



9.8 PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION, CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES



The contingency plan and emergency procedures formalize the procedures that would be implemented immediately in the event of a fire, explosion, or other unplanned occurrences.

During at least one pre-permit inspection of the facility, the permit writer must have the facility operator demonstrate that all communication and alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment and decontamination equipment is in good working order and readily accessible to all facility personnel.

KEY QUESTIONS

Were all communication and alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment inspected, demonstrated, and determined to be in good working order? What is the maintenance schedule for each? Does the maintenance schedule include routine testing of the performance level of each?

Is there sufficient aisle space to allow facility personnel to move bags of spill absorbent material and hand operate fire equipment near any potential leaking drum?

Is the container storage area configured to allow the facility personnel to remove any container without having to temporarily store moved drums outside the permitted area?

What are the emergency and contingency procedures that will be followed if something goes wrong at the facility either during or after operating hours?

What are the procedures to be followed if the facility is in imminent danger of flooding?

Are all facility drainage and flood control system designed to withstand the hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces resulting from a 24 hour maximum probable storm? What is the source of the 24 hour maximum probable storm data?

Is fire and emergency equipment, alarm systems, and decontamination equipment located in areas of the facility subject to severe damage during fire, flooding, or earthquake?

What did the local authorities do when provided copies of the facility's contingency plan? Were any local emergency response agencies not interested in the facility's contingency plan?

What are the most likely potential causes of accidents, fires, explosions, process upsets, monitoring and control equipment failure, and operator error, and what steps are taken by the facility to prevent them from occurring?

If there is an interested local community, are they aware of the contingency plan and emergency procedures? Do they have any input, issues, concerns?

REQUIRED OUTPUTS

Completed inspection report documenting the testing and determination that all emergency equipment is in good working order.

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND STATUTES

State Laws and Regulations:

Cal. Code Regs., Title 22

Sections

66270.14(b)(6)	Justification of any request for waivers
(b)(7)	Required copy of contingency plan
66264.30	Applicability of preparedness and prevention requirements
66264.31	Design and Operation of Facility
66264.32	Required Equipment
66264.33	Testing and Maintenance of Equipment
66264.34	Access to Communications or Alarm System
66264.35	Required Aisle Space
66264.37	Arrangements with Local Authorities
66264.50	Applicability of contingency plan and emergency procedures requirements
66264.51	Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan
66264.52	Content of Contingency Plan
66264.53	Copies of Contingency Plan
66264.54	Amendment of Contingency Plan
66264.55	Emergency Coordinator
66264.56	Emergency Procedures

Federal Laws and Regulations:

Other Laws and Regulations:

The permit writer should contact the local fire chief and other such emergency response agencies to verify whether or not any new local ordinances that affect the design, operation, and closure of facilities handling hazardous materials.

POLICIES

DTSC Policies:

Aisle space must be maintained so that (1.) an inspector can clearly read the hazardous waste label on each drum as required by Title 22, CCR, section 66262.34(f) and (2) site personnel can easily move spill absorbent materials and hand operated fire equipment to any area where a drum may be leaking. Usually this means that drums may not be stacked more than two wide and at least a thirty- inch aisle width maintained between rows of drums.

Current enforcement policy prohibits drums being stacked more than two high unless the drums are stacked on racks specifically designed to prevent accidental falling of elevated drums.

In situations where a facility may have several deep rows of stacked drums, the facility must demonstrate that they can remove any drum without having to temporarily store or stage moved drums outside the permitted area.

EPA Policies:

Other Policies:

INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS

Handouts to be Given to Applicants:

Examples to be Given to Applicants:

CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION CONSIDERATIONS

If schools or residences are nearby, it is likely there will be community interest with regard to contingency plans and emergency procedures. Some communities may provide specific input related to these issues. If this is the case, early discussion with the community is recommended. Coordinate with Public Participation Unit.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS & MOUs

COORDINATION WITH OTHERS

Other DTSC Units:

Environmental/Legislative/Industry Groups:

Other Agencies:

Special Requests:

STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURES

Flow Charts:

Checklists:

TECHNICAL REFERENCES

Permit Applicant Guidance Manual for the General Facility Standards, October 1983. Office of Solid Waste Document No. SW-968.

EXAMPLES OF COMPLETED WORK PRODUCTS

TIMELINE AND PLANNING

Permit Processing Chart:

Workload Standards:

Statutory & Other Deadlines:

WP File Name: 3/CH0980_P.MAN

WP File Name of Checklist: 5/CK0980_P.MAN

List of Examples:

List of Appendices:

List of References: