

Emergency Support Function #10

Hazardous Materials



2026

Poweshiek County Emergency Management Commission

Plan Adoption Document 2026

We hereby certify that the attached/enclosed plans, portions of plans or Emergency Support Functions (ESF) to the Poweshiek County Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan have been approved and adopted by the members of the county Emergency Management Commission on this the 19th day in the month of May in the year 2026. This plan shall become part of the county emergency response and emergency operations plan once adopted.

Plans or ESFs Adopted:

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials; Including all attachments and appendices

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5-19-26
Date

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LEPC Plan Approval Document

2026

THIS DOCUMENTS THE APPROVAL AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN INCLUDING ALL APPENDICES BY THE POWESHIEK COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC), ADOPTED AT THE REGULAR BUSINESS MEETING OF THE LEPC ON THIS THE 5th DAY OF May, IN THE YEAR 2026. THE ESF PLAN SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE POWESHIEK COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN BY THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR UPON ADOPTION BY THE LEPC AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMISSION.

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ESF Coordinator: Poweshiek County Emergency Management Agency

Primary Agencies

Primary agency that will take the lead in developing and implementing this ESF

Poweshiek County Fire Departments
Poweshiek County Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Major agencies that will support the primary agencies

Law Enforcement Agencies
911 communications Center
Poweshiek County Engineers Office
Poweshiek County Conservation Board
Poweshiek County Health Department
EMS agencies
Public Information Officer

State:

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Iowa Department of Transportation
Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Iowa National Guard
Iowa State University

Federal:

Ames Laboratory, United States Department of Energy
Environmental Protection Agency
National Animal Health Complex
National Resource Center

Other:

Hospitals

American Red Cross
National Weather Service

Introduction

Purpose

Why are we doing this plan?

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10- Hazardous Materials, provides support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of hazardous materials when activated. It is designed to fulfill the requirements of the Federal Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act (title III, Superfund Amendments and Emergency Management Reauthorization Act of 1986), and responsibilities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and Emergency Management Commission as established in Iowa Code 29C and Iowa Administrative Rules.

Scope

What does this annex cover?

Response to hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 Code of Federal Regulations 300.

For purposes of this ESF, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the National Oil Hazards Substance Pollution Contingency Plan. Poweshiek County hazardous materials include chemical, biological, radiological/nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) whether accidentally or intentionally released.

It includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential hazardous materials incidents.

This ESF may be used under appropriate authorities to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan but that pose a threat to public health or welfare or the environment.

Appropriate response activities to such incidents include, but not limited to, household hazardous waste collection, monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.

This ESF is applicable to all departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support local and regional response to actual or potential hazardous materials incidents.

Appropriate and prudent elements of this ESF shall be implemented whenever a hazardous or extremely hazardous material release poses an immediate or acute threat to public health and safety, personal or public property, or the environment.

In accordance with the aforementioned guidance the following steps should be taken:

- Assess the potential hazards of a hazardous materials substance incident
- Reduce the vulnerability of residents in the event of a hazardous materials substance incident
- Establish capabilities for protecting citizens from the effects of hazardous materials substance incidents
- Establish interagency responsibilities, capabilities and organizational structures necessary to facilitate a coordinated public and private sector response to a hazardous materials incident.
- Establish policies and standard operating guidelines necessary to protect the health and safety of public and private sector personnel responding to a hazardous materials incident.
- Provide for the recovery in the aftermath of an emergency involving extensive damage or other detrimental effect on normal life within the community.

Policies

What authorities are in place that will govern response?

Public Law 99.499 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. This act has four major provisions:

- Section 301-303, Emergency Planning: Designed to help communities prepare for and respond to emergencies involving hazardous substances. Every community in the United States must be part of a comprehensive plan. The Iowa Homeland Security Emergency Management Division is responsible for implementing section 301-303.

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- Section 304, Emergency Release Notification (spill reporting): facilities must provide an emergency notification and a written follow-up notice to the Local Emergency Planning Committee and the State Emergency Response Commission (for any area likely to be affected by the release) if there is a release into the environment of a hazardous substance that is equal to or exceeds the minimum reportable quantity set in regulations. In Iowa these reports are made to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.
- Section 311-312, Hazardous Chemical Storage Reporting (tier II): requires facilities that have a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for any hazardous chemicals stored or used in the work place above certain quantities to submit an emergency and hazardous chemical inventory form (tier II) to the State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Planning Commission, and local fire department. The tier II form is due annually on March 1st. Approximately 500,000 products have an MSDS.
- Section 313, Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting: requires facilities meeting regulatory requirements to complete a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form annually for specified chemicals. The form must be submitted annually to the EPA and State Emergency Response Commission by July 1. The form covers releases and other waste management of toxic chemicals that occurred during the preceding year.
- Chapter 30.1-30.12 Iowa Code 1989, as amended
- Iowa Administrative Rules Chapter 605 101.1(17a)-103.7(30)
- Iowa Code 567 Chapter 131
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- National Fire Protection Association Recommendations on Transportation, Storage, and use of Explosive Material #45
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- Local Resolutions
- Mutual Aid Agreements
- Contract(s) for hazardous materials response.

For a terrorist incident involving hazardous materials (to include certain chemical, biological, and radiological substances), the primary agencies identified in this ESF provide assistance, investigative support, and intelligence analysis for the hazardous materials response in coordination with the law enforcement and criminal investigation activities

See also ESF 13-Public Safety and Security

For an incident involving hazardous materials and is determined to be an intentional criminal act but not of terrorism, the Environmental Protection Agency assumes primary Federal responsibility for the Federal criminal investigation in accordance with its authorities and applicable laws and regulations.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

How will we plan for a hazardous materials emergency?

Emergency Planning requirements (section 301-303) are designed to help communities prepare for and respond to emergencies involving hazardous substances. Every community in Poweshiek County is a part of this ESF.

Facilities subject to emergency planning requirements:

Any facility with an extremely hazardous substance on site greater than the relevant Threshold Planning Quantities, and any facility designated as subject to the emergency planning requirements by the Governor of Iowa or the State Emergency Response Commission after a period of public input.

Facilities are required to:

Cooperate in emergency planning and designate a facility emergency coordinator to participate in the process. They are also required to notify the State Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Commission within 60 days of becoming subject to the emergency planning requirements (such as from a shipment or production of an extremely hazardous substance).

State Emergency Response Commission

The Governor of Iowa has designated a State Emergency Response Commission that is responsible for implementing the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act provisions. The Commission's duties include:

- Establish procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under the Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act.
- Review local emergency response plans
- Designate local emergency planning districts
- Appointing a LEPC for each district
- Supervising activities of the LEPC

Local Emergency Planning Committee

The LEPC must develop an emergency response plan, review it annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. Plans are developed with stakeholder participation. The committee, at a minimum, must include:

- Elected and state officials
- Police, fire, civil defense, and public health professionals
- Environment, transportation, hospital officials
- Facility representatives
- Representatives from community groups and the media

Committee tasks:

- Develop and review local plan
- Conduct hazards identification and analysis along with assessing the local response capabilities
- Develop this ESF appropriate for the county
- Holds scheduled meetings to establish short- and long-range plans mandated by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 303(a)
- Provides support and focus on hazardous materials in fixed facilities and transportation routes by performing a hazards analysis or updating the current analysis utilized.
- Appoints a Community Emergency Coordinator who is charged with responsibility for implementing the plan.
- Will keep current lists of available training and courses and will request grant funding for hazardous materials training as necessary.
- Shall annually submit the plan to the Emergency Management Commission for review and comment.

Members of the Poweshiek County LEPC are listed in **Appendix 11** of this Annex

Community Emergency Coordinator

The Community Emergency Coordinator is the administrative coordinator of Poweshiek County hazardous materials response effort and is the County Emergency Management Coordinator.

The Coordinator's tasks include:

- Implementing this ESF Annex
- Assist the LEPC in conducting community hazard and response capability assessments
- Assist the Fire Chief of designee in making notifications to the mayor or city administration as needed
- May respond to a hazardous materials incident and act as a technical advisor or resource coordinator for the incident commander.
- Work the Iowa Emergency Management Division, Iowa Department of Public Health, and Iowa Department of Natural Resources to maintain hazardous materials preparedness programs in the county.

- Integrating hazardous materials information into the Basic Plan and ESF's

Local Emergency Management Commission

The Emergency Management Commission is created under Chapter 29C of the Iowa Code and is comprised of the Mayors, Chair of the Board of Supervisors, the Sheriff, or their designees. The Commission shall review the Basic Plan and ESF's. Revisions shall be in conjunction with the LEPC.

Members of the Poweshiek County EMA Commission are listed in **Appendix 11** of this Annex.

Tier II Facilities

This ESF shall include appendices that (but not limited to) address each of the following:

- Identification of Tier II facilities. See **Appendix 1-Tier II Facility Maps**
- Identification of routes (pipelines, railroads, roadways, and waterways) likely to be used for the transportation of hazardous substances to include vulnerable areas prone to accidents along the route. See **Appendix 2-Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes.**
 - If roads require closure, alternate routes of travel shall be marked and the public notified. Alternate routes shall be determined by the Iowa Department of Transportation and Poweshiek County Engineer
 - Traffic control will be handled by local law enforcement agencies and assisted by the Iowa Department of Transportation and Poweshiek County Engineer.
- Identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to Tier II facilities. See **Appendix 3- Facilities and Populations at Risk**
 - Natural gas facilities
 - Child care facilities
 - Schools and playgrounds
 - Nursing homes
 - Hospitals
 - Retirement communities
 - Shopping malls
 - Campgrounds
- Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners/operators and local first responders to any release of such substances. See **Appendix 4- Standard Operating Procedures**
- Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement with ESF. See **Appendix 5-Tier II Facility Emergency Coordinator Contact List**

- Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred. See **Appendix 6- Public Notification Procedures**
- The only method of determination for 302 facilities in Poweshiek County is human senses (sight, sound, smell)
 - Exceptions: the following 302 facilities in Poweshiek County have identified the chemical emergency monitoring equipment that is available at their site:
 - **Barnes City 302/Tier II facilities**
 1. Key Coop, 604 Broadway St
 - **Brooklyn 302/Tier II facilities**
 1. BASF Warehouse, 106 N Orchard St
 2. Brooklyn Municipal Utilities, 123 E Front St
 3. Brooklyn Municipal Utilities, 1250 Center St
 4. KWIK Star #303, 4183 Highway 21
 5. Manatts Inc, 1775 Old 6 Rd
 6. New Century FS Inc, 4188 V18 Rd
 7. Pilot Travel Center #495, 4126 Highway 21
 8. Rohrer Brothers, 404 Railroad Alley
 9. Thombert Inc, 220 Industrial Dr
 - **Deep River has no 302/Tier II facilities**
 - **Grinnell 302/Tier II facilities**
 1. BASF Warehouse, 100 6th Ave West
 2. Bayer Iowa Foundation, 757 Highway 6
 3. Bayer, 721 Highway 6
 4. Evoqua Water Technologies, 331 16th Ave
 5. IDOT Garage, 902 Ogan Ave
 6. Jeld-Wen Doors, 820 Industrial Ave
 7. Jeld-Wen Windows, 911 Industrial Ave
 8. Key Cooperative 1128 Pinder Ave
 9. Key Cooperative, 330 West St South
 10. Manatts Inc, 2100 6th Ave
 11. New Century FS Inc, 1017 Ogan Ave
 12. Priority Plastics, 704 Pinder Ave
 13. Purfoods, 810 Blakely Cir
 14. Windstream Iowa Telecom, 1010 Main St
 - **Guernsey has no 302/Tier II facilities**

- **Hartwick has no 302/Tier II facilities**
- **Malcom 302/Tier II facilities**
 1. BASF, 106 Main St
 2. Fremont Farms, 3868 110th St
 3. Heartland Co-op, 107 2nd St
 4. IDOT Garage, 1206 420th Ave
 5. Martin Marrietta, 968 370th St
 6. New Century FS, 3187 Hwy 63
 7. Victor Oil, 207 Railroad Dr
- **Montezuma 302/Tier II facilities**
 1. Key Cooperative, 101 Irwin St
 2. Manatts Inc, 401 N 6th St
 3. Montezuma Manufacturing, 403 S 8th St
 4. Montezuma Water Dept, 1185 Diamond Trail Rd
 5. New Century FS, 4878 147th St
- **Searsboro 302/Tier II facilities**
 1. AT&T Corp, 4971 60th St
 2. ITC Midwest Poweshiek County, 4969 40th St
- **Victor (Poweshiek) 302/Tier II facilities**
 1. Victor Oil-Bulk Fuel 710 1st St
 2. Victor Oil Shed 801 3rd St
- Evacuation plans including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes. See **Appendix 7- Evacuation procedures and Routes**
- Shelter in Place Procedures. See **Appendix 8- Shelter in Place**
- Decontamination Procedures. See **Appendix 9- Decontamination**
- Training programs, including schedules for training of local first responders and medical personnel. See **Appendix 10- Emergency Responder Training**
- Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan
 - The LEPC shall be responsible for exercise planning, with assistance from the Community Emergency Coordinator/Manager, or their designee
 - Tabletop, functional, and full-scale exercises will be conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program guidelines.

Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS)

CFATS is the Nation's first regulatory program focused specifically on security at high-risk chemical facilities. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) manages this program by working with facilities to ensure they have security measures in place to reduce the

risks associated with certain Chemicals of Interest (COI), and prevent them from being exploited in a terrorist attack.

Poweshiek County has 9 facilities/locations that are identified in this program based on the type of COI and/or the quantity that is stored on-site. Based on Federal regulations and laws, those facilities specifically cannot be named within this plan unless all users of this plan have obtain clearance from the IP Gateway website. Registration for access can be done for all fire, EMS, law enforcement and hazmat personnel. To request access go to: ipgateway.dhs.gov/eo13650

Other Facilities (non 302/Tier II)

Numerous business and publicly owned facilities such as those listed below also use chemicals which pose a threat to their own property and employees:

- Private/Public sector teaching and research laboratories
- Hardware stores and lumber yards
- Lawn care and garden supply stores
- Agricultural product dealers and co-ops
- Swimming pools and retailers of pool products
- Service stations and automotive dealers
- Convenience stores
- General merchandise stores
- Welding equipment supply stores
- Hospitals, clinics, dental offices
- Paint retailers
- Propane dealers
- Oil companies
- Mining/quarry operations

These threats are to be controlled by the businesses concerned and are not addressed in this ESF unless the spill or release poses a threat to offsite personnel and property or to the environment. Such facilities routinely provide Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to the supporting fire departments which are responsible for training of the firefighters who would encounter these chemicals when while on their property.

Situations and Planning Assumptions

What is creating the need for this ESF, and what can we realistically assume regarding our response capabilities to those situations?

Responders being both rural and urban in nature, but primarily volunteer, training and equipment varies across the county. Funding for necessary planning and training, as well as

equipment purchases, is limited. In most cases funding will be for lower level of protective measures at the time.

An event could require protective measures including evacuation and sheltering in place, which may be the only option appropriate due to equipment and/or training.

When responding to an incident, county emergency response agencies will normally not be aware of the presence of hazardous materials until they arrive on scene.

A major hazardous materials incident in the county might result in one or more of the following conditions: multiple serious injuries or deaths, require large scale evacuation, disrupt normal transportation routes, cause extensive damage to property, cause environmental damage (extensively), disrupt normal utility services, disrupt normal economic/educational/social activities within the community.

Affect multiple jurisdictions or political entities.

- This county could receive the downwind/downstream effects of a release from an adjoining county
- An adjoining county may receive the downwind/downstream effects of a release from this county
- Within the county, a community may receive the downwind/downstream effects of a release in a rural area

In case of an evacuation, re-entry into the area will be only after qualified personnel are available to make recommendations.

It may not be immediately possible to identify the hazardous or toxic materials or chemicals involved in a spill.

Emergency responders should always assume the substances are highly toxic, even in small quantities and take protective action until proven otherwise.

Initial report of an incident rarely reflects the true nature of the situation. The worst situation must be assumed and an objective on-the-scene evaluation and assessment must be made as soon as possible.

In the event of a hazardous materials accidental release, action will be taken by the fire department of that jurisdiction. In all cases outside help will be needed if it is a major hazardous materials incident.

A warning capability should be established for the use of transportation routes designated to evacuate the population and/or to provide shelter in place instructions.

Due to a reduced threat of all-out nuclear attack, the most credible scenarios remaining within the jurisdiction that would be affected by high-level radiation exposure and/or widespread contamination include: terrorist activity, nuclear material transportation accident, and fire/explosion in a facility containing significant quantities of radioactive materials.

Poweshiek County is not within the 50-mile emergency planning zone of any nuclear power plant. This risk of an impact resulting from a reactor incident is low.

Regardless of type, size, or complexity of the incident, this ESF will be implemented through the use of the Incident Command System.

Local Government has the primary responsibility for the protection and well-being of its citizens. Consequently, local governments, through the designated response agencies will:

- Respond to hazardous materials incidents of all types and sizes
- Make initial assessments as to the severity of the situation
- Take appropriate first responder protection measures to prevent or minimize injuries and property/environmental damage
- Determine protective actions for citizens in the risk area

Private agencies involved in the use, storage, and transport of extremely hazardous substances will cooperate with local governments in preparing for and conducting operation in response to hazardous materials incidents.

A serious hazardous materials incident in the county will require a coordinated multi-agency response including both private and public sector personnel and resources.

A variety of chemical products are transported though and/or stored at fixed facilities, and planning must accommodate a broad range of hazardous commodities.

Although the potential exists for a hazardous materials release from a fixed facility, the most likely and potentially most serious scenario would be a transportation accident involving hazardous materials within or adjacent to an urban area.

A broad range of chemicals might be involved in hazardous materials incident, the most common products in Poweshiek County are:

- Anhydrous Ammonia
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (propane)
- Natural gas

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- Chlorine
- Gasoline or other petroleum products
- Pesticide and herbicide
- Fertilizers
- Ethanol
- Lead anatomy batteries
- Lead acid batteries
- Argon
- Sulfuric Acid
- Acetylene
- Styrene Monomer
- Grain dust

Locally available resources are in short supply and will require augmentation for mutual-aid agreements, local business donations or agreements, and state or federal assistance.

Emergency responders are limited in equipment and training for all, but minor incident accidents.

Hazardous material response personnel will be trained in hazardous materials control and vehicles will be equipped with emergency response reference materials, guidebooks and specialized equipment.

Concept of Operations

This section will describe how the primary and support agencies will organize and work to support the overall response effort

General

This ESF promotes close coordination with local, regional, State, and Federal officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support. It coordinates the support for and the overall management of the various responses to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of hazardous materials and minimize the impact of the incident.

On-scene hazardous materials operations within Poweshiek County are managed by the Incident Command System. It shall be the responsibility of the responding fire department within the incident's jurisdiction to establish and maintain incident command and identify key leadership roles within the incident. These roles can be established as the incident progresses and the need for these roles is apparent. The roles may be filled by the responding fire department's personnel, or from mutual aid resources.

Mutual aid agreements will be activated for additional equipment and personnel in the event the individual responding agency is unable to mitigate the given situation. It is best to call for additional resources early, this creates a greater chance of incident mitigation and limits the overall exposure to responders, the public, and the environment.

When an emergency goes beyond the local mutual aid agreements, the EOC may be activated to coordinate additional logistical support. When prioritization becomes necessary, coordinated resources will typically occur under a unified command. Activation of the EOC requires, **at a minimum**, the following people to respond to the EOC:

- Emergency Management Coordinator/designee
- Chief Elected Official/designee of the incident jurisdiction
- Representative from the primary response agency
- Representative from the company/owner, responsible party, or fixed facility (if a fixed facility incident)
- Other personnel requested specifically by the entity activating the EOC

Further EOC activation procedures can be found in ESF #5-Emergency Management and the EOC Standard Operating Guidelines Manual. Poweshiek County has two (2) identified Emergency Operations Centers. Each can provide 24-hour sustainability. The determination of which EOC will be activated will be up to the Incident Commander and Emergency Management. These positions will confer with one another to make the decision to use the EOC that will best serve the needs and location of the incident.

**Poweshiek County Public Safety Building
4802 Barnes City Rd
Montezuma, IA 50171**

**Grinnell Public Safety Building
1020 Spring St
Grinnell, IA 50112**

The Incident Commander may request additional resources to respond to the scene. Those resource requests and coordination of the resources will be made through the EOC when activated. Resource requests that go beyond existing mutual aid agreements will be through the Emergency Management Coordinator using the Iowa Mutual Aid Compact procedures.

Most fire agencies provide a limited response to hazardous materials incidents. The response is typically in a defensive manner and commensurate with the level of training. Poweshiek County recognizes that all fire agencies are trained to the Hazardous Materials Operations level, with some agencies having a few personnel trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician level. It is recognized that even with Technician level personnel, response from said personnel may be limited, reducing the number of allowed entries into a hot zone. This identifies the need for additional trained personnel from mutual aid and contracted resources. Additionally, the need for specialized equipment from those resources may be required for mitigation efforts. **See Appendix 13 for additional hazardous materials resources.**

All agencies will be equipped with the most up to date reference materials. These guidebooks should be used when responding to hazardous materials incidents and referenced in the decision-making process. The reference material provided to each agency shall include the following:

- Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Pocket Guide
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Weather conditions and terrain type play an important role in hazardous materials responses and the decision-making process. Make sure all units are responding to the incident and staging uphill/upwind from the incident scene. A spot weather forecast should be requested for the incident area. This information should include wind speed and direction, current temperature, humidity level, forecasted weather (incoming storms, etc), and any forecasted changes to aforementioned items (wind speed or direction changes). These spot weather forecasts can be obtained from the Poweshiek County Dispatch Center, or from several reliable weather outlets. These forecasts can be obtained for a predetermined time frame and should be updated as necessary. The National Weather Service can provide the most current and reliable spot weather information and can provide forecasting services. Poweshiek County is part of the NWS-Des Moines forecasting office. They can be directly reached at **515-270-4516**

If the incident is a transportation incident, the Dispatcher receiving the call will acquire as much information as possible and enter it on the “Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form”.

If the incident involves a fixed facility, the “Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form” will be filled out as complete as possible by on scene personnel.

The Poweshiek County Dispatch Center keeps an updated contact list for personnel and area resources. The Dispatcher will initiate the calling process until the EOC is activated.

A public notification procedure will be utilized to notify the public within the affected area. This notification will include specific instructions to shelter-in-place or evacuate to a predesignated safety area or shelter. This procedure is outlined in **Appendix 6** of this Annex.

Upon becoming fully operational and throughout the response period, the Poweshiek County EOC with primary and support agency representatives coordinate to meet response needs.

These actions may include:

- Receiving damage information from reconnaissance teams, other supporting agencies, and State and Federal agencies
- Identifying support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with all involved agencies

- Validating priorities and identifying resources to meet the needs

The private sector will collaborate with local, State and Federal government officials and emergency responders to maximize the use of available assets and identify resources from within and/or outside the jurisdiction, county, or region and assist with moving those resources into the incident area.

Roles and Responsibilities

See **Appendix 4** for Roles and Responsibilities.

General Actions by Phase

Preparedness

Preparation activities identify critical tasks that need to be performed prior to the occurrence of an emergency or disaster. This includes mitigation activities and the development of plans and procedures for accomplishing tasks in the Response and Recovery phases of the incident.

General preparedness activities include:

- Prepare and maintain plans, procedures, and resources necessary for the implementation during a hazardous materials incident.
- Ensure that personnel are appropriately trained and equipped to deal with hazardous materials incidents.
- Conduct, coordinate, and participate in training and exercises involving hazardous materials incidents. Recommended ESF 10 related training courses are:
 - ICS 100; NIMS 700; IS-5.A; Hazard Materials Awareness; Hazardous Materials Operations; Hazardous Materials Technician; Hazardous Materials Specialist
- Conduct, coordinate, and participate in facility pre-plans, walkthroughs, assessments, and become familiar with facility Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs)
- Develop mutual aid procedures to support response to a hazardous materials incident.
- Maintain an accurate and current list of all facilities that store or produce hazardous materials.
- Develop emergency preparedness programs and activities for responders, the public, and industry.
- Identify deficiencies or areas for improvement and seek to enhance those risks.

Response

Response operations for this ESF will include Incident Command and Management/Coordination of incident resources and personnel, and the stabilization of the incident. Most likely, this will be conducted from an Incident Command Post. The primary

objectives for the response phase are life safety, incident stabilization, and property/environmental conservation. General response activities include:

- Establish Incident Command and the Incident Command Post (ICP).
- Establish isolation/evacuation zones and move people out of that area.
- Establish and maintain perimeter control and security.
- Take measures to protect the public and the safety of responders.
- Deploy and/or request appropriately trained personnel to the area.
- Seek assistance when necessary, from mutual aid partners and local, state, and federal supporting agencies.
- Ensure Public Health and other supporting agencies are advised and incorporated into the Incident Command System.
- Ensure personnel are adequately trained and equipped to handle the incident.
- Monitor and direct hazardous materials resources, personnel, and response activities.
- Coordinate with support agencies as necessary.
- Establish and provide for decontamination.

Multiple Agency Response Actions

When more than one incident occurs or the incident is widespread, multiple local, tribal, State and Federal agencies will be required to support response actions. In cases where Environmental Protection Agency is the primary Federal agency and multiple incident sites or multiple regions are involved, the Environmental Protection Agency may establish an Area Command for Federal Agencies.

Where multiple Environmental Protection Agency regions are involved and there is a need to identify a lead region, the Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters will designate a lead in consultation with the affected regions.

Even when the Environmental Protection Agency establishes an Area Command with regard to Federal Agency resource coordination, the local primary agency will maintain local incident command. The incident starts local and ends local.

Recovery

This section involves actions needed to help communities return to normal as soon as possible. Typical hazardous materials recovery actions include:

- Provide support as necessary to private contractors, clean-up and reclamation contractors.
- Support as necessary any community recovery activities.
- Monitor personnel and the area affected for further contamination as necessary.

- Initiate the financial reimbursement process for response and recovery activities.

The Poweshiek County Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for collecting all incident related documentation. In the absence of the Coordinator this duty falls to the Incident Commander. Whenever a hazardous material release/spill occurs, the person responsible must initiate clean up, as rapidly as feasible to an acceptable, safe condition.

The cost of cleanup is borne by the person having control over a hazardous substance. If the person having control of a hazardous substance does not cause the cleanup to begin in a reasonable time in relation to the hazard and circumstances of the incident, Poweshiek County may proceed to procure cleanup services and bill the responsible person.

If the bill for those services is not paid within thirty (30) days the County Attorney shall proceed to obtain payment by all legal means. If the cost of the cleanup is beyond the capacity of the County to finance it, the authorized officer shall report to the Board of Supervisors and immediately seek any state or federal funds available for said clean up.

ESF Development, Testing, and Maintenance

This ESF will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Review will be conducted by the Emergency Management Coordinator, LEPC, and EMA Commission and adopted on an annual basis.

The Poweshiek County Emergency Management Agency shall be responsible for planning, design, conducting, scheduling, and evaluating exercises. At a minimum, the exercises will be conducted according to the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division requirements. All exercises will follow Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Guidelines.

Recommended changes to this annex shall be forwarded to the Poweshiek County Emergency Management Agency. As revisions are made, revised and dated, changed pages will be provided to all individuals and agencies involved with the execution or support of this annex. It is the responsibility of the copy holder to keep individual copies current. Each changed page should be recorded in the "Record of Change Sheet" in the front of this annex. Revisions shall be forwarded to the State Emergency Response Commission upon approval.