STATE OF TEXAS  
COUNTY OF WALKER  
CITY OF NEW W rivERTy  
CITY OF RIVERSIDE  
CITY OF HUNTSVILLE

Hazardous Material and Oil Spill Response Standard Operating Guidelines
I. AUTHORITY

A. Federal
   c. 29 CFR 1910, 120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
   d. 40 CFR 68, Clean Air Act
   e. 40 CFR 261, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

B. State
   a. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 502, Texas Hazard Communication Act
   b. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 505, Manufacturing Facility Community Right to Know Act
   c. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 506, Public Employer Community Right to Know Act
   d. Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 507, Non-manufacturing Facilities Community Right to Know Act

C. Local
   a. Commissioners’ Court Order # CC 4-14-97, dated 4/14/1997
   b. City of New Waverly Ordinance #1987-8, dated 4/18/1997
   c. City of Riverside Ordinance 97-1, dated 4/7/1997
   d. Joint Resolution between the County of Walker and the Cities of New Waverly and Riverside, dated 6/16/1997

II. PURPOSE

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

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

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B. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. **Warm Zone:** An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an incident could reach a concentration that may cause serious health effects to anyone exposed to the substance for a short period of time.

IV. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Hazardous materials are commonly used, transported, and produced in the local area; hence, Hazmat incidents may occur here.

2. Walker County is the first point of contact in the initial response to a Hazmat incident that occurs within its jurisdiction.

3. Vulnerable facilities are potentially at risk from a Hazmat release.
4. Regulated facilities that may create a Hazmat risk in the local area are identified in Annex Q, Appendix 6 of the Walker County Emergency Management Plan.

5. Hazardous materials transportation routes that may pose a threat to the local area are identified in Annex Q, Appendix 7 of the Walker County Emergency Management Plan.

6. Evacuation routes from risk areas surrounding regulated facilities are described in Annex Q of the Walker County Emergency Management Plan, Appendix 8.

7. If Walker County is unable to cope with an emergency with our own resources and those available through mutual aid, the State may provide assistance. When requested by the State, assistance may also be provided by federal agencies.

8. The Walker County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for providing assistance to the county in hazmat planning.

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

B. Assumptions

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

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

3. Regulated facilities shall report Hazmat inventories to local fire department(s) and the LEPC.

4. In the event of a Hazmat incident, regulated facilities and transportation companies will promptly notify the Walker County Public Safety Communications Center of the incident and make recommendations to local emergency responders for containing the release and protecting the public.

5. In the event of a Hazmat incident, appropriate protective action and recommendations for the public shall be determined, disseminated and implemented.

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

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

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

9. Hazardous materials entering water or sewer systems may necessitate the shutdown of those systems.
V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Response

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

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

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

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

2. Initial Reporting

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

   b. Any public sector employee discovering an incident involving the potential or actual release of hazardous material should immediately notify the Walker County Public Safety Communications Center and provide as much of the information required for the Hazardous Materials Incident Report.

   c. Operators of regulated facilities and Hazmat transportation systems are required by law to report certain types of Hazmat releases. For Hazmat incidents occurring at regulated facilities, a facility representative at a regulated site is expected to immediately notify 9-1-1 and provide information for a Hazardous materials Incident Report.

3. Notification

Upon receiving a Hazardous Materials Incident report, the Walker County Public Safety Communications Center will initiate responder notifications commensurate with the incident classification (Level I, II, or III) in accordance with this SOG.
Response Activities

a. The first firefighter or law enforcement officer on the scene should initiate the Incident Command System (ICS) and establish an Incident Command Post (ICP). If the situation requires immediate action to isolate the site and evacuate nearby residents, the first officer on the scene shall advise the Walker County Public Safety Communications Center (WCPSCC) and begin such actions. The Walker County Public Safety Communications Center shall contact Walker County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) at this time. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated at Level III (disaster response), and as warranted, may be activated at Level II (emergency response). Activation of the EOC will be for the duration of the event.

1. INTERSTATE 45

- In the event a carrier’s driver is available to communicate a preferred Hazmat Response Team, the driver shall be allowed to contact his company and/or response team.
  - A carrier’s driver shall provide the following:
    - Hazmat Response Team contact information
    - Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on scene
  - Incident Commander (IC) shall:
    - Request Walker County Public Safety Communications Center (WCPSCC) to notify Walker County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM)
  - WCOEM shall notify:
    - Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT)
    - Region 2 Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) District Coordinator (DC)
    - Walker County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
    - Railroad Commission (RRC)
    - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
  - WCPSCC shall:
    - Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.
- In the event a driver is not available to contact the carrier or the carrier cannot be reached or the carrier is not on location, the following steps shall be taken:
  - Incident Commander (IC) shall:
    - Request Walker County Public Safety Communications Center (WCPSCC) to notify Walker County Office of Emergency Management (WCOEM)
  - WCOEM shall notify:
    - Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT)
    - Region 2 Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) District Coordinator (DC)
    - Walker County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
    - Railroad Commission (RRC)
    - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
  - TXDOT Representative shall:
    - Contact their Hazmat Response Team and provide IC with an ETA on scene
    - TXDOT representative will provide an ETA to WCOEM
2. **U.S HIGHWAYS, STATE ROADS AND FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS**

- In the event a carrier’s driver is available to communicate a preferred Hazmat Response Team, the driver shall be allowed to contact his company and/or response team.
  - A carrier’s driver shall provide the following:
    - Hazmat Response Team contact information
    - Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on scene
  - IC shall:
    - Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
- WCOEM shall:
  - Notify TXDOT
  - Notify District 2C TDEM DC
  - Notify Walker County LEPC
  - Notify RRC
  - Notify TCEQ
- WCPSCC shall:
  - Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.

- In the event a driver is not available to contact the carrier or the carrier cannot be reached or the carrier is not on location, the following steps shall be taken:
  - IC shall:
    - Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
- WCOEM shall:
  - Notify TXDOT
  - Notify District 2C TDEM DC
  - Notify Walker County LEPC
  - Notify RRC
  - Notify TCEQ
- TXDOT shall:
  - Inform WCOEM with Hazmat Response Team contact information and ETA on scene
- WCPSCC shall:
  - Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.

3. **COUNTY MAINTAINED ROADS**

- In the event a carrier’s driver is available to communicate a preferred Hazmat Response Team, the driver shall be allowed to contact his company and/or response team.
  - A carrier’s driver shall provide the following:
    - Hazmat Response Team contact information
    - Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on scene
  - IC shall:
    - Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
- WCOEM shall:
  - Notify the appropriate Walker County Commissioner
  - Notify District 2C TDEM DC
• Notify Walker County LEPC
• Notify Railroad Commission (if appropriate)
• Notify TCEQ

  ○ WCPSCC shall:
    ▪ Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless
      the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the
      investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.
  ○ WCOEM and/or appropriate Commissioner shall determine the
    appropriate action to be taken to insure public safety.

• In the event a driver is not available to contact the carrier or the carrier
  cannot be reached or the carrier is not on location, the following steps shall
  be taken:
  ○ IC shall:
    ▪ Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
  ○ WCOEM shall:
    ▪ Notify the appropriate Walker County Commissioner
    ▪ Notify District 2C TDEM DC
    ▪ Notify Walker County LEPC
    ▪ Notify RRC
    ▪ Notify TCEQ

  ○ WCPSCC shall:
    ▪ Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless
      the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the
      investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.
  ○ WCOEM and/or appropriate Commissioner shall determine the
    appropriate action to be taken to insure public safety.

4. PUBLIC ROADS NOT MAINTAINED BY COUNTY

• In the event a carrier’s driver is available to communicate a preferred Hazmat
  Response Team, the driver shall be allowed to contact his company and/or
  response team.
  ○ A carrier’s driver shall provide the following:
    ▪ Hazmat Response Team contact information
    ▪ Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on scene
  ○ IC shall:
    ▪ Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
  ○ WCOEM shall:
    ▪ Notify the appropriate Walker County Commissioner
    ▪ Notify District 2C TDEM DC
    ▪ Notify Walker County LEPC
    ▪ Notify RRC (if appropriate)
    ▪ Notify and coordinate with TCEQ
  ○ WCPSCC shall:
    ▪ Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless
      the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the
      investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.

• In the event a driver is not available to contact the carrier or the carrier
  cannot be reached or the carrier is not on location, the following steps shall
  be taken:
  ○ IC shall:
    ▪ Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
  ○ WCOEM shall:
    ▪ Notify the appropriate Walker County Commissioner
    ▪ Notify District 2C TDEM DC
    ▪ Notify Walker County LEPC
  ○ TDEM DC shall:
- Notify RRC (if appropriate)
- Notify and coordinate with TCEQ

- WCPSCC shall:
  - Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.
- WCOEM and/or appropriate Commissioner shall determine the appropriate action to be taken to insure public safety.

5. **PRIVATE ROADS**

- Hazardous Material and Oil Spills on private roads are the sole responsibility of the appropriate carrier and/or land owner.
- In the event a carrier's driver is available to communicate a preferred Hazmat Response Team, the driver shall be allowed to contact his company and/or response team.
  - A carrier's driver shall provide the following:
    - Hazmat Response Team contact information
    - Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on scene
  - IC shall:
    - Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
  - WCOEM shall:
    - Notify the appropriate Walker County Commissioner
    - Notify District 2C TDEM DC
    - Notify Walker County LEPC
    - Notify RRC (if appropriate)
    - Notify and coordinate with TCEQ
  - WCPSCC shall:
    - Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.
- In the event a driver is not available to contact the carrier or the carrier cannot be reached or the carrier is not on location, the following steps shall be taken:
  - IC shall:
    - Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
  - WCOEM shall:
    - Notify the appropriate Walker County Commissioner
    - Notify District 2C TDEM DC
    - Notify Walker County LEPC
  - TDEM DC shall:
    - Notify RRC (if appropriate)
    - Notify and coordinate with TCEQ
  - WCPSCC shall:
    - Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the investigator is not specifically requested by I.C.
- Appropriate action will be taken to insure public safety.

6. **CITY OF NEW WAVERLY / CITY OF RIVERSIDE MAINTAINED ROADS**

- In the event a carrier's driver is available to communicate a preferred Hazmat Response Team, the driver shall be allowed to contact his company and/or response team.
  - A carrier's driver shall provide the following:
    - Hazmat Response Team contact information
- Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on scene
  - IC shall:
    - Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
  - WCOEM shall:
    - Notify the appropriate City Mayor
    - Notify District 2C TDEM DC
    - Notify Walker County LEPC
    - Notify RRC
    - Notify TCEQ
  - WCPSCC shall:
    - Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the investigator is not specifically requested by the I.C.
  - WCOEM and/or appropriate Mayor shall determine the appropriate action to be taken to insure public safety.

- In the event a driver is not available to contact the carrier or the carrier cannot be reached or the carrier is not on location, the following steps shall be taken:
  - IC shall:
    - Request WCPSCC to notify WCOEM
  - WCOEM shall:
    - Notify the appropriate City Mayor
    - Notify District 2C TDEM DC
    - Notify Walker County LEPC
    - Notify RRC
    - Notify TCEQ
  - WCPSCC shall:
    - Dispatch Walker County Environmental to the scene unless the spill is a result of a motor vehicle accident and the investigator is not specifically requested by the I.C.
  - WCOEM and/or appropriate Mayor shall determine the appropriate action to be taken to insure public safety.

7. CITY OF HUNTSVILLE MAINTAINED ROADS

- In the event a carrier's driver is available to communicate a preferred Hazmat Response Team, the driver shall be allowed to contact his company and/or response team.
  - A carrier's driver shall provide the following:
    - Hazmat Response Team contact information
    - Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on scene
  - In the event a driver is not available to contact the carrier or the carrier cannot be reached or the carrier is not on location, the following steps shall be taken:
    - IC shall:
      - Request WCPSCC to dispatch City of Huntsville Hazmat Response Team
      - Request WCPSCC to notify City of Huntsville Office of Emergency Management (COHOEM)
    - COHOEM shall:
      - Notify the City Manager and/or Mayor
      - Notify WCOEM
      - Notify Walker County LEPC
      - Notify RRC
      - Notify TCEQ
COHOEM in conjunction with City Manager and/or Mayor shall determine the appropriate action to be taken to insure public safety.

FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE, REFER TO THE WALKER COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN, ANNEX Q, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AND OIL SPILL RESPONSE, LOCATED AT THE WALKER COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

Approved by Walker County Local Emergency Planning Committee on April 12, 2017

Butch Davis, LEPC Chair

Approved by Walker County Commissioners' Court on April 24, 2017

Danny Pierce, County Judge