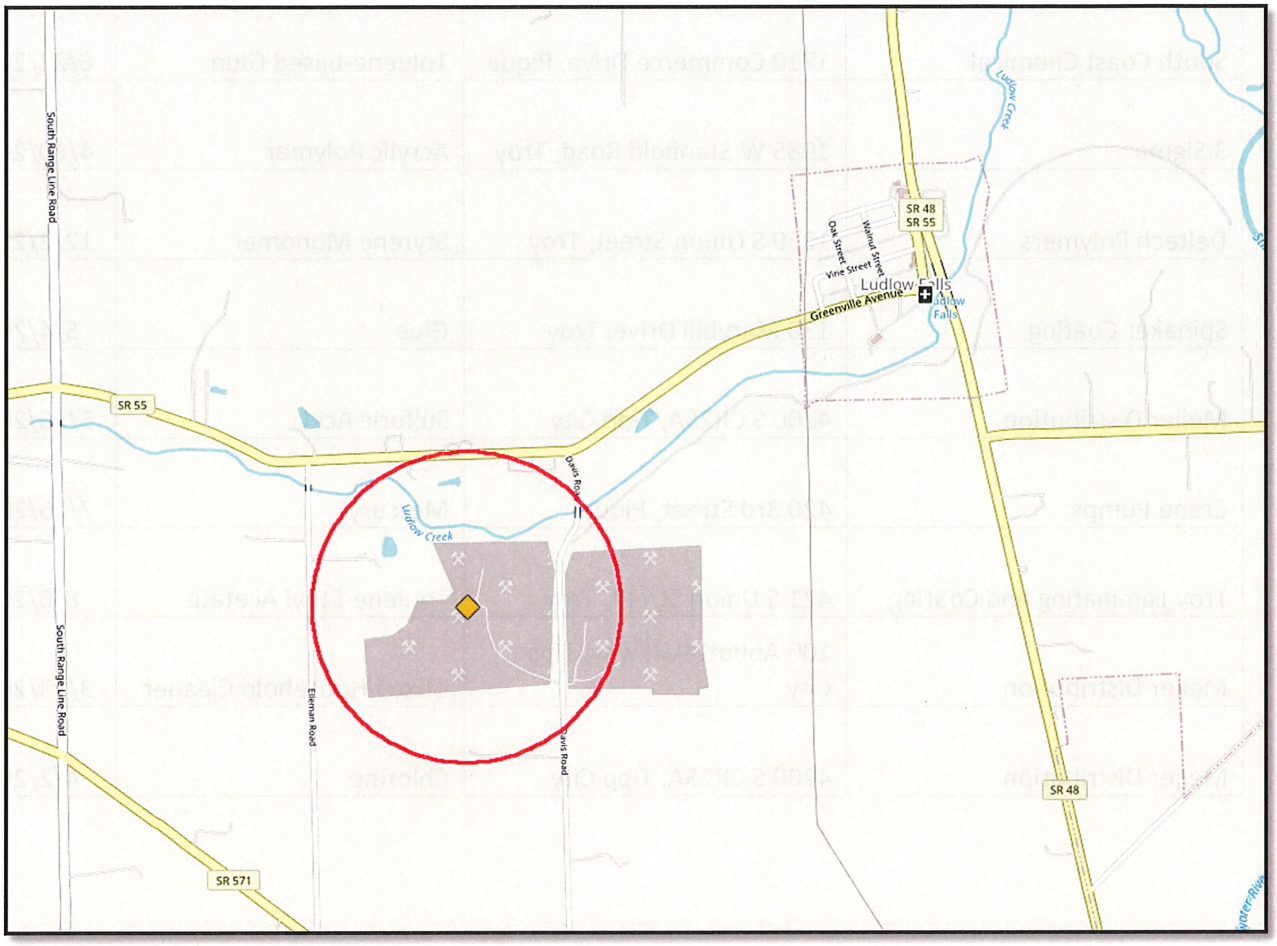


Village of Laura. There are two facilities in the vicinity of Laura reporting only Hazardous Substances.

Hog Run, which runs into Ludlow Creek, is located in close proximity to one reporting facility northwest of Laura.



Village of Ludlow Falls. There is one facility in the vicinity of Ludlow Falls reporting only Hazardous Substances. This facility is located in close proximity to Ludlow Creek, which runs into the Stillwater River.



Spill History from Facilities in Miami County. There have been nine incidents of chemical releases from Tier II Reporting Facilities since 2010.

Facility	Address	Chemical	Date
South Coast Chemical	1710 Commerce Drive, Piqua	Toluene-based Glue	6/22/2010
3 Sigma	1985 W Stanfield Road, Troy	Acrylic Polymer	4/20/2015
Deltech Polymers	1250 S Union Street, Troy	Styrene Monomer	12/2/2016
Spinaker Coating	130 Marybill Drive, Troy	Glue	5/4/2017
Meijer Distribution	4200 S CR25A, Tipp City	Sulfuric Acid	5/26/2017
Crane Pumps	420 3rd Street, Piqua	Mercury	7/25/2017
Troy Laminating and Coating	421 S Union Street, Troy	Toulene-Ethyl Acetate	8/6/2018
Meijer Distribution	100 Abbott Parkway, Tipp City	Mixed Household Cleaner	3/23/2023
Meijer Distribution	4200 S CR25A, Tipp City	Chlorine	4/2/2023

II.A.2 Transportation Hazards

The primary routes used to transport Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) through Miami County and to Tier II Facilities in Miami County with EHS include US Interstate 75, US Highway 36, State Route 48, and a CSX rail line. There are 37,395 people living in Miami County, in 16,943 household units, within 500 meters of these road and rail routes. Chemicals spilled on roadways have the potential to impact the Miami and Stillwater Rivers and associated tributaries through runoff through drainage systems.

USDOT National Network

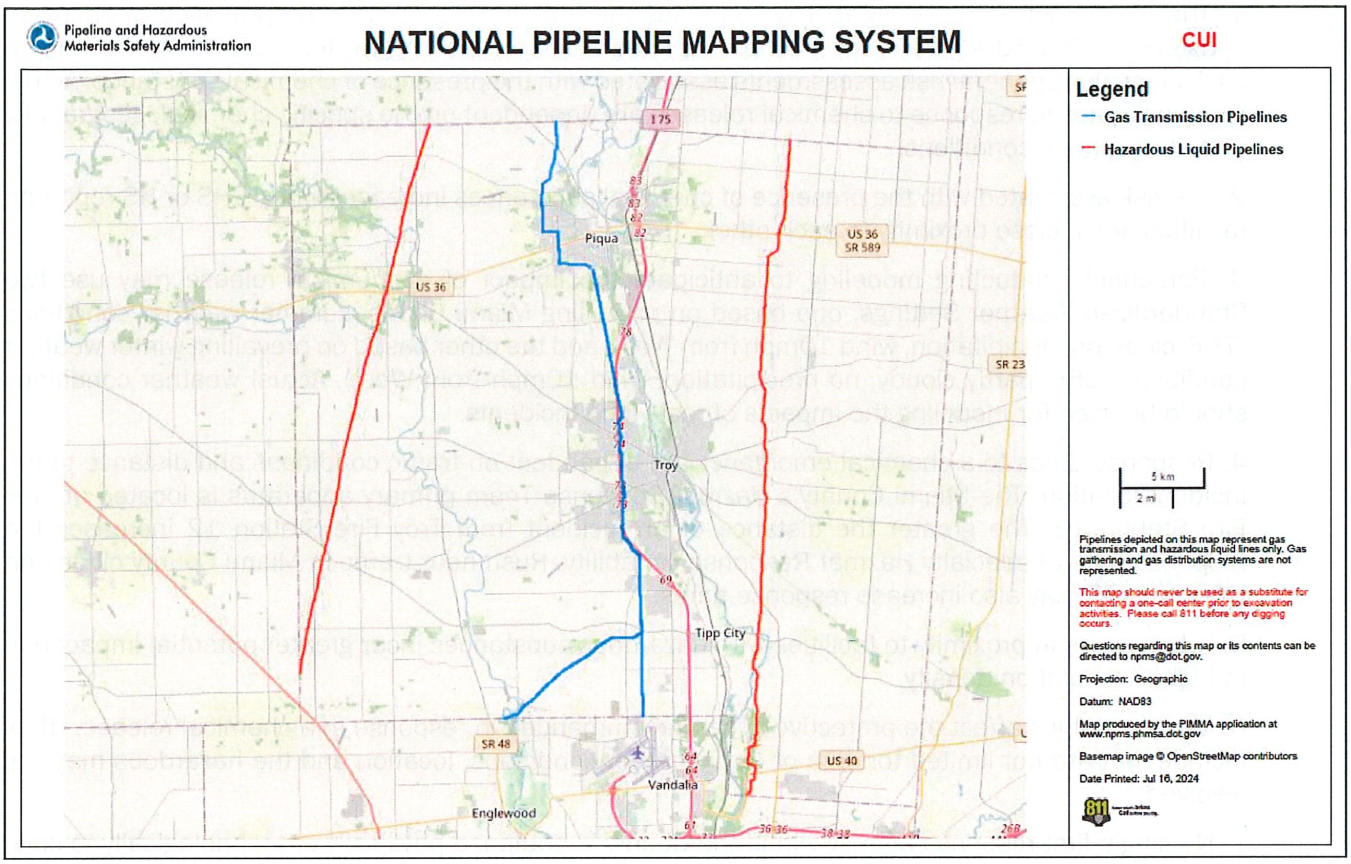
CSX Rail Line

Tier II Facilities reporting EHS

The history of hazardous material releases in Miami County indicates that the frequency of chemical spills is greater during transportation than the frequency of releases from fixed facilities. However, transportation spills typically have involved the release of fuel rather than Tier II Extremely Hazardous or Hazardous Substances.

Location	Substance	Amount	Date
I-75, MM83, Piqua	Diesel Fuel, Concentrated Food Flavoring	unknown	7/2/2010
I-75 MM83, Piqua	Diesel Fuel	unknown	9/14/2012
S Union Street, Troy	Potassium Hydroxide	55 gallon barrel inside trailer	8/5/2013
I-75 MM65, Tipp City	Diesel Fuel	75 gallons	3/18/2015
11893 Frederick-Garland Road, Laura	Diesel Fuel	20 gallons	12/12/2016
I-75 MM81, Piqua	Diesel Fuel	100 gallons	12/20/2016
I-75 MM72, Troy	Diesel Fuel	70 gallons	4/9/2016
I-75 MM72, Troy	Diesel Fuel	150 gallons	6/8/2016
7805 S CR25A, Tipp City	Gasoline	unknown	4/14/2017
I-75 MM78, Piqua	Hypochlorite	300 gallons	7/21/2017
8654 N CR25A, Piqua	Hydraulic Fluid	unknown	9/20/2017
I-75 MM69, Troy	Diesel Fuel	5 gallons	6/29/2018
I-75 MM80, Piqua	Vegetable Oil	unknown, fire	8/31/2018
I-75 MM70, Tipp City	Brightener 49 Premix	2000 gallons	8/4/2019
I-75 MM74, Troy	Diesel Fuel	10 gallons	1/24/2020
I-75 MM78, Troy	Diesel Fuel	100 gallons	2/26/2020
I-75 MM84, Piqua	Diesel Fuel	150 gallons	5/2/2020
Lost Creek-Shelby Road-Peterson Road, Casstown	Farm Fertilizer	300 gallons	5/13/2020
I-75 MM68, Tipp City	Diesel Fuel	150 gallons	4/13/2021
I-75 MM81, Piqua	Diesel Fuel	150 gallons	12/11/2021
I-75 MM78, Troy	Diesel Fuel	75 gallons	12/20/2021
SR571/SR48, West Milton	Trivacide Fungicide	40 gallons	6/1/2022
Troy-Sidney Rd/Rusk Road, Troy	Propane	1500 gallons	10/15/2022
I-75 MM73, Troy	Diesel Fuel	150 gallons	12/6/2022
I-75 MM69, Tipp City	Motor Oil	15 gallons	2/25/2023
I-75 MM74, Troy	Diesel Fuel	unknown	5/2/2023

There are three pipelines that traverse Miami County, two hazardous liquid pipelines and one gas transmission pipeline.



For more information on the transportation of hazardous materials through Miami County consult the 2019 Commodity Flow Study and the 2023 CSX Hazardous Materials Density Rail Study for Miami County. Both of these documents are available to be viewed in the Miami County Emergency Management offices.

II.B Assumptions

1. The proximity to a reporting facility increases the risk associated with the presence of chemical substances. The 500m Reference Zones depicted around reporting facilities are designed only to assist in making general risk assessments associated with the presence of chemical substance. Actual Isolation Zones in response to chemical releases are dependent on the specific chemical, geographic, and atmospheric conditions.

2. The risk associated with the presence of chemical substances increases when EHS or HS reporting facilities are in close proximity to each other.

3. Personnel conducting modeling to anticipate the impact of a chemical release may use two Standardized Weather Settings, one based on prevailing Miami County summer weather conditions (75F, clear, no precipitation, wind 10mph from West) and the other based on prevailing winter weather conditions (35F, partly cloudy, no precipitation, wind 10mph from West). Actual weather conditions should be used for modeling the impacts of real-world incidents.

4. Response times to a chemical emergency are dependent on traffic conditions and distance to the incident location. The Miami County's Hazmat Response Team primary apparatus is located at Troy Fire Station 12. The greater the distance of an incident from Troy Fire Station 12 increases the response time of specialty Hazmat Response capability. Rush hour traffic in Miami County cities and Interstate 75 may also increase response times.

5. Urban areas in proximity to facilities with hazardous substances incur greater potential impact due to higher population density.

6. Many variables affect the protective action recommended in response to a chemical release. They include, but are not limited to: time of day, weather conditions, location and the hazardous material involved.

7. No single first response agency within the County is equipped physically or technologically to cope with a large-scale hazardous materials incident and such an event may exceed the capabilities of local emergency responders.

8. Resources of the county may need to be supplemented by regional, state, and/or federal agencies to cope with the situation.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

III.A Mitigation Activities

Multiple Miami County stakeholders conduct a range of activities to lessen the likelihood of a hazardous substance release and decrease the severity should a release occur. These include:

- Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) facility site visits (see TAB A);
- Commodity Flow Studies;
- Facility Hazard Analyses; and,
- Computer enabled modeling of potential releases.

There are many choices involved in reducing the dangers from hazardous materials, and the appropriate choices will vary with particular materials. Choices include but are not limited to:

- Elimination of the hazardous material;
- Reducing the quantities generated;

- Restricting the area contaminated by containing the hazardous material;
- Storing the hazardous material; and,
- Other methods such as reusing, recycling or reclaiming materials and managing distribution.

III.B Preparedness Activities

Many of the activities of Miami County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) serve to prepare agencies and communities to respond appropriately to chemical releases and spill. LEPC preparedness activities include:

- Maintaining engagement with local industry, local government, and surrounding county LEPCs;
- Processing Facility Tier II Reports and sharing information with local jurisdictions, particularly the Fire Departments responsible for those facilities and adjoining county LEPCs;
- Maintaining this Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan in cooperation with local government, response agencies, local industry, and surrounding county LEPCs;
- Conducting facility-specific hazard analyses considering on-site conditions, surrounding terrain, neighboring population, and critical infrastructure in close proximity; and,
- Planning and executing annual exercises that implement this plan.

Local government officials compliment the activities of the LEPC within their jurisdictions by:

- Supporting their first response agencies with funding for equipment and training;
- Interacting with local industry to facilitate understanding and cooperation with regard to use and storage of hazardous substances;
- Developing plans for mitigating hazardous materials from entering or that have entered sewer or storm drain systems; and,
- Abiding by the National Incident Management System by fulfilling role as chief local governing body, such as planning for potential evacuation orders, negotiating mutual aid, directing policies, coordinating with higher governmental levels, and exercising governmental authority

Tier II Reporting Facilities conduct activities to ensure they are prepared to manage a hazardous substance release including:

- Appointing a Facility Emergency Coordinator (FEC);
- Participating with the LEPC in the development of plans to carry out SARA requirements;
- Participating in Hazmat exercises;
- Establishing mutual aid agreements with private entities;
- Integrating facility emergency procedures with community and county plans, OGs, etc.;
- Developing methods for determining the occurrence of a release and the probable affected area/population;
- Developing warning and communications systems that allow rapid warning and communication in critical areas inside and outside the facility; and,
- Providing Safety Data Sheets or a list of SDS chemicals and Tier I and II reports, as required, to the LEPC.

III.B.1 Mutual Aid Plan

Miami County has a standing Memorandum of Understanding with Shelby County for mutual aid between Hazmat Teams. If determined by an Incident Commander, Miami County's first call for Hazmat mutual aid would be to Shelby County's Type 2 Hazmat Team. If greater capability would be required, Dayton's Type 1 Hazmat Team would be requested. Additional support is available through the Ohio Fire Chief's Response Plan including Type 2 Teams from Darke and Clark Counties.

State and federal forces may deploy under ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response of the National Response Framework (NRF) or the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300. State and federal resources are primarily support resources and will coordinate with the local command element, as appropriate. State and federal actions may include detection, identification, containment, clean-up and/or disposal services of oil or hazardous materials.

III.B.2 Training Program

The Chief of the Miami County Hazmat Team will ensure the training requirements are met to maintain State certification as a Type 2 Hazmat Team including:

- Twenty-One personnel having completed Hazardous Materials Technician training;
- Annual refresher training or demonstration of skills in an actual response; and,
- Four team leadership personnel having completed Hazardous Materials Safety Officer training

The Hazmat Chief is responsible to maintain the training records of the Hazmat Team.

The LEPC will endeavor to fund or seek grants to provide Hazmat-related training courses on an annual basis for Hazmat Team members and local fire and law enforcement agencies.

Miami County EMA will share relevant training opportunities offered by the State or surrounding counties.

III.B.3 Public Education

The Miami County LEPC aims to educate the public about the risks of hazardous substances in the County and what the public should do during a release of hazardous substances. The LEPC enables public education through several means:

- Social media posts;
- Pamphlet distribution; and,
- Face-to-face engagement at community events.

III.B.4 Resource Management

The Hazardous Materials Incident Response release response capabilities in Miami County include:

Resource	Contact	Remarks
Type 2 Hazmat Team	**Chief, David Stockler**	
Command Truck	Hazmat 5	Troy Fire Station 12
Equipment Trailer	Hazmat 6	Piqua Fire Station 20
Spill Containment Trailer	Hazmat 7	Pleasant Hill Station 65
Foam Trailer	Foam 5	Elizabeth Township Station 45
Mass Decontamination Trailer	Upper Valley Medical Center	One of three trailers the Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association maintains in the region
Troy Fire Department	Chief, Matthew Simmons	Fire Stations 11, 12, 13
Piqua Fire Department	Chief, Lee Adams	Fire Station 20

Tipp City Fire and Emergency Services	Chief, Cameron Haller	Fire Station 31
Bradford Fire and Rescue	Chief, Ron Hoelscher	Fire Station 55
Covington Fire and Rescue	Chief, Bart Weer	Fire Station 50
Pleasant Hill Newton Joint Fire District	Chief, Jeff Alexander	Fire Station 65
Pleasant Hill Newton Emergency Medical Services	Chief, Dave Woodring	Fire Station 65
Laura Fire Company	Chief, Brendan Deere	Fire Station 80
Ludlow Falls Volunteer Fire Company	Chief, Chad Allen	Fire Station 60
West Milton Fire Department	Chief, David Jay	Fire Station 70
Fletcher Volunteer Fire Department	Chief, Tony Bensman	Fire Station 90
Casstown Community Volunteer Fire Department	Chief, Tim Schreadley	Fire Station 85
Elizabeth Township Fire and EMS	Chief, Adam Marchal	Fire Station 45
Bethel Township FD	Chief, Josh Schiebrel	Fire Station 40
Lockington Volunteer Fire Department	Chief, Jon Adams	Fire Station 75
Christiansburg Fire Company	Chief, Bob Hoey	Fire Station 35
JSP Joint Fire District	Chief, Vance McCulla	Fire Station 95
Union Township Life Squad	Chief, Jessica Weikert	Station 25
Miami County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff Dave Duchak	
Troy Police Department	Chief, Shawn McKinney	
Piqua Police Department	Chief, Rick Byron	
Tipp City Police Department	Chief, Greg Adkins	
Covington Police Department	Chief, Tim Cline	
West Milton Police Department	Chief, Doyle Wright	

Local jurisdictions, response agencies, and incident commanders can request support from these agencies through dispatch at Miami County Communication Center, 911 or 937-440-9911.

III.C Response Procedures

III.C.1 Initial Notification

Facilities that contain hazardous and extremely hazardous substances are required to report releases of hazardous substances to the Miami County LEPC in accordance with the SERC Rules outlined in the Facility Reporting Compliance Manual, January 2024. This reporting requirement is mandated by ORC 3750.06 (Notice of release of hazardous substance) and applies to releases of extremely hazardous

substances, hazardous substances, or oil from a facility that results in exposure to persons outside of the site on which the facility is located.

The owner or operator of the facility from which the release occurred shall immediately notify verbally, by telephone, radio, or in person, the LEPC's community emergency coordinator, the fire department having jurisdiction where the release occurred, and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The verbal notification shall be given within thirty minutes after a person at the facility has knowledge of the release, unless notification within that time is impracticable under the circumstances.

The following information is required by ORC 3750.06 (Notice of release of hazardous substance):

- Name and phone number of the person to contact for further information;
- Location and source of the release or discharge;
- Chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release or discharge;
- Confirmation if the substance is an extremely hazardous substance;
- Estimate of the quantity (gallons or pounds) discharged into the environment;
- Time and duration of the release or discharge;
- Environmental medium or media into with the substance was released or discharged;
- Potential health effects associated with the release or discharge of the substance; and,
- Precautions taken, including evacuation, remediation, or other proposed response actions.

Notification may be achieved by calling 911 or by submitting a Facility Release Report to the LEPC (See Tab C for report format). Telecommunicators who answer 911 will dispatch response agencies, notify appropriate the Emergency Coordinator and Ohio EPA, and inform surrounding jurisdictions that may be impacted by the release. State or Federal agencies may be contacted to provide response support or technical assistance.

- OEPA may provide an On-Scene Coordinator to coordinate activities for hazardous substance releases that impact the environment.
- The State Fire Marshal's Arson Bureau may provide response guidance when explosive materials have been released.
- The Ohio Department of Health may provide support when radioactive materials are released.
- The Transportation Department of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio may provide field liaisons for technical and investigative assistance during transportation incidents.
- Chemtrec may be used to gain information about transporters who have a hazardous materials release.

III.C.2 Incident Assessment

The first personnel to respond to an incident site may be from a law enforcement, fire services, or emergency medical services organization; therefore, all responders should receive Awareness Level Hazardous Materials training. This training should address how to recognize the presence of chemicals and the initial steps to approach safely or avoid entering the contaminated area.

The US DOT publishes the Emergency Response Guidebook every four years for use by first responders during the initial phase of incidents involving hazardous materials. The Miami County LEPC distributes Emergency Response Guides to all first response agencies in Miami County when they are updated. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has developed a free, mobile web app of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).

In general, all personnel approaching an incident site should remain uphill and upwind. They should attempt to locate on-site personnel with knowledge of the incident such as a driver for transportation incidents or facility safety representatives. Once on scene, first responders need to identify the scope and nature of the hazards involved. This should include identifying/gathering the following information:

- Type of container or package involved;
- Extent of damage to the container;
- Placards or labels that identify the materials involved;
- Physical state of materials (gas, liquid, solid/powder);
- Quantity of materials being released or likely to be released;
- Materials involved or exposed to other hazards (fire, other chemicals); and,
- Shipping papers, manifests, bills of lading waybill, etc.

On-scene personnel should request support from the Miami County Type 2 Hazmat Team whenever a chemical release is confirmed or suspected. The Hazmat Team will consult with the Incident Commander to identify the potential movement and impact posed by the released materials to on-site and surrounding areas. The Hazmat Team will assist the Incident command in making decisions by monitoring and modeling the release.

The County Sanitary Engineer and local Water/Service Departments will consider the impact on water and wastewater systems if the release may be at risk of entering water drainage systems. The Miami County Public Health Department will consider the potential health impacts of the release and if actions are needed to monitor food supplies for contamination.

The incident commander may request assistance from law enforcement to control traffic and access to the impacted area and from the County Engineer or local Street Departments to prevent the flow of liquid spills from entering water drainage systems.

III.C.3 Direction and Control

Incident Command. The authority having jurisdiction in which the incident occurs is responsible for directing response activities and for notifying other jurisdictions that may be affected.

The Incident Command System will be implemented during a Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) incident in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as a joint, coordinated endeavor, serving to effect intra-agency cooperation between all authorities having responsibilities for public safety and environmental protection for the Hazmat incident.

According to ORC 3737.80 (Chief of fire department responsible for primary coordination in emergency situation), in any emergency situation relating to the prevention of an imminent release of a hazardous material, to the cleanup or disposal of a hazardous material that has been released, or to the related mitigation of the effects of a release of a hazardous material, the chief of the fire department in whose jurisdiction the emergency situation is occurring or his designee is responsible for primary coordination of the on-scene activities of all agencies of the state, the United States government, and political subdivisions that are responding to the emergency situation until the chief relinquishes that responsibility to a representative of one of the responding public agencies and so notifies that representative.

Incident Commanders will utilize their standard department procedures for establishing, locating, and marking the Incident Command Post. Senior officials of all groups participating should be present or represented at this command post. Facility personnel shall remain under the authority of company/agency officials, but may work with the IC in handling the situation.

Incident Position Descriptions

Incident commander (IC). The IC's role is to supervise development of the IAP and command its implementation. The IAP is a brief outline that describes the goals and actions for the incident and includes the following:

- Identification of the spilled material(s);
- Evacuation and/or shelter-in-place boundaries;

- Type of protective suits to be worn by entry team;
- Establishment of guidelines for entry into the exclusionary, contamination reduction, and support zones;
- Diagram of the incident scene showing control (isolation) zones, decontamination, and contamination reduction corridor (entry lane into the spill area);
- A weather report;
- A safety message; and,
- A communications plan.

Safety Officer (SO). This position has authority to stop and prevent any unsafe acts. The safety officer oversees all aspects of the incident to ensure activities meet practice standards in all areas of health and safety. The SO consults with the IC to formulate and approve the IAP. He also reports to the IC and does the following:

- Participates in the preparation and implementation of the site safety and control plan;
- Ensures all safety measures called for in the IAP are implemented;
- Reports and intercedes on deviations of safety and control plans;
- Alters, suspends, or terminates any unsafe activities; and,
- Ensures emergency medical services (EMS) monitoring and examination of all entry team personnel.

Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. This position is responsible for implementing the actions dictated in the IAP that pertain to the hazardous materials group and directs that group's overall operations. They report to the IC or Operations, if operations are activated, and does the following:

- Ensures establishment of the control zones and access points. Directs containment measures called for in the IAP;
- Evaluates and recommends public protection actions and evacuation vs. shelter-in-place to appropriate agencies such as law enforcement;
- Establishes environmental monitoring;
- Conducts safety meetings; and,
- Ensures site safety and control plans are implemented.

Entry Group Leader. This position is responsible for the overall entry and exit operations of personnel into the spill/release areas. The entry group leader reports to hazmat group supervisor and does the following:

- Supervises entry operations;
- Ensures entry AND backup teams in place prior to danger zone entry;
- Recommends mitigation actions to contain the spills;
- Maintains communications with the technical specialist, decon group, site access control, and safe refuge area managers;
- Maintains close communications with the entry team on a dedicated tactical radio frequency;
- Carries out IAP actions regarding rescue, mitigation, release, or potential release; and,
- Maintains control of persons and equipment going in/out of the exclusionary zone.

Decontamination Leader. This position provides overall management of decontamination activities as required by the IAP as well as the following:

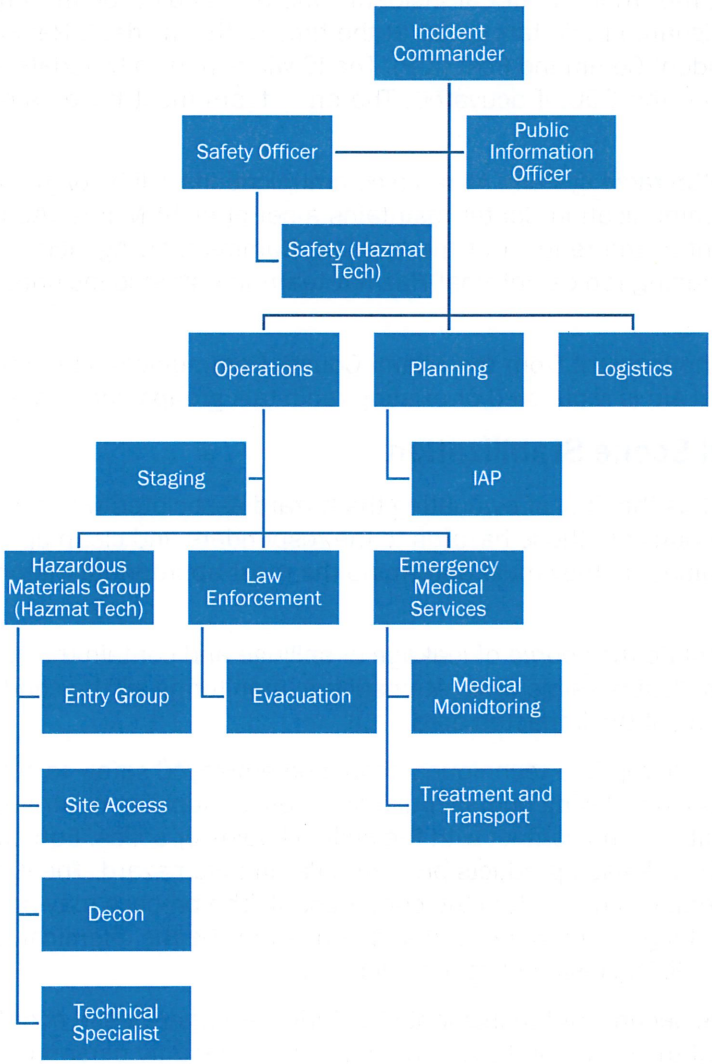
- Identifies contamination reduction corridor;
- Ensures decon personnel are in protective clothing one level below entry personnel;
- Supervises decontamination procedures;
- Manages movement of personnel and equipment within the contamination reduction zone;

- Maintains communications with entry team(s) through separate, dedicated tactical radio channel;
- Coordinates transfer of victims to EMS after they are decontaminated to safe levels; and,
- Coordinate handling, storage, and transfer of contaminants.

Site Access Control Leader. This position controls and ensures the safe movement and transfer of personnel and materials through the contamination reduction corridor. Site access keeps unauthorized persons out of the incident activity areas and does the following:

- Organizes and manages personnel assigned to control access to incident areas.
- Oversees the establishment of the exclusionary and reduction zones.
- Establishes a safe refuge area with the contamination reduction zone.
- Coordinates with EMS regarding potential victims.
- Maintains observations of changes in climactic conditions or other circumstances external to the hazard site.

Basic Hazmat ICS Structure



Emergency Operations Center. The Miami County EMA Director serves as the Emergency Coordinator and assists the incident commander by coordinating between local agencies and those of the state and federal governments. The Miami County Board of Commissioners and/or the Emergency Coordinator may activate the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to perform overall coordination of the incident in support of the Incident Commander. The composition and activities of the EOC will follow standard "all-hazards" procedures but may be tailored to the specific demands of the incident.

The primary Miami County EOC is located in the basement of the Hobart Center for County Government at 510 W Water Street, Troy Ohio 45373. The alternate Miami County EOC is located at the Miami County Communications Center at 210 Marybill Road, Troy Ohio 45373. The Miami County Emergency Management Specialist will serve as the EOC Manager.

III.C.4 Communication Among Responders

The Incident Commander will select the communication network to be used during the response that incorporates the needs of the hazmat components of the ICS Structure.

On-scene communications at hazardous material incidents will be handled by the fire department having jurisdiction on the designated radio talk-group at the time of the incident. Radio traffic will be monitored by the IC at the Incident Command Post (ICP). The IC will periodically update all responding agencies, support agencies and the EOC, if activated. The entry team must have its own dedicated tactical radio channel.

Miami County utilizes the MARCS radio system. All radio communications will be on the assigned talk-groups. The Miami County Communication Center maintains a set of eight Marcs TAC Channels that can be assigned to an incident at the request of the Incident Commander. Agencies will be able to interface by multi-channel scanning radios. Internal Hazmat team talk groups include: 55MHT-OPS1 and 55MHT-OPS2.

Telecommunicators working the incident from the Miami County Communication Center may assign additional talk groups if mutual aid is requested or existing radio talk groups become over crowded.

III.C.5 Containment and Scene Stabilization

The Incident Commander (IC) has the duty of evaluating the hazard associated with the contaminants. The IC will communicate these hazards to the responders and clean-up workers. Once the IC has made this evaluation, they must determine the most appropriate method with which to proceed.

Response personnel should isolate the source of leakage or spillage and contain the spilled hazardous materials in the smallest possible area. Atmospheric monitoring will be conducted to ensure continued understanding of the impacted area.

Once the product is identified, appropriate techniques should be employed safely to secure the scene. Response techniques such as laying booms, building dikes, or applying neutralizing agents, should be accomplished with little or no contact with the spilled liquids or solids. Equipment and tools should be spark-free if the released products present a flammable hazard. The IC must identify the most effective means to remove and contain the contaminant. The process may be the physical remove of the chemical by washing, vacuuming, or absorption. It may be the chemical reduction of the hazard by degrading, neutralizing, disinfecting, or solidifying.

Law enforcement units provide security at the incident site during emergencies in coordination with the Incident Commander (IC) at the scene of the emergency. On-site security personnel from impacted facilities may augment law enforcement units.

III.C.6 Response Personnel Safety

The Incident Commander (IC) will take action to ensure the safety of all response personnel and successfully manage the incident response. This includes:

- Establishing the accountability system, setting up the Hazmat exclusion zones (hot, warm, and cold zones) and the incident staging area;
- Initiating preliminary contact with outside agencies such as Chemtrec, the carrier, EPA, etc. This can be done through the Miami County Communications Center;
- Monitoring the size, concentration and movement of leaks, spills or releases;
- Initiating actions based on the analysis of the hazards present at the scene to protect the public, secure the scene, and contain the hazard; and,
- Requesting additional resources such as the Miami County Hazmat Team, or the assistance of additional outside agencies, if necessary.

The Miami County Hazmat Team will have a dedicated Hazmat Team Safety Officer which will be designated as an Assistant Incident Safety Officer. The Hazmat Team Safety Officer position shall be designated by the Hazmat Group Leader and reports to the Incident Safety Officer and Hazmat Group Leader. The Hazmat Safety Officer will:

- Provide the Hazmat Group Leader and IC with recommended revisions on the established control zones at each emergency incident, based on the identification and evaluation of the hazard;
- Maintain control and security of entry and exit of all personnel between the various zones. A log will be kept of all personnel during their assigned task;
- Ensure that proper decontamination procedures are in place before entry; and,
- Ensure that a backup team wearing the appropriate level of personal protective equipment is ready prior to and during entry team operation.

The IC, Incident Command Safety Officer, Hazmat Group Leader, and Hazmat Team Safety Officer shall jointly sign off on the final decision on entry/no entry, corrective actions, respiratory and personnel protective clothing, monitoring and sampling methods. While the IC can decide when to withdraw or evacuate personnel, the Hazmat Team Safety Officer can independently make that decision also if life safety is a concern within the warm and hot zones.

The number of responders working in areas of potential or actual exposure to chemical hazards should be limited. The use of control zones assists in limiting access. Three zones should be designated to control access: Hot/Exclusion, Warm/Contamination Reduction, and Cold/Support Zones. Personnel should be directed to proceed through clearly defined checkpoints to ensure personnel do not inadvertently enter hot or warm zones and are decontaminated as they reenter the cold zone.

For hazardous waste incidents, such as the discovery of a dangerous dumpsite, the jurisdiction's and/or mutual-aid response agencies including public health, hazardous materials equipment, plans, personnel and Operating Guidelines (OGs) will be used that are pertinent to the situation. The discovery of a site of any size and danger, however, will almost always result in a response from higher governmental levels, such as the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, OEPA or USEPA.

III.C.7 Victim Treatment and Handling

Emergency Medical Services. The primary responsibility of the Emergency Medical Services is to triage, stabilize, and transport patients from a triage area to a fixed medical facility. Secondary responsibilities include on-scene medical support and evacuation assistance.

A dedicated Advanced Life Support (ALS) EMS unit is responsible for medical surveillance of all entry team personnel. Secondary responsibilities of this unit will include Hazmat team medical support and other assistance including identifying, screening and handling any type of possible contamination.

EMS personnel will coordinate their activities with the IC at the command post.

The presence of victims or people down in the hazmat spill must be carefully considered in order to prevent first responders from becoming victims by entering the hot zone without appropriate protective gear. If there are victims in these environments that cannot self-extricate, personnel entering the area must wear the appropriate chemical protective suit with full SCBA protection.

Exposed victims may or may not be contaminated. EMS must coordinate with Operations to identify the extent of contamination and the type of decontamination that has been provided. EMS personnel need to understand the likelihood of a secondary exposure or contamination and take actions to prevent vehicles from being contaminated.

Hospitals and Emergency Medical Care Facilities. There are two hospitals in Miami County: Upper Valley Medical Center (Premier) at 3130 N. County Rd 25A, Troy OH 45373, and Kettering Health Troy at 600 W. Main St, Troy OH 45373.

Hospitals should initiate facility Hazmat procedures and prepare for decontamination operations upon notification that a hazmat releases has occurred. EMS personnel should make contact with medical facilities to make sure they can accept victims or go to an alternate location. EMS personnel should brief the medical facilities on what chemicals were involved, what contaminations occurred, what decontamination occurred, along with patient information.

The medical facilities should have a pre-designated area where victims are to be delivered and should be confirmed with EMS personnel before patients arrive in order to limit the chances that a critical area of the facility will be closed due to contamination. Medical facility personnel should be equipped to protect themselves from possible exposure to any chemicals remaining on arriving victims.

The Regional Hospital Notification System will be used during mass casualty incidents to alert all regional hospitals to the situation and prepare them to accept patients if Miami County's hospital capacity is overwhelmed. A mass casualty incident can be declared by the first agency or facility that becomes aware of the incident including dispatch centers, incident commanders, EMS, or hospitals. To activate the Regional Hospital Notification System:

- Call 937-333-8727 (333-USAR)
- Ask to speak with the Regional Dispatch Center Supervisor
- Request activation of Regional Hospital Notification System

III.C.8 Personal Protection of Citizens

Protective actions for citizens in the areas surrounding a hazardous incident may include shelter-in-place and evacuation orders. Public Information activities are essential to disseminate the orders of the Incident Commander. The Miami County Communication Center can assist with disseminating instructions of the Incident Commander to citizens in the impacted area through the use of Hyperreach Public Notification System.

Special attention should be made to the presence of vulnerable populations in the area potentially impacted by the hazardous release, for example, an aged care facility. Representatives from the Incident Command Post or Emergency Operations Center will make contact with the managers of special-population facilities to learn their unique needs and potential logistical requirements.

Law enforcement units control traffic to incident sites and in the surrounding areas that may be impacted by the released hazardous substances. The County Engineer or local public works/streets departments may assist by providing road signs and barricades.

In the event of an evacuation, the Sheriff's Office will assist local law enforcement agencies and response groups with the warning and movement to shelters of individuals and families within the area to be evacuated. Major traffic will be re-routed around the affected area, and a continuous flow of traffic maintained, to the extent possible. When evacuation routes are determined, access roads will be barricaded. Traffic control points will be established along these routes to assist evacuees and to maintain a continuous flow of traffic toward reception centers and/or shelters.

The Miami Valley Chapter of the American Red Cross may set up and operate an overnight emergency shelter at the request of the Incident Commander or Emergency Operations Center. The County Transit Department or school district buses may provide transportation assets to move personnel as needed.

III.D Recovery Methods

III.D.1 Cleanup and Disposal

Cleanup and Disposal. When it has been determined by the IC, the material must be cleaned up according to local and state health and environmental regulations. The spiller is responsible for the clean-up. In the event the spiller cannot be identified or does not take responsibility for the spill, the IC has the authority to delegate the responsibility of clean up, disposal and associated waste to appropriate agencies.

It shall not be the responsibility of the IC to remove any hazardous material.

The Hazmat Team shall remain on scene until released by the IC.

The primary financial responsibility for the assumption of all costs for the clean-up and disposal of a chemical and associated waste shall be:

- The person or persons whose negligent or willful act caused such spill or release;
- The company or person(s) who own or had custody of the chemical or hazardous materials or waste at the time of the spill or release;
- The company or person(s) who owned or had custody or control of the container or transport vehicle that held such chemical or hazardous material or waste; and,
- The IC and Hazmat Team shall work together to identify the responsible party.

Re-entry to Affected Area. The decision to allow re-entry into the area shall be made by the Incident Command staff with agreement by local law enforcement, jurisdictional elected official(s), health officials and other selected involved agencies. Re-entry without protective equipment shall be permitted only after results of environmental testing of the affected areas indicates re-entry is safe in accordance with standards established by industry, local, state and federal authorities.

Miami County will rely upon the Hazmat team, Ohio and/or United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), or their private contractors to monitor the area.

Public Health will ensure private water systems and food supply licensed by MCPH are safe. If MCPH is not responsible, they will defer to the correct agency or will work in conjunction with the correct agency to verify food and water safety.

Information concerning re-entry to the area should only be released with approval of IC or EOC, usually by the Public Information Officer (PIO). Information shall be broadcast through appropriate media and include explicit instructions pertaining to the boundaries of available re-entry areas.

Private Hazmat Response and Clean-up Businesses. Utilization of a private clean-up contractor for mitigation of a spill is the responsibility of the spiller. If the spiller is unknown, the incident commander should consult with Ohio EPA to determine a course of action. Some facilities have highly trained in-house Hazmat teams that have expertise with the processes at the facility and may be able to assist

local responders. Clean-up contractors working with emergency responders shall be trained in 29 CFR 1910.120.

III.D.2 Investigative Follow-up

As soon as practicable, but not later than thirty days after the release, the owner or operator of the facility from which a release occurred shall submit to the LEPC a written, follow-up emergency notice of the release updating the information provided in the initial verbal notice including all of the following additional information:

- Actions taken to respond to and contain the release;
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release;
- Where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for individuals exposed to the substance released; and,
- A summary of all actions taken by the owner or operator to prevent a recurrence of the release.

III.D.3 Documentation and Critique

All local responding agencies to the incident shall follow all local, state and federal requirements for reporting (see Annex 6) and documenting of the incident (see Annex 2). A copy of all documentation shall be submitted to the county LEPC within ten (10) working days of the incident.

The LEPC will discuss at their quarterly meeting the lessons learned from previous hazardous materials incidents.

III.D.4 Cost Recovery

The Miami County LEPC has an established cost recovery procedure. If cost recovery is not achieved, the agencies involved should follow ORC 3745.13 to recover cost. If this is not applicable, the LEPC may request reimbursement from the USEPA under the Superfund legislation for cost recovery (40 CFR 310). (See Appendix 4).

IV. PLAN MAINTENANCE

IV.A Annual Exercise Plan

As defined in Rule 3750-20-78 (Execution of Exercises) the LEPC will conduct an annual exercise of their Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan during the state fiscal year between July 1st and June 30th. This exercise may be a tabletop, functional, or full scale exercise.

The State Emergency Response Commission uses a recurring four-year exercise cycle. During a four year period, an LEPC will conduct at least one tabletop, one functional, and one full scale exercise. No more than two actual incidents may be used as an exercise during each four-year exercise cycle. Additionally, an Emergency Operations Center must be fully activated and evaluated a minimum of once within each four-year exercise cycle. During each four-year exercise cycle, the LEPC shall demonstrate at a minimum, all exercise objectives identified in the Ohio Exercise and Evaluation Manual:

1. Notification of Response/Support Agencies
2. Incident Assessment
3. Incident Command
4. Emergency Operation Centers
5. Resource Management
6. Communications
7. Response Personnel Safety

8. Population Protective Actions
9. Emergency Public Information
10. Traffic and Access Control
11. Shelter Management
12. Emergency Medical Services
13. Hospital Services

Exercises shall involve, in addition to local emergency response and medical personnel, either a facility that is subject to the plan or a transporter of hazardous materials as defined by regulations adopted under the "Hazardous Materials Transportation Act" 88 Stat. 2156, 49 U.S.C.A. 1801 (1976), as amended. For facility incidents, chemicals used in exercises can be any hazardous chemical on site as defined under the "Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970," 84 Stat. 1590, 29 U.S.C.A. 651 as amended and the regulations adopted under it. For transportation incidents, chemicals used in exercises must be a regulated chemical cargo load governed by the "Hazardous Materials Transportation Act."

Actions following exercises ensure that lessons are learned and improvements are made:

- Critiques will include evaluating selected points of review;
- Conducting after-action meetings;
- Finalizing after-action reports;
- Developing and completing a corrective action plan for improvement which will be used to review the continued effectiveness of plans and support systems; and,
- Plan revision as appropriate will occur, based on exercise critiques.

IV.B Plan Review and Update

The Miami County EMA Director and LEPC Chair are responsible for the review, revision, and updating of this plan annually. The Miami County LEPC, in coordination with the Miami County EMA, is responsible for ensuring methods and schedules for exercising this plan. All organizations that support this plan should develop and maintain their own OGs, and mutual aid agreements, as appropriate.

An annual review of this plan and revisions made will be submitted to the SERC by their required submission date. Copies of this plan will be distributed to the LEPCs of surrounding counties (Shelby, Darke, Champaign, Clark, and Montgomery) whenever it is changed or updated.

V. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

V.A Legal Authorities

The Board of Miami County Commissioners, Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and local fire jurisdictions have authority for protecting the life and health of residents and the environment of their jurisdiction. Unless specifically preempted by either or both state or federal laws or regulations, this responsibility extends to the release, or potential release, of hazardous materials which threaten life, health and the environment of Miami County. These responsibilities include:

- The allocation of funds to purchase necessary hazardous materials response equipment;
- The allocation of funds to provide training to local emergency officials and responders in responding to hazardous materials incidents; and,
- The provision of leadership and interaction with local industry to facilitate understanding and cooperation between the public and private sectors in planning for and responding to hazardous materials incidents.

Federal

1. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Titles I and III.

2. Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund), as amended in 1986.

3. Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standards. 29 CFR 1910.120 Emergency Response.

4. Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended in 2018.

5. Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975.

6. Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

7. Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended in 1990.

8. Toxic Substance Control Act of 1976.

9. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

10. 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standards.

State

1. Ohio Revised Code, 3750.01 - 3750.22 and 3750.99 (Authority of SERC/LEPC).

2. Ohio Revised Code 5502.38 (Effects of SARA on EMA).

3. Ohio Revised Code 3745.13 (Cost Recovery).

4. Ohio Revised Code 3737.80 (Senior Fire Official is in Charge).

5. Ohio Administrative Code, Chapter 3750 (State Emergency Response Commission).

6. Ohio Revised Memorandum of Understanding for Response to Hazardous Materials

Incidents, May 12, 2002.

V.B References

Miami County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023.

Miami County Emergency Operations Plan, 2019.

CAMEO Suite of Applications

State

Ohio Revised Code 3750 Emergency Planning

Ohio Administrative Code 3750 Rules

Ohio Hazardous Materials Planning and Exercise Guidance Booklet

Ohio Hazardous Materials Plan Development & Evaluation Guidance Document

State of Ohio EOP (ESF 10) Oil, Gas and Hazardous Materials Emergency Management Plan

Ohio Hazardous Materials Exercise and Evaluation Manual

SERC Grant Instructions/Applications

Federal

Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures

"Green Book" Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis- Emergency Planning

EPA 230 Risk Communication about Chemicals in Your Community (For Local Officials) Objectives for Local Emergency Management

CPG 101 Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Planning

NRT-1 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide

NRT-2 Developing a Hazardous Materials Exercise Program

SLG 101 Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning

NFPA 472 Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

NFPA 473 Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

VI. AUTHENTICATION

9/5/24

Date

Miami County LEPC Chair CHARLES DRAKE

9/5/2024

Date

Director, Miami County Emergency Management Agency
JOEL SMITH

VII. TABS

A. EHS Facility Site Visit Procedure

B. Facility Data – Hazard Analysis Summaries

C. Incident Information Summary Form

D. Emergency Contact Information

E. Hazardous Materials Team Incident Report

F. Acronyms and Definitions

TAB A to Miami County Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan

Miami County Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) Facility Site Visit Procedures

Overview

There are 356 EHS chemicals listed by the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). EHS's are chemicals that are immediately dangerous to life and health, even at low concentrations and short exposures. All of these chemicals are required to be reported if they exceed their threshold planning quantity (TPQ). While each chemical has a different TPQ, the number can range from 1 to 10,000 pounds. A facility must report the EHS within 60 days of acquiring the chemical(s) to the local fire department, the Miami County LEPC, and State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Identification and inventory forms can be provided by SERC to submit chemical information, or facilities can provide required information in other formats.

All LEPC's are mandated by state law, ORC section 3750.03(D)(6), to conduct compliance visits of all facilities that store EHS. To meet this mandate, site visits will be performed by the Miami County LEPC of all facilities that contain any EHS. The Miami County LEPC will designate member(s) from within the committee to perform these site visits.

Site Visits

All EHS facilities will be visited at least once every calendar year. Contact will be made with each facility prior to conducting the site visit. A date and time will be agreed upon for the site visit and every attempt will be made to be the least intrusive to the business as possible. At least five (5) business days prior to the scheduled site visit the facility will be provided with a list of questions to be completed in advance, by the site, and provided to the LEPC member conducting the visit at the start of the visit. All site visits will be conducted by the Miami County LEPC, using a member that is assigned these duties, an official of the business, and if possible a fire official of the jurisdiction having authority. The site visit will be conducted during normal operating hours. Other members of the Miami County LEPC may participate in the site visit process, providing there is no conflict of interest between the LEPC member(s) and the business being visited. Each LEPC member present will have a working knowledge of the basic concepts of the EHS site visit process.

These site visits shall be conducted in a way as to not only educate the staff of the facility as to what their requirements are regarding the storage, use, emergency procedures, and disposal of EHS, but also show how to create a safer environment for employees and surrounding communities.

A standardized EHS site visit report will be used while conducting the site visit. The representative of the business will be given a verbal summary after the completion of the visit. A written copy of the site visit report will be made available to the business within 2 business days, or as soon as possible, after the visit. The business copy can be either picked up at the Miami County Communication Center during normal business hours, faxed, or e-mailed.

Compliance

Not all facilities will be able to initially comply with all requirements of the EHS site visit. As to facilities which are not in full compliance at the time of an initial visit, a follow-up visit will be conducted not less than 10 business days after the initial visit. This will give the facility time to correct any discrepancies that were found. A date and time will be mutually agreed upon for the follow-up visit. This follow-up visit will be conducted before the 16th business day after the initial visit. Special circumstances may dictate that the follow-up visit be conducted prior to the 10 business days. These special circumstances will be any issue that can cause a life or environmental safety hazard.

A waiver may be granted to the facility if they cannot meet the required deceased line. If a facility wishes to request an extension period for their deceased line, the request must be submitted in writing

to the Miami County Emergency Management Agency Director, or his or her designate, at least five business days prior to the deceased line.

While conducting an EHS site visit, it may be found that involvement of other agencies (i.e.: EPA, Health Department) is required. These agencies will be contacted as soon as possible and a copy of the EHS site visit/discrepancy report will be sent to them. The LEPC will follow-up with all other agencies requested by the LEPC member conducting the site visit. A written report from all agencies which were contacted for assistance will be kept on file.

While it is hoped that facilities will always comply with the site visit findings, it may not always happen. The Miami County LEPC will work with the facilities to assist them in meeting the requirements established by law. SERC and the Miami County Prosecutor's Office will work in conjunction with the Miami County LEPC to enforce any non-compliant facilities on a case by case basis. All facilities will be given up to three follow-up visits to correct the found violations. If after three follow-up visits are conducted and all found violations have not been corrected, the Miami County Prosecutor will be contacted for further action.

Summary

By conducting compliance EHS site visits within the industries of Miami County, we can help to assist facilities in their obligations under the Community Right to Know program and assist in making information available to first responders to help them make safer and more informed responses.

TAB B to Miami County Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan

Miami County Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) Facility Data – Hazard Analysis Summaries

Files are kept in Miami County EMA Office

TAB C to Miami County Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan

Incident Information Summary Form

1. Time of Discharge: _____

   Date of Discharge: _____

2. When was release first reported: _____

   To whom was the release first reported: _____

3. Name of on-scene contact: _____

   Telephone number of on-scene contact: _____

4. Location: _____

5. Nearby population(s): _____

6. Source/Nature of incident (leak, explosion, spill, fire, derailment): _____

   _____

7. Possible health effects/medical emergency information: _____

   _____

8. Number of deceased or injured: _____

   Where deceased or injured were taken: _____

9. Name of material(s) released; if known: _____

   a. Label information: _____

   b. Container type (e.g. truck, railcar, pipeline, drum): _____

   c. Placard #: _____

   d. Shipper/Manufacturer Identification: _____

   e. Manifest/Shipping invoice/billing label: _____

   f. Is material an Extremely Hazardous Substance? _____

10. Characteristics of material (e.g. color, smell, physical effects), only if readily detectable:

    _____

    _____

11. Present state of the material (i.e. gas, liquid, solid): _____

12. Total amount of material that may be released (lbs/gal): _____

13. Other hazardous materials in area: _____

_____

14. Amount of material released so far/duration of release: _____

_____

15. Whether significant amounts of the material appear to be entering the atmosphere, nearby water, storm drains or soil: _____

_____

16. Weather conditions (wind direction and speed): _____

17. Local terrain conditions: _____

_____

18. First responders, subject matter experts at the scene:_____

_____

_____

19. Other actions taken / Planned to be taken:_____

_____

_____

Reference: Facility Reporting Compliance Manual, SERC, January 2024

TAB D to Miami County Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan

Emergency Contact Information

Report spills to 911, Miami County Communications Center

Miami County Local Emergency Planning Committee: (937) 332-8561

Miami County Emergency Coordinator: (937) 332-8560

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

☐ Ohio EPA 24-hour release reporting: 1-800-282-9378, Back-up number (614) 224-0946

☐ Ohio EPA southwest district office (Dayton): (937) 285-6357

Reportable quantities:
- Oil on navigable waters: an amount causing visible sheen or film upon the surface of the water
- Oil into the environment (excluding navigable waters): 25 gallons or more
- Facilities: release or spill of a regulated chemical which exceeds its assigned Reportable Quantity (RQ) and leaves the facility property line.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources

☐ ODNR's 24-hour dispatching center will receive all calls made to (844) OHCALL1,

(844) 642-2551 and notifies the following agencies:

- ODNR Division of Oil and Gas Resources Management
- ODC/ State Fire Marshal
- OEPA
- PUCO
- ODNR WILDLIFE

☐ National Response Center (24-hour): (800) 424-8802

☐ Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks: (800) 686-2878

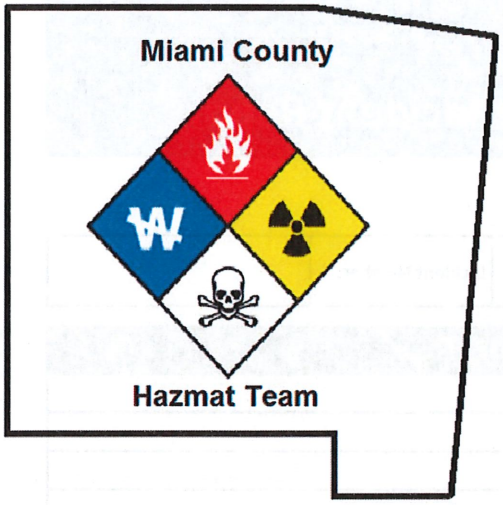
☐ Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, Hazmat: (800) 642-3443

☐ Chemtrec (24-hour): (800) 424-9300

☐ CSX Rail: (800) 232-0144

TAB E to Miami County Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan

Hazardous Materials Team Incident Report



Miami County Hazmat Team
510 West Water Street
Troy, OH 45373

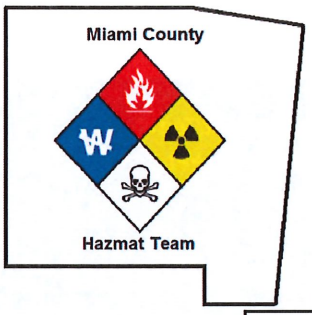
Hazmat Incident Report

This report is completed for all hazmat team incidents, including hazmat consults, request for supplies and equipment, limited responses, and full-team callouts.

Incident Info			
Incident Date:		Incident Number:	
Hazmat Team Officer:			
Incident Location:			
Time Team Consult Requested:		Time Team Notified (Paged):	
Time HMRT on Scene:		Time HMRT Left Scene:	
Fire Department Requesting Hazmat Team:			

Billing Info			
Responsible Party: (Company)			
Street Address:			
City/State/Zip			
Contact Name:		Phone:	
Alt. Contact Name:		Phone:	
Email Address:		Fax:	

Response Info					
Type of Response:					
Phone Consult		Scene Consult		Equipment Only	
Limited Response		Full Team Response			
Responding Vehicles:					
HazMat 1		Hazmat #2 Trailer		Other(s):	
List Other(s):					
List Other(s):					



Miami County Hazmat Team
510 West Water Street
Troy, OH 45373

Hazmat Incident Report

Incident Date:		Incident Number:	

Organizational Structure

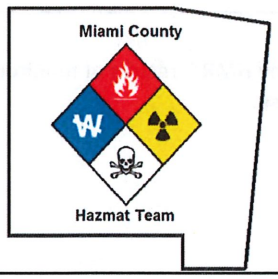
Incident Commander:	
Hazmat Control Officer:	
Hazmat Safety Officer:	
Entry Officer:	
Entry Team #1	
Entry Team #2	
Entry Team #3	
Entry Team #4	
Decon Officer:	
Decon Team:	
Research Team:	
Medical/Rehab Team:	
Other Assignments:	

Communications

Incident Command	
Hazmat Command	
Hazmat Entry	

Control Zones

Warm Zone Area		Marked With	
Cold Zone Area		Marked With	
Downwind Protective Action Area Distance		Evacuation or Shelter–in-Place	



Miami County Hazmat Team
510 West Water Street
Troy, OH 45373

Hazmat Incident Report

Incident Date:		Incident Number:	

Describe: Farm chemical (28) Spilled onto roadway for approx. two miles.

Product #1 and Container			
Product #1		**UN or CAS Number**	
Quantity Released		**Physical State of Release**	
Container #1		**Construction Material**	
Container Type		**Container Capacity**	
Cause of Breach			
Location of Breach			
Type of Release/ Affected Medium			

Product #2 and Container			
Product #1		**UN or CAS Number**	
Quantity Released		**Physical State of Release**	
Container #1		**Construction Material**	
Container Type		**Container Capacity**	
Cause of Breach			
Location of Breach			
Type of Release/ Affected Medium			

Narrative:

Include Situation Found, actions taken prior to arrival of team, actions taken by HMRT, results of monitoring, notifications made and other pertinent information regarding the response.

Team Members			
Bowell			

Hazmat Team Officer:		**Date:**	
Team Leader:		**Date:**	

TAB F to Miami County Chemical Emergency Response and Preparedness Plan

Acronyms

BUSTR	Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ICS	Incident Command System
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
OEMA	Ohio Emergency Management Agency
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission

Definitions

CAMEO - Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations is a software program that helps emergency managers and responders plan for and respond to chemical accidents, and manage information provided under EPCRA about the presence of chemicals in the community.

Chemical – any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements and/or compounds.

Environment - water, air, and land and the interrelationship that exists among and between water, air, and land and all living things.

Extremely hazardous substance (EHS) - a substance listed by USEPA in paragraph (A) of Rule 3750-20-30 of the Administrative Code and a substance listed by the Commission in paragraph (B) of Rule 3750-20-30 of the Administrative Code.

Facility - all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and that are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). Facility includes manmade structures, as well as all natural structures in which chemicals are purposefully placed or removed through human means such that it functions as a containment structure for human use. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

Hazardous chemical - any chemical, element, chemical compound, or mixture of elements and/or compounds with hazardous characteristics.

Hazardous Material - any particular quantity or form of material that "may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property." It is a term adopted by the Hazardous Material Transportation Act of 1975.

Hazardous Substance – a substance listed by USEPA in paragraph (A) of Rule 3750-20-50 of the Administrative Code and a substance listed by the Commission in paragraph (B) of Rule 3750-20-50 of the Administrative Code.

Health hazard - a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence, based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term health hazard includes chemicals that exhibit carcinogenicity, acute toxicity by any route of exposure, reproductive toxicity, skin corrosion or irritation, respiratory or skin sensitization, serious eye damage or irritation, specific organ toxicity (from single or repeated exposure), risk of aspiration or asphyxiation, germ cell mutagenicity, and any hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC).

Incident Command System (ICS) – a standardized approach to the command, control, and coordination of emergency response providing a common hierarchy within which responders from multiple agencies can be effective.

LEPC - Local Emergency Planning Committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission.

Medium or media - the environment (i.e., air, water, land).

Mixture - a heterogeneous association of substances where the various individual substances retain their identities and can usually be separated by mechanical means. This definition includes, for the purposes of 40 CFR part 355, solutions but does not include alloys or amalgams.

Physical hazard means a chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is flammable (as a solid, liquid, gas, or aerosol), a gas under pressure, explosive, self-heating, a pyrophoric (as a solid, liquid, or gas), an oxidizer (as a solid, liquid, or gas), an organic peroxide, self-reactive, emits flammable gas when in contact with water, combustible with dust, corrosive to metal, or presents any hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC).

Release - any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, EHS, or CERCLA hazardous substance.

Reportable quantity - for any CERCLA hazardous substance, the quantity established in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR 302.4, for such substance. For any EHS, reportable quantity means the quantity established in Appendices A and B of this part for such substance. Unless and until superseded by regulations establishing a reportable quantity for newly listed EHSs or CERCLA hazardous substances, a weight of 1 pound shall be the reportable quantity.

SERC - the State Emergency Response Commission for the State in which the facility is located except where the facility is located in Indian Country, in which case, SERC means the Emergency Response Commission for the Tribe under whose jurisdiction the facility is located. In the absence of a SERC for a State or Indian Tribe, the Governor or the chief executive officer of the tribe, respectively, shall be the SERC. Where there is a cooperative agreement between a State and a Tribe, the SERC shall be the entity identified in the agreement.

Solution - any aqueous or organic solutions, slurries, viscous solutions, suspensions, emulsions, or pastes.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) – the amount of an extremely hazardous substance, in pounds, that requires a facility to have a Facility Emergency Coordinator and participate in the plan process. TPQs are listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 355, Appendix A and B, in Rule 3750-20-30 of the Administrative Code, the quantity as listed in the columns (threshold planning quantity) for that substance.

Threshold Quantity (TQ) - the amount of a hazardous chemical above which a facility must annually report the presence of that substance to SERC, LEPC and Fire. This is discuss in Rules 3750-30-15 and 3750-30-20 of the Administrative Code.