

**2016
Emergency Response
for
HHW Personnel
Natural Disaster
Training**

HANDOUTS





Frequently Asked Questions: HAZWOPER

Who is covered by OSHA's HAZWOPER standard?

The Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER) applies to five distinct groups of employers and their employees. This includes any employees who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances -- including hazardous waste -- and who are engaged in one of the following operations as specified by [1910.120\(a\)\(1\)\(i-v\)](#) and [1926.65\(a\)\(1\)\(i-v\)](#):

- clean-up operations -- required by a governmental body, whether federal, state, local, or other involving hazardous substances -- that are conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
- corrective actions involving clean-up operations at sites covered by the **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA)** as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);
- voluntary clean-up operations at sites recognized by federal, state, local, or other governmental body as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
- operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal facilities regulated by **Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations** Parts 264 and 265 pursuant to RCRA, or by agencies under agreement with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement RCRA regulations; and
- emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances regardless of the location of the hazard.

What is the difference between an incidental and an emergency spill?

An incidental release is a release of a hazardous substance which does not pose a significant safety or health hazard to employees in the immediate vicinity or to the employee cleaning it up, nor does it have the potential to become an emergency within a short time frame. Incidental releases are limited in quantity, exposure potential, or toxicity and present minor safety or health hazards to employees in the immediate work area or those assigned to clean them up. An incidental spill may be safely cleaned up by employees who are familiar with the hazards of the chemicals with which they are working.

The properties of hazardous substances, such as toxicity, volatility, flammability, explosiveness, corrosiveness, etc., as well as the particular circumstances of the release itself, such as quantity, confined space considerations, ventilation, etc., will have an impact on what employees can handle safely and what procedures should be followed. Additionally, there are other factors that may mitigate the hazards associated with a release and its remediation, such as the knowledge of the employee in the immediate work area, the response and personal protective equipment (PPE) at hand, and the pre-established standard operating procedures for responding to releases of hazardous substances. There are some engineering control measures that will mitigate the release that employees can activate to assist them in controlling and stopping the release.

These considerations (properties of the hazardous substance, the circumstances of the release, and the mitigating factors in the work area) combine to define the distinction between incidental releases and releases that require an emergency response. The distinction is facility-specific and is a function of the emergency response plan.

The entire Frequently Asked Questions can be found at: <http://www.osha.gov/html/faq-hazwoper.html#faq8>

HAZWOPER LEVELS

First responder awareness level. First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

First responder operations level. First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the employer shall so certify:

Hazardous materials technician. Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

Hazardous materials specialist. Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with Federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities. Hazardous materials specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

On scene incident commander. Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

F. Emergency Procedures:

Emergency Coordinator Responsibilities:

1. Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation such as an explosion, fire, or release, the emergency coordinator (*or his/her designee when the emergency coordinator is on call*) shall:
 - a. Identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released hazardous materials.
 - b. Assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the explosion, fire, or release. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects (*e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, the effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to control fire, etc.*).
 - c. Activate internal facility alarms or communications systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel.
 - d. Notify appropriate local authorities (*i.e., call 911*).
 - e. Notify the California Emergency Management Agency at (800) 852-7550.
 - f. Monitor for leaks, pressure build-up, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment shut down in response to the incident.
 - g. Take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous materials at the facility.
2. Before facility operations are resumed in areas of the facility affected by the incident, the emergency coordinator shall:
 - a. Provide for proper storage and disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from an explosion, fire, or release at the facility.
 - b. Ensure that no material that is incompatible with the released material is transferred, stored, or disposed of in areas of the facility affected by the incident until cleanup procedures are completed.
 - c. Ensure that all emergency equipment is cleaned, fit for its intended use, and available for use.
 - d. Notify the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), and the local fire department's hazardous materials program that the facility is in compliance with requirements 2-a and 2-b, above.

Responsibilities of Other Personnel:

On a separate page, list any emergency response functions not covered in the "Emergency Coordinator Responsibilities" section, above. Next to each function, list the job title or name of each person responsible for performing the function. Number the page(s) appropriately.

G. Post-Incident Reporting/Recording:

The time, date, and details of any hazardous materials incident that requires implementation of this plan shall be noted in the facility's operating record.

Within 15 days of any hazardous materials emergency incident or threatened hazardous materials emergency incident which triggers implementation of this plan, a written Emergency Incident Report, including, but not limited to a description of the incident and the facility's response to the incident, must be submitted to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), and the local fire department's hazardous materials program. The report shall include:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the facility's owner/operator;
2. Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
3. Date, time, and type of incident (*e.g., fire, explosion, etc.*);
4. Name and quantity of material(s) involved;
5. The extent of injuries, if any;
6. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable;
7. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident;
8. Cause(es) of the incident;
9. Actions taken in response to the incident;
10. Administrative or engineering controls designed to prevent such incidents in the future.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Post near telephones and as appropriate

In case of a fire, spill, or other emergency involving hazardous chemicals or wastes, do the following:

Major Emergency

- ⇒ Evacuate the affected areas per the facility Evacuation Plan
- ⇒ **Call 911** and report the emergency
- ⇒ Report the emergency to the facility Emergency Coordinator

Minor Emergency

- ⇒ Try to control the emergency if you are trained to do so and can do it safely
- ⇒ Report the emergency to the facility Emergency Coordinator

Facility Emergency Coordinators

	Name	Work Phone	24 Hour Phone
Primary EC:	_____	_____	_____
1st Alternate EC:	_____	_____	_____
2nd Alternate EC:	_____	_____	_____
3rd Alternate EC:	_____	_____	_____

Emergency Agencies

Agency	Phone No.
Fire Dept., Ambulance, Police	911
Governor's Office of Emergency Services	(800) 852-7550
Hazardous Materials	()

Emergency Equipment

Locations of fire extinguishers, fire alarms (if any), and equipment for controlling chemical spills are shown on the facility site plan posted with this notice.

This document is only a summary of emergency procedures. Refer to this facility's written emergency response plan for detailed procedures.

H. Emergency Equipment:

22 CCR, Section 66265.52(e) [as referenced by Section 66262.34(a)(4) or 67450.3(c)(9)(C)] requires that emergency equipment at the facility be listed. Completion of the following Emergency Equipment Inventory Table meets this requirement.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY TABLE

1. Equipment Category	2. Equipment Type	3. Location *	4. Description**
Personal Protective, Equipment, Safety Equipment, and First Aid Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Cartridge Respirators		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Monitoring Equipment (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Protective Aprons/Coats		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Protective Boots		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Protective Gloves		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Protective Suits (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shields		
	<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Kits/Stations (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard Hats		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plumbed Eye Wash Stations		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable Eye Wash Kits (<i>i.e., bottle type</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Respirator Cartridges (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses/Splash Goggles		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Showers		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Self-Contained Breathing Apparatuses (SCBA)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>describe</i>)			
Fire Extinguishing Systems	<input type="checkbox"/> Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Alarm Boxes/Stations		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Extinguisher Systems (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Extinguishers (<i>describe</i>)		
Spill Control Equipment and Decontamination Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Absorbents (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Berms/Dikes (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Decontamination Equipment (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Tanks (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Exhaust Hoods		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Cylinder Leak Repair Kits (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Neutralizers (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Overpack Drums		
Communications and Alarm Systems	<input type="checkbox"/> Sumps (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Alarms (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Intercoms/ PA Systems		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable Radios		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Telephones		
Additional Equipment (Use Additional Pages if Needed.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tank Leak Detection Systems		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>describe</i>)		
	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>		

* If appropriate, use the location code(s) from your Hazardous Materials/Waste Registration Form.

** Describe the equipment and its capabilities. If applicable, specify any testing/maintenance procedures/intervals. Attach additional pages, numbered appropriately, if needed.

Written Reporting of Emergency Releases

The requirements for written reports can be found in the California Code of Regulations - Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 2, Section 2705, which states:

- (a) If required to submit a written emergency release follow-up notice pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 11004(c) (1989), or as that section may be subsequently amended, a business shall prepare the written emergency release follow-up notice using the form specified in subsection (c) of this section.
- (b) A written emergency release follow-up notice prepared pursuant to subsection (a) shall be sent to the Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) at 3650 Schriever Avenue, Mather, CA 95655. This written report shall be sent as soon as practicable following a release, but no later than 30 days from the date of the release.
- (c) The following reporting form (with instructions), the 'Emergency Release Follow-up Notice Reporting Form,' shall be used for filing the written emergency release follow-up notice required by subsection (a) of this section.

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW - UP NOTICE REPORTING FORM

A	BUSINESS NAME	FACILITY EMERGENCY CONTACT & PHONE NUMBER () -
B	INCIDENT MO DAY YR DATE	TIME OES NOTIFIED (use 24 hr time)
C	INCIDENT ADDRESS LOCATION	CITY / COMMUNITY COUNTY ZIP
D	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME (print or type)	
	CAS Number	
	CHECK IF CHEMICAL IS LISTED IN 40 CFR 355, APPENDIX A <input type="checkbox"/>	CHECK IF RELEASE REQUIRES NOTIFICATION UNDER 42 U.S.C. Section 9603 (a) <input type="checkbox"/>
	PHYSICAL STATE CONTAINED <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> GAS	PHYSICAL STATE RELEASED <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> GAS
	QUANTITY RELEASED	
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION <input type="checkbox"/> AIR <input type="checkbox"/> WATER <input type="checkbox"/> GROUND <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	TIME OF RELEASE DURATION OF RELEASE _____DAYS _____HOURS _____MINUTES
E	ACTIONS TAKEN	
F	KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED HEALTH EFFECTS (Use the comments section for addition information)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> ACUTE OR IMMEDIATE (explain) _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> CHRONIC OR DELAYED (explain) _____	
	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTKNOWN (explain) _____	
G	ADVICE REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENTION NECESSARY FOR EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS	
H	COMMENTS (INDICATE SECTION (A - G) AND ITEM WITH COMMENTS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)	
I	CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and I am familiar with the information submitted and believe the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.	
	REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE (print or type) _____	
	SIGNATURE OF REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE _____ DATE: _____	

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTICE
REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS
(This form may be reproduced, as needed)

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Chapter 6.95 of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that written emergency release follow-up notices prepared pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 11004, be submitted using this reporting form. Non-permitted releases of reportable quantities of Extremely Hazardous Substances (listed in 40 CFR 355, appendix A) or of chemicals that require release reporting under section 103(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [42 U.S.C. § 9603(a)] must be reported on the form, as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days, following a release. The written follow-up report is required in addition to the verbal notification.

BASIC INSTRUCTIONS:

- The form, when filled out, reports follow-up information required by 42 U.S.C § 11004. Ensure that all information requested by the form is provided as completely as possible.
- If the incident involves reportable releases of more than one chemical, prepare one report form for each chemical released.
- If the incident involves a series of separate releases of chemical(s) at different times, the releases should be reported on separate reporting forms.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS:

Block A: Enter the name of the business and the name and phone number of a contact person who can provide detailed facility information concerning the release.

Block B: Enter the date of the incident and the time that verbal notification was made to OES. The OES control number is provided to the caller by OES at the time verbal notification is made. Enter this control number in the space provided.

Block C: Provide information pertaining to the location where the release occurred. Include the street address, the city or community, the county and the zip code.

Block D: Provide information concerning the specific chemical that was released. Include the chemical or trade name and the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number. Check all categories that apply. Provide best available information on quantity, time and duration of the release.

Block E: Indicate all actions taken to respond to and contain the release as specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block F: Check the categories that apply to the health effects that occurred or could result from the release. Provide an explanation or description of the effects in the space provided. Use Block H for additional comments/information if necessary to meet requirements specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block G: Include information on the type of medical attention required for exposure to the chemical released. Indicate when and how this information was made available to individuals exposed and to medical personnel, if appropriate for the incident, as specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block H: List any additional pertinent information.

Block I: Print or type the name of the facility representative submitting the report. Include the official signature and the date that the form was prepared.

MAIL THE COMPLETED REPORT TO:

**Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) /
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Attn: Section 304 Reports
3650 Schriever Avenue,
Mather, CA 95655**



California Hazardous Material Spill/Release Notification Guidance

To Report

all significant releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials,

First Call 9-1-1

(or the local emergency response agency)

Then Call

the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) Warning Center

1-800-852-7550

(if in California) or call the public number at (916) 845-8911

It's the Law!

See pages 4 & 5 for more detailed reporting requirements.

January 2002

significant releases from: facilities, vehicles, vessels, pipelines and railroads.

1. **State law:** Handlers, any employees, authorized representatives, agents or designees of handlers shall, upon discovery, immediately report any release or threatened release of hazardous materials (Health and Safety Code §25507).

2. **Federal law:** Notification is required for all releases that equal or exceed federal reporting quantities:

- (EPCRA) Owners and Operators to report; and
- (CERCLA) Person in Charge to report

WHAT INFORMATION

Q: What information is required?

A: State notification requirements for a spill or threatened release include (as a minimum):

- Identity of caller
- Location, date and time of spill, release, or threatened release
- Substance and quantity involved
- Chemical name (if known, it should be reported if the chemical is extremely hazardous)
- Description of what happened

Federal notification requires additional information for spills (CERCLA chemicals) that exceed federal reporting requirements, which includes:

- Medium or media impacted by the release
- Time and duration of the release
- Proper precautions to take
- Known or anticipated health risks
- Name and phone number for more information

This guidance summarizes pertinent emergency notification requirements. **For precise legal requirements, review specific laws and regulations.**

This guidance applies to all significant releases of hazardous materials. Refer to the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, better known as Proposition 65, and §9030 of the California Labor Code for additional reporting requirements.

SPILL OR RELEASE NOTIFICATION

Q: What are the emergency notification requirements in case of a spill or release of hazardous materials?

A: All significant releases or threatened releases of a hazardous material, including oil, require emergency notification to government agencies. The law specifies who must notify, what information is needed, which government agencies must be notified, when they must be notified, and the release quantity or basis for the report.

WHO MUST NOTIFY

Q: Who is obligated to notify?

A: Requirements for immediate notification of all significant spills or threatened releases cover: Owners, Operators, Persons in Charge, and Employers. Notification is required regarding

WHICH AGENCIES

Q: Who must be notified?

A: Notification must be given to the following agencies:

- **The Local Emergency Response Agency**
9-1-1 or the Local Fire Department,
- **The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) /Administering Agency (AA), if different from local fire.**

Phone: _____
enter local number

AND

- **The Governor's Office of
Emergency Services Warning Center**

Phone: **1 - 800 - 852 - 7550 or
(916) 845-8911**, (800# for California callers only)

And, if appropriate:

- **The California Highway Patrol**

Phone: **9-1-1**

(The California Highway Patrol must be notified for spills occurring on highways in the State of California.)

In addition, as necessary, one or more of the following:

A. National Response Center

If the spill equals or exceeds CERCLA

Federal Reportable Quantities:

Phone: 1- 800 - 424 - 8802

B. United States Coast Guard

Waterway Spill / Release

Marine Safety Offices:

MSO S. F. (Alameda) - (510) - 437 - 3073

MSO LA/Long Beach - (310) - 732-7380

MSO San Diego - (619) - 683 - 6470

C. California Occupational Safety and Health Administration(Cal/OSHA)

For Serious Injuries or Harmful Exposures to Workers:

Phone nearest Cal/OSHA District Office

D. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

Hazardous waste tank system releases:

Secondary containment releases:

Phone appropriate DTSC Regional Office

E. Department of Conservation, Division of Oil Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR)

Release of Oil and Gas at a Drilling and Production Facility:

Phone the appropriate DOGGR District Office

F. Public Utilities

Natural Gas Pipeline Releases:

Phone Commission (PUC)

Notification must also be made to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center for the following: 48

- Discharges or threatened discharges of oil in marine waters
- Any spill or other release of one barrel or more of petroleum products at a tank facility
- Discharges of any hazardous substances or sewage, into or on any waters of the state
- Discharges that may threaten or impact water quality
- Discharges of oil or petroleum products, into or on any waters of the state
- Hazardous Liquid Pipeline releases and every rupture, explosion or fire involving a pipeline.

WHEN TO NOTIFY

Q: When must emergency notification be made?

A: All significant spills or threatened releases of hazardous materials, including oil, must be **immediately** reported. Notification should be made by telephone.

Also, written Follow-Up Reports (Section 304) may be required.

WRITTEN REPORTS

Q: When are written reports required?

A: Different laws have different time requirements and criteria for submitting written reports. After a spill or release of hazardous materials, including oil, immediate verbal emergency notification should be followed up as soon as possible with a Written Follow-Up Report (Section 304) to the following agencies:

- 1) Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Section 304 Follow-up Report
- 2) The responsible regulating agency such as:
 - Department of Toxic Substances Control, Facility Incident or Tank System Release Report
 - Cal/OSHA, serious injury or harmful exposure to workers
- 3) U.S. DOT, transportation-related incidents.

PENALTIES

Federal and state laws provide for penalties of up to \$25,000 per day for each violation of emergency notification requirements. Criminal penalties may also apply.

STATUTES

Q: What statutory provisions require emergency notification?

A: Many statutes require emergency notification of a hazardous chemical release, including:

- Health and Safety Code §25270.7, 25270.8, 25507
- Vehicle Code §23112.5
- Public Utilities Code §7673 (PUC General Orders #22-B, 161)
- Government Code §51018, 8670.25.5 (a)
- Water Code §13271, 13272
- California Labor Code §6409.1 (b)
- Title 42, U. S. Code §9603, 11004

Q: What are the statutory provisions for Written Follow-Up Reports (Section 304)?

A: Written reports are required by several statutes, including:

- Health and Safety Code §25503 (c) (9)
- California Labor Code §6409.1 (a)
- Water Code §13260, 13267
- Title 42, U. S. Code §11004
- Government Code § 51018

REGULATIONS

In addition to statutes, several agencies have notification or reporting regulations:

- Title 8, CCR, §342
- Title 13, CCR, §1166
- Title 14, CCR, §1722 (h)
- Title 19, CCR, §2703, 2705
- Title 22, CCR, §66265.56 (j), 66265.196 (e)
- Title 23, CCR, §2230, 2250, 2251, 2260
- 49 CFR, Parts 100 - 177,
esp. §171.15, and Part 263, §263.30
- 49 CFR, 171.16

WEB SITES

State Regulations

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html>

<http://www.oes.ca.gov>

Federal Regulations

<http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/index.html/>

See California Labor Code §9030 and the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) for other reporting requirements.

3) “Extremely Hazardous Substances” as required by: Chapter 6.95 Health and Safety Code, EPCRA §302

4) Illegal releases of hazardous waste

5) Employee exposures resulting in injuries: California Labor Code §6409.1 (b)

6) “Sewage” as required by Title 23 §2250 (Reportable quantity is 1,000 gallons or more for municipal and private utility waste water treatment plants).

ACRONYMS

AA- Administering Agency

Cal/OSHA - California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

CCR - California Code of Regulations

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (aka Superfund)

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations

CHP - California Highway Patrol

CUPA - Certified Unified Program Agency

DOGGR - California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

DTSC - Department of Toxic Substances Control

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (SARA Title III)

HMIS - Hazardous Material Information System

MSO - Marine Safety Office, U.S. Coast Guard

OES - Governor’s Office of Emergency Services

PUC - Public Utilities Commission

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

U.S.DOT - Federal Department of Transportation

DEFINITIONS

49

Q: What is a “Hazardous Material”?

A: “Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or threatened hazard to human health and safety or to the environment, if released into the workplace or the environment” (Health and Safety Code, §25501 (o)).

Q: What is a release?

A: “Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, unless permitted or authorized by a regulatory agency” (Health and Safety Code, §25501 (s)).

Q: What hazardous material releases require notification?

A: All significant spills, releases, or threatened releases of hazardous materials must be **immediately** reported.

In addition, all releases that result in injuries, or workers harmfully exposed, **must be immediately** reported to Cal/OSHA (CA Labor Code §6409.1 (b)). Notification covers significant releases or threatened releases relating to all of the following:

1) “Hazardous Materials” as defined by §25501, California Health and Safety Code

2) “Hazardous Substances” as listed in 40 CFR §302.4; the Clean Water Act §307, §311; CERCLA §102; RCRA §3001; Clean Air Act §112; Toxic Substances Control Act §7

CONTRIBUTORS

This guidance was developed with input from the following agencies:

Governor’s Office of Emergency Services

Office of the Attorney General

Office of the State Fire Marshal

California Highway Patrol

California Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Toxic Substances Control

State Water Resources Control Board

Air Resources Board

Department of Pesticide Regulation

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Department of Fish and Game

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Department of Food and Agriculture

Department of Industrial Relations

Cal-OSHA

Department of Transportation - CalTrans

Sacramento County Environmental Management

Hazardous Materials Division

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency,

Region IX

The Conservation Department Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

Department of Water Resources

- Emergency Notification Summary -

**Telephone Calls Required For
All Significant Releases or Threatened Releases
of Hazardous Materials**

At a **MINIMUM**, the spiller should call:

- 1. 9-1-1 or local Emergency Response Agency (e.g. fire department)**
- 2. Local CUPA/AA
AND
AND**
- 3. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Warning Center
1-800-852-7550 or 916-845-8911**

For Questions on the federal
Emergency Planning and
Community Right-to-Know Act
Call EPCRA Title III Hotline:
1 - 800 - 535 - 0202

This booklet was produced by
Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Hazardous Materials Unit
Dr. Frederick A. Lercari
revised by: Tracey Vardas and Diana Cossairt
Norm Wobschall, graphics
Gray Davis, Governor

In addition to 911 and OES above, the following apply under varying circumstances:

- All releases that equal or exceed Federal Reportable Quantities (CERCLA) -

Call the National Response Center (NRC) 1-800-424-8802

- All releases on-highway - **Call California Highway Patrol**

- All hazardous waste tank releases - **Call Department of Toxic Substances Control**

Regional Office

- All serious worker injuries or harmful exposures - **Call Cal/OSHA District Office**

- All oil spills at drilling and production fixed facilities - **Call Conservation**

Department, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

- All spills with a potential to impact water quality - **Call OES**
- All significant potential or actual railroad releases (California definition of hazardous materials)

Railroad should call - Local Emergency Response Agency and PUC

- All Hazardous Liquid Pipelines - **Call local fire department**

(Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety is State Fire Marshal jurisdiction)

- All Natural Gas Pipelines - **Call PUC**

Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Hazardous Materials Unit
P. O. Box 419047
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-9047