

SEDGWICK COUNTY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
2025-2030



ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials

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ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials

Coordinating Agency:

Sedgwick County Fire District #1

Primary Agency:

City of Bentley Volunteer Fire Department

City of Cheney Fire Department

City of Clearwater Fire Department

City of Colwich Fire Department

City of Derby Fire Department

City of Mulvane Fire Services

City of Sedgwick Fire Department

City of Valley Center Fire Department

City of Viola Volunteer Fire Department

City of Wichita Fire Department

Support Agencies:

BNSF Railway

Kansas and Oklahoma (K&O) Railroad

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office

McConnell AFB Fire Department

Occidental Chemicals (OxyChem)

Union Pacific Railroad

I. Purpose and Scope

Purpose

This annex identifies key policies, concepts of operations, capabilities and roles and responsibilities associated with ESF-10 in Sedgwick County. ESF 10 applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of oil and hazardous materials activities that may be required to support disaster response and recovery operations in Sedgwick County.

Fire departments and other supporting agencies in Sedgwick County have existing plans, procedures and guidelines. ESF-10 is not designed to take the place of these plans or procedures.

Scope

It provides guidance and describes actions that will be carried out for Sedgwick County organizations to respond to oil and hazardous materials incidents that require activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Specifically, this ESF Annex addresses:

- Oil and hazardous materials capabilities and operations, including outside resources;
- Concept of Operations, including command, control and notification;
- Local Emergency Planning Committee;
- Hazardous materials planning and reporting requirements;

- Notification and Public Warning;
- Contamination and decontamination, and;
- Environmental cleanup.

II. Policies, References and Authorities

Local

- By-Laws of the Sedgwick County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- Sedgwick County Code of Ordinances Chapter 9.
- Kansas Homeland Security Region G- Hazard Mitigation Plan 2019

State

- Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Chapter 23) of the Session Law of 1987;
- KSA Chapter 48, Article 9, Established CEPR under the Kansas Emergency Management Act;
- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities;
- State of Kansas Response Plan

Federal

- National Response Team (NRT) and NRT-1A Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide;
- Title II of the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99.499);
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- National Response Framework;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 8: National Preparedness; Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101;
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

III. Concept of Operations

General (Command, Control, and Notification.)

The Incident, Unified or Area Commander will keep Emergency Management informed of situations involving oil or hazardous materials. Hazardous materials operations will be controlled by the Incident, Unified or Area Commander(s) at the scene(s) within the Incident, Unified or Area Command System (ICS) structure. Activation of ESF 10 may result from either, 1) an oil or hazardous materials incident that has escalated beyond normal capabilities, or; 2) another primary event resulting in EOC activation that requires a hazardous materials response. If the Incident, Unified or Area Commander determines that additional resources are needed; they will request that Emergency Management activate the EOC and the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The additional resources can be requested and coordinated through the EOC.

The first emergency responder arriving on scene of a hazardous materials incident will make an initial assessment of the incident while taking the necessary precautions to avoid personal injury and/or exposure. The initial assessment will include, hazardous materials involved, scene condition, injuries, impact area, environmental damage, and weather conditions. The Sedgwick County and Wichita Fire Departments should be notified immediately, if the initial responder is not either Sedgwick County Fire or Wichita Fire Departments.

The Incident, Unified, or Area Commander will provide information on pertinent activities at the scene in order to maintain situational awareness to the EOC. Information may be relayed from the field to the EOC via the Public Safety Communications Center or directly from field personnel by radio, email, text or telephone.

When the Emergency Management Department Duty Officer (DO) is notified of an event that requires the activation of the EOC, emergency management staff will determine which part, parts or if a full activation is required. This process is detailed in the ESF-5 "Information and Planning" annex. If ESF 10 made the initial request for EOC activation, it will automatically be activated. If a disaster or major incident resulted in activation of the EOC and it is determined that ESF 9 will be activated, the Emergency Management Department will notify the designated Coordinating Agency, as appropriate, and request representatives to report to the EOC to attend an initial briefing regarding the situation.

The Coordinating Agency for ESF 10 is the Sedgwick County Fire District #1. A representative will report to the EOC for all incidents involving ESF 10 activation in Sedgwick County.

Depending on the complexity or severity of the event, the Emergency Management Director, or designee, may advise the County Administrator that the need exists to declare a local emergency. The Emergency Management Director or designee may also advise the City Administrators in Andale, Belle Aire, Bentley, Cheney, Clearwater, Colwich, Derby, Eastborough, Garden Plain, Goddard, Haysville, Kechi, Maize, Mount Hope, Mulvane, Park City, City of Sedgwick, Valley Center, and/or Wichita of the need to declare a local emergency in their community. For more information on a declaration of a local emergency, see the ESF 5 Annex.

Once activated, the ESF 10 Coordinating Agency is responsible for contacting primary and support agencies with liaison roles as well as providing briefings and direction for initiation of activities for Oil and Hazardous Materials Response services in support of emergency operations.

ESF 10 operations may either be coordinated from the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or from an alternate location if more advantageous using Wichita Fire Departments mobile command center.

If a Fire Department DOC is activated, when requested, the ESF 10 liaison will report to the Sedgwick County EOC to ensure close coordination and joint decision-making. If needed, other support agencies may be asked to report to the EOC to assist with ESF 10 activities.

The ESF 10 Coordinating Agency will:

- Work with the EOC to rapidly assess the situation and take appropriate actions to support operations at the scene(s);
- Assess the need to request additional and/or specialized resources from outside Sedgwick County;

- Serve as the liaison to resources from outside the county, including State and Federal agencies;
- Coordinate with the ESF 8, Emergency Medical Services, to ensure coordination of emergency medical assistance and victim transport and;
- Work with the Incident Commander and the EOC to ensure personnel deployed to the disaster scene are appropriately outfitted with, and trained to use, personal protective equipment required by the presence of any potentially hazardous materials/substances.
- Will request a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) if requested by the IC.

Emergency medical services (EMS) will automatically be dispatched to hazardous materials incidents. EMS will provide medical monitoring of response personnel and provide emergency medical care to injured victims or first responders. The American Red Cross or other Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters may set up rehabilitation stations for oil or hazardous materials incidents.

The Hazardous Materials Response Team may be required to respond to a transportation or fixed site incident involving oil or hazardous materials at any number of places in Sedgwick County. Hazardous materials incidents may occur at or on highways, railways, pipelines, airports, bulk storage facilities, industrial or education labs, warehouses, industrial facilities and medical research, treatment or laboratory facilities.

The Hazardous Materials Response Team may anticipate responding to release of any of the following or a combination of the following classes of hazardous substances or any other material that represents an unreasonable risk to safety or property:

- Flammable and combustible liquids
- Compressed and liquefied gases
- Poisons in any physical state
- Explosives or corrosives
- Radioactive materials

Pre-Incident Activities

Local Emergency Planning Committee

With the enactment of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) in 1986, each state was required to establish a State Emergency Response Commission. In Kansas this was established as the Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR). The CEPR specifies Local Emergency Planning Districts (LEPD) within the state and within each planning district; a Local Emergency Planning Committee is established. The smallest planning districts designated are at the county level. The Roles/responsibilities of the LEPC for ESF 10 area as follows:

Preparedness

- Organize key stakeholders to coordinate preparedness activities
- Appoint a chairperson to establish committee rules
- Distribute, review and update the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan
 - Submit a copy of the plan and revisions to KDEM on behalf of CEPR.
 - Evaluate the need for resources to develop, implement and exercise the plan

- Establish procedures for receiving information and designate an information coordinator.
 - Establish procedures for processing requests from the public under community right-to-know provisions.
- Receive information from facilities and/or transporters related to:
 - Notifications of chemical releases (EPCRA 304)
 - Tier II forms (EPCRA 3120 which contain information on materials including average amount onsite, location of chemicals, etc.
 - Chemical Safety Information notices on materials requiring Safety Data Sheets (EPCRA 311)
- Publish annual notice to inform the public where, when and how information available through the LEPC is available for review.
- Provide a forum for the post-incident analysis of Level II and III hazardous materials incidents, when requested by involved jurisdictions and agencies.
- Make recommendations to local governments on additional resources that may be required and potential means for acquiring such resources.
- Assist local agencies in developing and conducting hazardous materials exercises and training.

For additional information on the Sedgwick County Local Emergency Planning Committee, see <https://www.sedgwickcounty.org/emergency-management/local-emergency-planning-committee-lepc/>

Response

- Receive notifications of accidental releases. Calling Sedgwick County constitutes notification of accidental release to the LEPC.
- Help locate resources for a local emergency response agency during a protracted or large incident.
- Provide information collected in plans such as locations of functional and access needs populations in proximity to fixed facilities or specific transportation route locations.

Outside Resources

CHEMTREC, the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, is a public service of the American Chemistry Council that provides immediate advice for those at the scene of an emergency and promptly contacts the shipper of the hazardous materials involved for more detailed assistance and appropriate follow-up.

CHEMTREC operates around the clock and can usually provide hazard information guidance when given the identification number or the name of the product and the nature of the problem. When contacting CHEMTREC as much of the following information should be provided as possible:

- Name of caller and callback number
- Nature and location of the problem
- Guide number in use
- Shipper or manufacturer
- Container type
- Railcar or truck number
- Carrier name
- Consignee
- Local weather conditions

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guidebook will most useful if contact is established with CHEMTREC as soon as the incident has been surveyed and the immediate needs of the people involved in the situation have been met.

State and Federal Resources

several state and federal agencies are available to provide resources and technical assistance to the Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Teams. State and federal assistance will be requested through the Emergency Management Department and the EOC. These resources include Office of the State Fire Marshal, Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT), Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM), Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams. Contact information for resources are on pages 4-7 in the Kansas Spill Notification booklet (Appendix 1)

Inventory of Radiological Instruments

Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response teams maintain an equipment inventory including radiological instruments such as the following:

- Radiac meters
- Geiger counters
- NBR detectors
- Radiation detectors

Community Emergency Coordinator

According to Section 303(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 each Local Emergency Planning Committee is required to prepare comprehensive hazardous substances emergency response plans. This Annex of the Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Plan serves that purpose. A component of the requirements, a Community Emergency Coordinator must be designated to make decisions to implement the plan in the event of a hazardous materials release.

The Sedgwick County Emergency Management Director serves as the Community Emergency Coordinator for hazardous materials incidents. The Emergency Coordinator will do the following:

- Notify the LEPC and surrounding areas of chemical releases that could potentially affect the public,
- Develop emergency notification procedures, and
- Implement the emergency plan.

Fixed Facilities Subject to EPCRA

There are many facilities in the county that use and store hazardous substances. The 2017 Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment and hazard Vulnerability Analysis developed by the Sedgwick County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) along with 2014 South Central Kansas Regional Commodity Flow Study provides a detailed Hazard Analysis.

The Hazard Analysis for Sedgwick County revealed the following top twelve Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS), as identified by OSHA but not ranked by potential of lethality, that are shipped through the area were identified as:

- Ammonia, Anhydrous
- Boron Trifluoride Diethyl Etherate
- Carbon Disulfide
- Chlorine

- Ethylene Oxide
- Formaldehyde Solutions
- Hydrogen Chloride, Anhydrous
- Hydrogen Sulfide
- Nitric Acid
- Phosphorus Trichloride
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Sulfuric Acid

There are multiple areas in Sedgwick County with a high concentration of fixed facilities with hazardous substances. Accidents or releases involving fixed facilities could result in fires, explosions, ground and water pollution and/or releases of toxic vapors.

The following section provides a description of the three levels of regulated facilities in Sedgwick County:

- **Hazardous Chemicals (Tier II Facilities – non EHS and RMP):** Any substance for which a facility must keep a safety data sheet (SDS) under OSHA’S Hazard Communication Standard is classified as a “hazardous chemical”. Any “hazardous chemical” that a facility has more than ten thousand (10,000) pounds of on hand at any given time during the calendar year must be reported on a Tier II Form.
- **Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) Facilities:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designates which substances are Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) and sets threshold planning quantities and reportable quantities for each substance.
- **Risk Management Program (RMP) Facilities:** Section 112 (r) of the Clean Air Act established the RMP requirements for facilities processing or manufacturing one or more of 140 acutely toxic substances, flammable gases, and volatile liquids at certain threshold quantities.

In development of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan, the LEPC identified Facility Emergency Coordinators and their contact information for each of the nine RMP facilities. This information is contained in the Hazard Analysis Section for Sedgwick County. The plan also summarizes the facility Mitigation and Response Capabilities included in the emergency response plans for each RMP Facility.

Specific data on the fixed facilities reporting hazardous substances is kept on file with the Wichita Fire Department, Sedgwick County Fire Department, Sedgwick County Emergency Management and Sedgwick County LEPC.

Transported Hazardous Materials

In 2014, a Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study was performed. The purpose of this study was to address compliance with requirements and recommendations stated in the Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, as well as the Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1). The study focused on identification, classification, and quantification of hazardous materials transportation and hazardous materials storage at fixed locations. This study is available from the Sedgwick County Emergency Management Department.

Spills and releases from accidents involving transport of hazardous materials could result in

potential fire/explosion hazards, hazards from toxic vapors, and pollution of adjacent ground and waterways.

Major Roadways

There are several major Interstate road routes used by tank trucks to move large quantities of hazardous materials through Sedgwick County on a daily basis.

The most likely hazardous chemical to be involved in incidents on roadways is automobile fuel (diesel and gasoline). However other toxic or flammable materials may be involved. Other common hazardous chemicals may include anhydrous ammonia and chlorine.

Section 4 of the Hazard Analysis contained in the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan provides hazardous materials transportation routes on major roadways in the County.

Railways

There are numerous rail lines running through Sedgwick County used to move large quantities of hazardous materials on a daily basis. The county has over 175 miles of major railway tracks. The most likely locations for hazardous materials incidents involving the railway system is the active WTA switching yard in north Central Wichita.

Pipelines

There are over 420 miles of major transmission pipelines within Sedgwick County. The most likely hazardous material to be involved in a pipeline accident is a liquid fuel, such as gasoline, or natural gas. Liquid fuels present the hazards of fires, explosions and environmental damage to ground or waterways. Natural gas releases are more likely to involve a fire or explosion.

Rivers and other Sources

Hazardous materials accidents on the rivers and hazardous materials releases from other sources such as air transportation, and unregulated or illegal fixed facilities are much less likely than the sources identified above.

Critical / High Occupancy Facilities at Increased Risk

The Hazard Analysis for Sedgwick County that is part of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan provides maps depicting each of the following types of facilities that may be an increased risk due to their proximity of a regulated facility:

- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Childcare Facilities
- Schools
- Colleges
- Dormitories
- Hotels
- Mobile Home Parks
- Shopping Centers

These maps and the metadata including facility names and addresses are available on request from the Sedgwick County LEPC.

Evacuation / Shelter In-Place

The U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) provides suggested distances for protecting, isolating or evacuating people from hazardous materials spill areas. The information in the ERG will be used by the Incident Commander to determine areas to be evacuated or areas for which in-place shelter will be recommended. The Emergency Response Guidebook is available as a book and on-line.

Evacuation

Authority to order an evacuation normally rests with the Chief Elected Official of the affected jurisdiction, however, the Incident Commander may begin evacuation in matters of life safety.

Once an evacuation is ordered:

- Wichita or Sedgwick County Fire Department will determine the need for evacuation from the immediate incident area(s).
- The jurisdictional law enforcement agency is responsible for selecting, establishing and maintaining evacuation routes and for the control and accountability of evacuees from the incident area to designated shelters. Selection of evacuation routes will be done in coordination with the Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response Unit utilizing all available information such as weather, wind direction, and plume modeling.
- A police representative should be assigned to the Incident Commander to coordinate the transfer of evacuees from Fire Department control at the incident location to Police control en-route to shelters.
- Additional information on shelter procedures is contained in ESF 6, Mass Care, Housing and Human Services.
- To the greatest extent possible private automobiles will be used for evacuation for the injured, ill, or otherwise medically fragile. Other arrangements for emergency transportation will be coordinated through ESF 1, Transportation).
- Whenever possible, evacuees should be encouraged to seek shelter with friends or relatives outside the affected areas.
- The EOC will work closely with the local media to disseminate information regarding the event as described in ESF 15, Public Information and External Communications.
- The Unified Command, with approval from the Chief Elected Official, may prioritize movement in a precautionary evacuation (i.e., evacuate a nursing home, hospital or other facility occupied by functional and access needs populations or children in advance).

Shelter In-Place

In situations where evacuation may not be feasible, another protective option is to consider is isolating people from the hazard by sheltering in-place. Information on sheltering in-place should be made available to the public prior to incidents.

In-place shelter situations, the public should receive emergency public information quickly and through all possible means. During EOC activation, the public information officer will release information in accordance with the ESF 15 Public Information and External Affairs Annex.

Radiological Response Training

Sedgwick County does not fall within an ingestion pathway emergency planning zone (50-mile radius) of a nuclear generating system. The County is vulnerable to radiological incidents related to transport of radiological waste and equipment as well as radiological incidents that could occur

related to radiological equipment utilized in healthcare services, the County has developed capabilities to respond effectively to radiological incidents.

The Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Departments' Hazardous Materials Response Team meets the Department of Homeland Security Type 1 Team standards with the exception of secure communications and evidence collection. (The FBI's Hazardous Materials Response team is responsible for evidence collection.) The team has the ability to perform field testing, air sampling and collection of known or suspected Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) agents or other chemicals; to detect and monitor for radiation sources; capable of stopping the release of WMD agents and other hazardous substances; to decontaminate equipment, personnel and citizens. As such, the team is trained to applicable standards to maintain their Type 1 Team status.

Warning/Alert/Public Announcement

This section describes the required hazardous materials notification process to alert local, state, and federal authorities that a release/spill has occurred as well as procedures for warning the public of a release/spill.

Notification Requirements

Fixed Facility Incidents

Any facility where an "extremely hazardous substance" is released in excess of the reportable quantity (RQ); and/or any facility where a hazardous substance on the Superfund (CERCLA) list is released in excess of the reportable quantity, should take the following immediate steps as soon as possible (normally meant to mean within 15 minutes of knowledge of the release):
Call 9-1-1. This constitutes notification to the LEPC.

Spill Reporting Instructions

the spiller is responsible for reporting spills that impact the soil or waters of the state. Hazardous materials that are released in the air that exceed federal reportable quantities must also be reported to the state reporting number. The federally listed chemicals and reportable quantities (RQ) can be obtained at www.epa.gov/emergencies under the tab of "List of Lists". Kansas regulations and statutes regarding spill reporting are included on pages 8 through 9 of the Kansas Spill Notification booklet, dated December 1, 2014. A spiller may call one number 24/7 to make the required verbal notification to the state of Kansas.

Kansas Spill Reporting Number (24/7) 785-291-3333

LEPC/CEPR

If the release is not contained or threatens the health or safety of the local population, the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) within the county of the release must be notified first by dialing 911. The LEPC point of contact in most counties is the county emergency manager. Whenever a spill exceeds the RQ of federally listed hazardous materials, the LEPC must be notified and the Kansas Commission on Emergency Planning & Response (CEPR) requires a follow up written report within seven days after the verbal report. The Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) facilitates the follow up written report which is called a Form A report. KDEM also requires a follow up Form A report for petroleum spills that exceed 110 gallons.

KCC Regulated Spills

Spills that occur at oil and gas wells are reportable to the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC). Spillers may call the same number above to be directed to the KCC reporting numbers (select option 1 and then option 3) or may call the KCC district offices direct.

Call the spill line shown above and select option 1 if an oil spill flows off a lease into a waterway after normal business hours and report the spill to the National Response Center (NRC).

National Response Center

Whenever a spill exceeds the RQ of federally listed hazardous materials, it must also be reported to the National Response Center (NRC). Federal law also requires that any oil spill that has impacted or threatens a waterway must be reported to the NRC. EPA Region 7 Emergency Response Branch personnel monitor the NRC reports and may call the spiller back for more information.

NRC 24-hour number 800-424-8802

Call the National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802.

Information provided in the above notifications should include:

- Indication of whether the substance is an extremely hazardous substance;
- the medium or media into which the release occurred;
- any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release, and where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals;
- proper precautions to take as a result of the release including evacuation; amount of the substance(s) released or in danger of being released;
- location of the hazardous substance emergency and direction to the site;
- names, addresses and phone numbers of persons that may have information on the substances involved;
- when the hazardous substance emergency occurred,
- duration of the release and when it was discovered;
- actions taken to clean up the hazardous substance and to end the hazardous substance emergency and;
- Other pertinent information as requested.

This Report will include actions taken to respond and contain the release; any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release; and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

The facility is required to provide ongoing information and assistance to the Fire Department, Emergency Management and the EOC as required by the situation.

Transportation Incidents

Notification of a hazardous materials spill or release from transportation incidents is normally made through the Sedgwick County Communications Center, which will notify the Wichita or Sedgwick County Fire Department.

Public Warning/Alert/Announcement

Public warning and notification of appropriate protective actions will be accomplished through a combination of different media including, but not limited to, the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and the broadcast media. Written press releases and broadcasted media information will be coordinated through ESF 15.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) allows access to various methods to alert the public. It can be used to relay emergency information to the public regarding a hazardous materials spill or release. IPAWS can utilize NOAA All-Hazard Radios, cell phones, traffic display systems (i.e. SCOUT), and television and broadcast radio to distribute information to the public regarding the event and protective actions.

The public address system on emergency vehicles may use to alert the public in the affected area(s). In addition, communication protocols exist to utilize various communications methods to ensure notification to those with functional and access needs, including those that are deaf or hard of hearing.

If requested by the IC, the EOC will notify any critical or high occupancy facilities located in the affected area. In the event a facility cannot be notified by telephone and it is safe to do so, a Police Officer will be dispatched to make direct contact with the facility using the appropriate personal protective equipment.

In the event of evacuation or shelter in-place situations, the “All Clear” announcement for the public to return to their homes or cease sheltering in-place will be given in the same formats that the original warnings and instructions were given. If a shelter was established, shelter managers will be notified to give shelter residents the all clear. Shelter managers will coordinate with ESF 1, Transportation, if necessary to return displaced persons to their homes or businesses. Language Translation Needs –Please refer to ESF 6 for translation needs.

Contamination

The Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Departments’ Hazardous Materials Response Teams responds locally and regionally with specialized equipment and trained personnel with the capability to:

- Field testing of known and unknown substances
- Air monitoring
- Sampling of known and unknown industrial chemicals and some WMD chemical/biological substances
- Radiation detection of alpha, beta and gamma rays
- Detect and assess the extent of contamination utilizing plume modeling, chemical and WMD chemical databases. These results will be utilized to determine the population and facilities likely to be affected.
- Stabilize release and prevent the spread of contamination

The Wichita/Sedgwick County Fire Departments’ Hazardous Materials Response Team will stabilize release and prevent the spread of contamination in accordance with their Standard Operating Procedures. Methods used will be based on the material released/spilled, as well as the size, scope, and duration of the incident.

Decontamination

Hazardous materials decontamination should be directed toward reduction of absorption, prevention of systemic exposure, confinement of the material to specific areas and the prevention of personnel contamination.

Decontamination personnel outfitted with proper personnel protective equipment will establish a decontamination area as directed by the incident commander. At a minimum, decontamination should consist of a minimum two-stage process of deluge water flushing – attention should be paid to water runoff and notification made to Pollution Control.

Decontaminated victims should be prepared for transport with the proper clothing. Weather conditions may require adjustment of the decontamination procedures used. The personal effects and equipment of individuals will be removed, collected, decontaminated, documented and properly contained.

The Incident Commander is responsible for ensuring that all receiving hospitals are notified of the following:

- The victims have suffered exposure to a hazardous material
- The type of hazardous material and amount of suspected exposure
- Approximate number of victims involved and their estimated time of arrival to facility
- Status of the victims (i.e., decontamination in progress)

Environmental Clean-Up

Cleanup and recovery is the final stage of hazardous materials incident response. The shipper, spiller, or owner of the hazardous material that was spilled / released is responsible for recovery and clean up. The hazardous materials response teams and other emergency response personnel usually do not participate in this stage of an incident. Many times, clean-up operations will be conducted by private firms contracted for by the responsible party.

The Environmental Division of the Sedgwick County Public Health Department, will coordinate with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency as needed to oversee clean-up efforts.

The responsibility for declaring the area affected by a hazardous material “safe” or “clean” varies based on the scope of the incident. On small releases that are quickly managed, the Incident Commander may make this determination. Larger or more complex incidents will be declared clean by the Public Health Department’s Environmental personnel or KDHE representatives.