APPENDIX Q-6

Pipeline Emergency Response

I. Situation and Assumptions

Local emergency response personnel may be required to respond to an incident involving pipelines which transport industrial chemicals or petroleum products. This Appendix is designed to provide guidance for such operations and to enable local organizations to properly support the pipeline companies which have qualified personnel to react to the emergency. This plan does not attempt to direct the operations of the pipeline company other than to coordinate efforts between company personnel and local officials to ensure minimal injuries and loss of property.

A. Pipelines which transport potentially hazardous materials cross every major region of the state. They carry industrial chemicals, petroleum products, and more frequently, natural gas. The diameter and length of the lines are generally dependent upon their function as local distribution lines or as part of an interstate transmission system.

B. Industrial chemicals present specialized problems which require response procedures applicable to the threat posed by the chemicals. In the event of a break in one of these lines, emergency response personnel should cordon off the incident area, evacuate endangered persons, provide public advisories, seek appropriate state/federal support, and enlist the assistance of company representatives trained to cope with the hazards.

C. Spills should be contained, if possible, to aid in recovery of the products and to mitigate the environmental impact, especially on ground water, streams, and sewers.

D. Pipeline Locations (Instructions to local DES Planner):

In this section, identify pipelines & owners in county. Describe path of lines in county and indicate potentially hazardous areas (houses, bulk storage tanks, service stations, factories, roads, etc.), provide map of pipeline(s) in county.

E. Pipeline Emergency Symptoms

1. Uncontrolled release of gas vapors or liquid(s).

2. Abnormal readings or operating conditions at monitoring points.

3. Equipment malfunctions.

4. Abnormal appliance behavior.

5. Physiological reactions to vapors.

6. Combustion/explosion, or

7. Fire.

II. Direction and Control

A. Direction and control will usually be exercised from the on-scene Command Post (CP). The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activitated only if the facilities of the CP are inadequate to cope with a major incident requiring the services of most of the local emergency response agencies for an extended period of time.

B. The agency which has primary responsibility for the major hazard will assume operational control of the incident (operational control may shift to another agency if the primary hazard changes). The DES Coordinator will support the operation by identifying resources, serving as liaison with local, state, and federal officials and the media; coordinating evacuation and sheltering activities; and serving as a member of the management team. The KyDES Area Coordinator will coordinate the efforts of state government units on-scene or in a support role. Operational decisions will result from discussions among all concerned agencies. Under no circumstances will one or two agencies make major decisions impacting the situation until all affected agencies have been consulted.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Isolate failed pipeline section by contacting pipeline/distribution company(ies) for shut-down of line(s). Do not allow emergency responders to shut off any lines other than at gas meters.

B. Incident Evaluation
Among the factors to consider when evaluating response procedures:

1. Length of time the break has existed

2. Nature of the hazardous materials-were radiographic procedures used to test pipelines?

3. Modifying Conditions
   a. Location/terrain
   b. Time
   c. Weather
   d. Amount of material released

4. Potential Losses
   a. Lives
   b. Property
   c. Environment

C. Control Measures

1. Establish On-Scene Command Post (CP) at least 500 yards from rupture or leak along a line at a right angle to the pipeline.

2. Request response of properly trained and equipped emergency service personnel to support efforts of pipeline company. Only pipeline company personnel will operate valves controlling flow in all lines except at individual home meters.

3. Establish traffic control to ensure access by emergency services personnel by blocking off roads leading to incident site. Direct back-up emergency services vehicles to staging area until they are needed at the scene. Curious citizens must not be permitted to walk to the scene.

4. Establish communications controls through the C.P. Provide DES hand-held radio to the senior representative of the pipeline company for use in coordinating response operations. Program frequency used by the pipeline company into DES scanner at the CP.

5. Notify appropriate local and state authorites.

6. On-Scene Coordinator or KyDES Area Coordinator contact the KyDES Duty Officer to request FAA impose a temporary flight restriction in the area, if appropriate.

7. Verify response of pipeline personnel.

8. Invoke mutual aid agreements, if needed.

9. Make arrangements with designated pipeline response coordinator for flexible meeting schedule to coordinate incident procedures.

10. Once the initial emergencies have been met, all emergency response personnel must log-in and log-out at the CP. . The log will be maintained by the KyDES Coordinator.

D. Incident Area Tactics
   1. Rescue
      a. Expose as few emergency professionals as necessary to meet rescue needs.

b. Rescue those not beyond help.
c. Move those rescued beyond containment/isolation area.
d. Administer emergency first aid.
e. Transfer people to medical care, as appropriate.

2. Hazard Containment/Protection of Exposures
   a. Evacuate immediate danger area.
   b. Determine and evacuate extended danger area.

3. Eliminate Ignition Sources
   a. Coordinate with supplying gas company operations to shut off all pilot lights at meters or curb boxes.
   b. Knock on doors to alert residents. Do not use doorbells or telephones because they may generate a spark. At night use loud speakers to warn residents to not turn on lights because a spark may cause ignition of trapped gas.
   c. Identify buildings where service has been shut off and residents notified.
   d. Do not start vehicles within danger area.
   e. Alert electrical utility for broad-based power shut off, if needed.

4. Venting of Buildings--must be coordinated with supplying gas company.
   a. Gas company personnel trained and equipped with gas or vapor detectors should make all decisions on where and when to vent.
   b. Vent the uppermost parts of buildings first when possble.
   c. If gas is migrating underground, vent through pavement or earth cover.

5. Evacuation
   a. Evacuate from the side of buildings facing away from the incident, where possible.
   b. Direct evacuees to a location beyond danger area.
   c. If safe evacuation is impossible, direct people to the part of the building farthest from the incident.
   d. Open temporary shelters for evacuees.

6. Traffic Control/Containment
   a. Law enforcement personnel should reroute traffic away from danger areas.
   b. Law enforcement personnel should patrol the perimeter of danger areas to ensure security of area.

c. Trained pipeline personnel, equipped with gas or vapor detectors, should patrol danger areas to detect spread of gas and vapors and should inform local officials of concentrations detected.

7. Media Deployment
   a. Maintain a specific media center plan with a local representative available at all times. Arrange for pipeline spokesperson to have access to media.
   b. Broadcast precise emergency instructions.
   c. Utilize news media to inform people of the event and to request that the general public stay out of the incident area (pipeline fires are spectacular events which draw curious observers for miles).
   d. Periodically brief evacuees at temporary shelter(s).

8. Controlling Liquid Spills
   a. Use sand, dirt or other suitable materials for dams and dikes.
   b. Redirect spills away from waterways, sewers and other structures.
   c. When possible, suction spills into tanks for containment or recovery.

9. Utilizing Water Spray or Fog
   a. Cool exposed structures.
   b. Direct flammable mixtures away from exposures and ignition sources only when absolutely necessary to protect lives, property or the environment.
   c. Protect emergency services and support personnel.

10. Extinguishing Pipeline fires
   a. Shut off the flow (pipeline personnel).
   b. Allow to burn out if fire is contained and exposures are protected.
   c. Extinguish fires when amount of gas or liquid is deemed controllable.
   d. Attempt to extinguish if necessary to aid in rescue, evacuation and protection of exposures.

E. Evaluate Effectiveness of Control Objectives
   1. If emergency stabilizes, continue established controls.

   2. If the emergency intensifies:
      a. Maintain close communication in a command partnership.
      b. Re-evaluate the situation.
      c. Priortize objectives.

d. Choose appropriate controls.

F. Termination of Pipeline Emergencies
1. Maintain security of incident scene.
2. Patrol to ensure dissipation of gas and vapors.
3. Remove debris.
4. Pipeline company must repair or abandon pipeline.
5. Utilities must be checked and restored by responsible utility company(s).
6. Brief evacuees & supervise return home.
7. Gather data and information.
8. Prepare Final Report.
9. Review plan/SOP(s), update as appropriate.

APPENDIX Q-7
FACILITY RESPONSE

I. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. On October 17, 1986, Public Law 99-499, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act ("SARA") of 1986 was enacted. Title III of SARA, also known as the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986", established new authorities for emergency planning and preparedness, community right-to-know reporting, and chemical release reporting.

B. The major impact of Title III on business and industry is the requirement for many companies to interact with state and local emergency planning authorities and to meet stringent reporting and notification requirements.

C. Based upon federal guidance and a review of existing documents, the Kentucky Emergency Response Commission (KERC) recognizes that integrated Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) developed by local governments, with assistance and guidance from the Kentucky Division of Disaster and Emergency Services, substantially comply with the planning requirements imposed by Title III, though some additional detail will be required.

D. Facilities which manufacture, use, or store extremely hazardous substances must develop a response plan to protect employees within the facility and to advise local officials of any threat to citizens beyond the plant property boundary. Affected facilities are required to appoint a Facility Emergency Response Coordinator and alternate who will assist in the production of the plan and serve as the facility representative during training exercises or actual response operations.

E. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is responsible for developing the community Facility Response Plan, but implementation of the plan is the responsibility of local government as a means of protecting life and property. Therefore, the LEPC must coordinate development of the plan with local officials and agency personnel who will implement it in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

F. This appendix provides guidance for response to a hazardous materials release from a facility which manufactures, uses, or stores such substances. Other functions such as communications, evacuation, and sheltering, are addressed in appropriate annexes of this EOP. Agency personnel who are likely to provide on-site support should develop detailed Standard Operations Procedures (SOPs) which reveal names and quantities of haz-

ardous materials, include storage areas and manner of storage, identify adverse health and environmental effects of exposure to the chemicals, and provide specific operational procedures relating to the agency.

II. MISSION

To provide a coordinated response between industry and government in the event of an accident at a facility where hazardous materials are manufactured, used, or stored. To furnish the public with information on hazardous chemicals in accordance with the provisions of Title III. To develop and implement an integrated training and exercise program which is mutually beneficial to industry and the public.

III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Response to an incident at a facility subject to Title III will be coordinated in accordance with the Direction and Control section of this annex.

An on-site Command Post (CP) will normally be established near the incident site. The CP will serve as the focal point for emergency operations and senior emergency response personnel must report upon arrival at the scene and prior to departure from the area. In the event of a major incident that adversely affects significant populations or widespread areas of the community, the county EOC will be activated in lieu of or in addition to an on-site CP to manage and coordinate emergency operations.

The facility may establish a Response Point (RP) to provide a place where off-site support organizations will report when they are required to come on plant property to respond to a hazardous materials incident. A facility representative should be present in the local government CP to coordinate response between the facility and local government. (In Tab Q-7-6, and successive Tabs, provide location of company RP such as Guard Shack at 4th Street gate, if a determination can be made prior to the incident; phone number; radio frequency; person(s) in charge; etc.).

If the situation is beyond the local emergency response capability, the local DES Coordinator may request state/federal aid by contacting the DES area Coordinator. If normal communications channels are not available, local officials may call the KyDES Duty Officer at (502) 564-7815 to request assistance.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. SUBSTANCES COVERED which require the development of a

response plan and the appointment of a Facility Emergency Response Coordinator are specified in Sec. 302, Title III, and are those on the list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) established by the Administrator of EPA. Other chemicals regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), or Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards are subject to the provisions of Title III and will require a response from local officials.

B. FACILITIES REQUIRED TO REPORT that they are subject to Title III are those facilities, except as provided in Sec. 304, which have a substance on the Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) list in excess of the threshold planning quantity (TPQ), as established by the Administrator of EPA. Covered Facilities, Facility Emergency Response Coordinators and alternates, telephone numbers, and on-site location of emergency procedures and related information are contained in Tab Q-7-6, and following Tabs.

C. EMERGENCY PLANNING NOTIFICATION must be made by each covered facility to the KERC and the LEPC. If a facility which is not subject to Title III acquires covered materials in quantities equal to or in excess of the TPQ or if a revision of the Extremely Hazardous Substances list results in the facility having on hand a covered substance in amounts equal to the TPQ, the owner or operator of the facility must notify the KERC and the LEPC within 60 days that the facility is subject to the provisions of Title III.

D. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDSs) or a list of MSDS chemicals found at the facility must be submitted to the KERC, LEPC, and the fire department (FD) with jurisdiction over the facility, on a one-time basis, in accordance with Sec 311. Submission of an MSDS or a list of MSDS chemicals is determined by criteria established by the Administrator of EPA. EPA may establish threshold levels below which no facility will be required to submit an MSDS or list of MSDS chemicals. At the option of the facility, the MSDS submission requirement can be met by filing a list of MSDS chemicals grouped according to categories established by OSHA. If only a categorical list is submitted, the LEPC may require submission of MSDSs in the event of public inquiries or to meet planning requirements.

E. TRADE SECRET STATUS protection is available only for the chemical identity and the location of the MSDS chemicals, in accordance with Sec. 322 and Sec 324. The Administrator of EPA will determine if substantiation provided by the facility merits Trade Secret Status.

F. EMERGENCY RELEASE NOTIFICATION shall be given immediately after a reportable release by the owner or operator of a facility to the county 24 hour warning point and to the KERC.

1. The 24 hour warning point is responsible for alerting or warning the Hazardous Materials Coordinator and appropriate agencies or individuals, in accordance with Annex C to this EOP or Tabs to this appendix. Such notification will identify areas likely to be affected by the release and other data as specified by Sec. 304. Notification will be made by supplying all available data on Tab Q-7-2 (DES Form 104) to the appropriate agencies. The LEPC must formulate methods for determining release occurrences and affected areas. A facility must provide EMERGENCY RELEASE NOTIFICATION if a listed EHS or hazardous substance identified under CERCLA is released in excess of an established reportable quantity (RQ).

2. Confusion may exist as to what notification is required in a particular situation. As a general rule, a facility or transporter can fully comply with all federal notification requirements if notification and written follow-up notices are provided to the KERC, LEPC, and the National Response Center (NRC).

3. Transporters may not be aware of the local emergency reporting number. If the community does not have the 911 emergency number, the transporter should report to local law enforcement officials. Federal law permits reporting to the telephone operator; however, the operator may be located in a distant city and may be unfamiliar with local emergency procedures.

4. As soon as practicable after a release which requires notification, the facility shall provide a written follow-up notice or notices to the LEPC and KERC as more information becomes available.

5. Title III does not require notification of releases which expose persons solely within the site on which the facility is located. However, EPA's position is that any type of release which has the potential for off-site exposure is subject to notification. In addition, KRS 224.877 requires persons possessing or controlling a hazardous substance to immediately notify the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet of any discharge which exceeds the limits permitted by law.

G. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS are entitled to receive specific information on chemicals which have been granted trade secret status by the administrators of EPA if the treating physician or nurse requests such information after determining that (1) a medical emergency exists, (2) the specific chemical identity of the chemical concerned is necessary for or will assist in emergency or first aid diagnosis or treatment, and (3) the individual or individuals being diagnosed or treated have been exposed to the chemical concerned. The owner or operator of the facility shall immediately provide the requested information to the physician or nurse. In accordance with Sec. 323, authority to withold specific information shall not apply in such instances.

H. EMERGENCY AND HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL INVENTORY FORMS must be submitted annually by the facility, in accordance with Sec. 312. The information required to be submitted in the annual Inventory is divided into two "Tiers".

1. Tier I Inventories must be submitted to the KERC, LEPC, and the FD with jurisdiction over the facility. The first MSDS Inventory is due on March 1, 1988, for calendar year 1987. Thereafter, inventories are due annually on March 1st for the preceding calendar year. Threshold quantities may be established by the Administrator of EPA based on classes of chemicals or categories of facilities. The facility may choose to submit Tier II Reports in lieu of Tier I Reports.

2. Tier II Inventories must be submitted only if requested by the KERC, LEPC, or the FD with jurisdiction over the facility. Tier II Inventories provide more specific data on the chemicals present and more definitive information on the manner and location of storage areas for covered chemicals.

Tier I and Tier II information may be made available to the public in accordance with Sec. 312 and Sec. 324.

I. TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTS must be submitted annually by certain manufacturers, processors, and users of listed toxic chemicals, in accordance with Sec. 313. The reports must provide data on routine and accidental emissions of such chemicals into the air, land, or water. These reports must be submitted to EPA and the Cabinet for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection beginning July 1st, 1988, with annual reports due July 1st thereafter, each reflecting the preceding calendar year. Toxic Chemical Release Reports cover releases that occur as a result of normal business operations, rather than abnormal, emergency releases

which must be reported immediately, in accordance with Sec. 304. Facilities subject to this Section are any facilities in SIC Codes 20-39 with 10 or more full-time employees, which manufacture, process, or use a listed toxic chemical in excess of threshold amounts.

J. TRANSPORTATION ROUTES normally used to transport hazardous substances to specific facilities or to move products from the facilities in the community must be identified in Tab Q-7-6. List any hazardous points in the routes (e.g., intersections where accidents frequently occur, weak bridges, flood prone areas, hazardous sections of railroads, port facility hazards, foggy or otherwise hazardous conditions at airports, etc.) where incidents are likely to occur. Include a statement to the effect that any street or road, or other transportation route, may be used to a lesser degree in the transportation of hazardous substances.

K. SPECIAL FACILITIES may require notification and assistance because of their proximity to the incident or the effects the incident will have on them. Develop a list of special facilities which are likely to be affected by an incident within the county or near the border of an adjacent county. Include the list, with appropriate locations and methods of contact in Tab Q-7-6, and properly referenced, in the appropriate section of the ERIL. Facilities which should be considered include hospitals, nursing homes, schools, churches, housing projects, natural/bottled gas plants, factories, business firms, mass transportation facilities, etc.

L. PROTECTIVE ACTIONS may be necessary to protect emergency response workers on-site or populated areas off-site. Guidance for protection of emergency workers will be provided by on scene supervisory personnel. Protective actions for the public, if required, consist primarily of in-place sheltering or evacuation. In-place sheltering may be directed by local officials, following consultation with KyDES personnel, facility representatives and other technically qualified authorities. This option may be chosen if the release is expected to be of short duration, the concentration is not judged to be extremely hazardous, because of inclement weather, or if there is not enough time to safely evacuate the threatened area. Citizens will be advised to go indoors, close all windows and vents to the outside of the building, turn off air conditioners and fans, refrain from using a clothes dryer, and to fill cracks where outside air may enter. Evacuation of threatened areas will be conducted in conformance with Annex EE to this EOP.

M. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS associated with emergency response operations such as fire fighting or rescue must be closely monitored to avoid creating adverse secondary effects which may extend beyond the immediate disaster area. For example, run-off from fire fighting operations may contain hazardous materials which enter storm sewers, streams, and the ground water, or spread to adjacent property. In addition, hazardous substances may be produced by combination of other products during emergency operations. Gases may be produced which drift beyond the facility boundary, thereby endangering other areas. Consideration must be given to the nature of materials stored in adjacent buildings and the potential hazards they present. Training programs and exercises should address potential trouble spots and devise a plan for mitigating their effects on the environment.

N. NOTICE OF PUBLIC AVAILABILITY must be made annually by each LEPC by publishing a notice in local newspapers that the EOP, MSDSs, and Inventory Forms have been submitted in accordance with Sec. 324. The notice shall state that follow-up emergency notices may subsequently be issued. The notice shall announce that members of the public who wish to review any such plan, sheet, form, or follow-up notice may do so at the location designated by the LEPC. The LEPC must designate a place where such documents may be examined during normal working hours (See Tab Q-7-1).

O. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRAINING is available from a number of agencies. Both OSHA and EPA mandate hazardous materials training for emergency responders. State DES will provide a list of courses which are available from different state and federal agencies, but training is not limited to those offerings and may be offered by fire departments or other emergency response organizations. Ky OSHA conducts workshops on state/federal OSHA regulations for hazardous materials response personnel. Federal OSHA offers training courses in the state to qualify response personnel for (1) First Responder Awareness Level, (2) First Responder Operations Level, and (3) On Scene Incident Commander. Federal OSHA also offers an 8 hour refresher training course which will be requested for response personnel. The USEPA, through a contractor, makes available a 40 hour course, Hazardous Materials Response for First Responders, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Murray State University has a broad spectrum of hazardous materials response courses designed to train emergency response personnel. FEMA, through a grant to the KERC, provides funding for training programs for state agencies, local response personnel, and local emergency planning committees. FEMA also offers hazardous materials response training at the Emergency Management Institute in Em-

mitsburg, Maryland. The State Fire Marshal, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Emergency Response Center, and KyDES have developed training courses to meet specific assignments associated with anticipated duties encountered in a hazardous materials environment. The Kentucky Department of Vocational Education provides training to emergency response departments throughout the state. In addition, many local fire departments conduct periodic hazardous materials training courses to prepare their members to function in a hazardous materials environment.

P. EXERCISE SCHEDULES and types of exercises must be adjusted to the readiness level of the community. The validity of any plan is determined only through a test exercise or incident which requires implementation of the major provisions of the plan. Items to consider are threat, training programs completed by response personnel, assignment of personnel, equipment available to emergency responders, funding, exercise frequency, and experience commensurate with the type and stress of the exercise. Organizations which participate in the Emergency Management Assistance (EMA) program must conduct a technological/hazardous materials exercise once each three years.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Administrative support will be provided by the LEPC during plan development, training, and exercising. During actual emergency response operations, administrative support will be provided by DES and the affected facility.

VI. GUIDANCE PUBLICATIONS

A. PUBLIC LAW 99-499, THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SPECIFICALLY TITLE III)

B. CPG 1-8, LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING

C. NRT-1, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY PLANNING GUIDE

D. TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR HAZARDS ANALYSIS

E. DOT P 5800.3, EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK

F. DES PLANNING HANDBOOK

VII. TABS

A. Tab Q-7-1, Public Notice

B. Tab Q-7-2, Haz-Mat and Title III Reporting Form

C. Tab Q-7-3, Map of Covered Facilities

D. Tab Q-7-4, (Reserved for future use)

E. Tab Q-7-5, (Reserved for future use)

F. Tab Q-7-6, COVERED FACILITIES

(Provide name of facility and begin a new Tab for each covered facility--e.g. Tab Q-7-6, Blue Grass Popcorn.)

G. Tab Q-7-7, and other Tabs for each covered facility.

PUBLIC (LEGAL) NOTICE ADVERTISEMENT
_____ COUNTY EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 324, Title III of the 1986 Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (PL 99-499), the following information is provided in compliance with the Community Right-to-Know requirements of the SARA Law, and the open meetings and open records provisions of Kentucky Revised Statutes. Members of the public may contact the *(name of county)* County Emergency Planning Committee by writing *(name of chairman)*, Chairman of the *(name of county)* County Emergency Planning Committee, *(working address of chairman or committee), (city)*, Kentucky *(zip code)*, or contacted by telephone at *(area code), (telephone number established by the committee)*. The *(name of county)* County Emergency Planning Committee conducts meetings at *(name of building), (local address)*, or at other locations, in accordance with the Kentucky Open Meetings Law. Members of the public may request to be notified of regular or special meetings as provided in KRS 61.820 and KRS 61.825. Records of the Planning Committee, including the county emergency response plan, material safety data sheets, and inventory forms, or any follow-up emergency notices as may subsequently be issued, are open for inspection, and members of the public who wish to review these records may do so *(normal hours of business), (Eastern or Central Time), (days of the week)*, at *(location of the office or place where custodian keeps the committee files)*, as required by the Kentucky Open Records Law. The local 24-hour telephone number for purposes of emergency notification, as required by SARA, is *(emergency number adopted by county planning committee)*.

(To be published once a year in newspaper(s) of the County)

KENTUCKY DIVISION OF DISASTER AND EMERGENCY SERVICES INCIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

TYPE (CIRCLE): HAZMAT/OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ SARA TITLE III _____
INCIDENT NUMBER _____ DATE _____ TIME _____ D.O. _____

REPORTING INFORMATION

REPORTED BY: _____ PHONE: _____
AGENCY/COMPANY _____ PHONE: _____
CALLER LOCATION _____
INCIDENT DATE/TIME: _____ DURATION: _____

PRODUCT (IF APPLICABLE)

CHEMICAL NAME(S) : _____
_____
QUANTITY: _____ SARA RQ: _____
DOT PLACARD #: _____ EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS (Y/N) : _____
SEND TO KY ERC (Y/N) : _____ OTHER DESCRIPTION : _____

HAZARD

FIRE: _____ RADIATION: _____ TOXIC GAS/LIQUID/SOLID: _____
CONTAMINATION: _____ EXPLOSION: _____ OTHER (LIST): _____

INITIAL STATUS REPORT

SPILL: _____ RADIATION: _____ BURNING: _____ CLOUD: _____
SEVERE STORM: _____ SEARCH: _____ CAP MISSION: _____
FLOODING : _____ ON-GOING _____ OTHER (LIST): _____

SCENE

LOCATION OF INCIDENT: _____ COUNTY: _____
POPULATION/IMMEDIATE AREA: _____ NAME OF AREA/TOWN: _____
WEATHER CONDITIONS/WIND: _____ WATERWAYS/LAKES: _____

OWNER/CARRIER INFORMATION

OWNER ADDRESS: _____
_____
_____ ZIP: _____
CONTACT: _____ PHONE: _____
CARRIER ADDRESS: _____
_____
_____ ZIP: _____
CONTACT: _____ PHONE: _____

ROUTING

NATURAL RESOURCES (NAME/NR#): _____ TIME: _____
FIRE MARSHAL (NAME/FM#): _____ TIME: _____
OTHER AGENCIES: _____ TIME: _____
_____ TIME: _____
KYDES (NAME/DES#): _____ TIME: _____

NARRATIVE

_____
_____
_____
_____