

Hazardous Materials

15.1600 Scope:

This plan provides a basic philosophy and strategic guidelines for hazardous materials situations. All Town of Menasha Fire Department Standard Operating Guidelines, unless superseded by a specific part of this plan, remain in effect for hazardous materials incidents.

Hazardous Materials incidents encompass a wide variety of potential situations including fires, spills, transportation accidents, chemical reactions, flammability, radiological hazards, corrosives, explosives, health hazards, chemical reactions and combination of factors. This plan provides a general framework for handling a hazardous materials incident, but does not address the specific tactics or control measures for particular incidents.

Every field incident presents the potential for exposures to hazardous materials and the products of combustion of an ordinary fire may present severe hazards to personnel safety.

This procedure is specifically applicable to known hazardous materials incidents, but it does not reduce the need for appropriate safety precautions at every incident. The use of proper personal protective equipment, including SCBA whenever appropriate and the utilization of all Standard Operating Guidelines on a continual basis is the starting point for this plan.

The main objective for Town of Menasha Fire Department personnel is to avoid involvement in which you are not trained or adequately equipped.

As soon as possible, a safe size up must be conducted to evaluate the need for the Oshkosh or Appleton Hazardous Materials Team. Both teams are Level "A" qualified. Oshkosh serves as the Official County Hazardous Materials Response Team.

The EPA has different levels of protection for protective clothing requirements:

- a. Level "A" - Normally requires a totally encapsulating, reusable suit with a SCBA inside
- b. Level "B" - Normally requires a totally encapsulating, disposable suit with SCBA outside
- c. Level "C" - Liquid splash protection is normally required with SCBA and full protective clothing

The Town of Menasha Fire Department is not currently equipped or trained to utilize Level "A" or "B" protective clothing and limited level "C" protection.

15.1601 Communication Center (E911):

*Town of Menasha Fire Department
Public Education: Our first line of defense*

The Communication Center must attempt to obtain any and all information from the person reporting a hazardous materials incident. The information should, if possible, include material name and/or type, amount and size of container(s), problem (leak, spill, fire, etc.) and dangerous properties of the materials. The incident taker should stay on the telephone with the caller to gain additional information after dispatching the fire department.

Any additional information should be relayed to responding units after dispatching.

If the call comes from a person with particular knowledge of the hazardous situation, have that person meet and direct the arriving units.

The Communication Center will immediately begin to research the situation using resources at his/her disposal (responsible party, reference books, telephone contacts, etc.) The Communication Center will obtain the prevailing wind speed and direction from the Outagamie Airport Control Tower (739-5982) and announce them to the responding units. If they do not report it, the first responding unit shall request wind speed and direction.

The Communication Center should attempt to anticipate the needs of any particular situation and be prepared for them.

15.1602 First Arriving Unit:

The first arriving officer will establish command and begin a size-up. The first unit must consciously avoid committing itself to a dangerous situation. When approaching the scene area, slow down or stop to assess any visible activity taking place. Evaluate effects of wind, topography and location of the situation.

Command will advise all other units to stage until instructed to take specific action. Units must stage in a safe location, taking into account wind, spill flow, explosion potential and similar factors in any situation.

15.1603 Size-Up:

Command must make a careful size-up before deciding on a commitment. It may be necessary to take immediate action to make a rescue or evacuate an area, but this should be done with an awareness of the risk to Fire Department personnel, and taking advantage of available protective equipment.

The objective of the size-up is to identify the nature and severity of the immediate problem and gather sufficient information to formulate a valid action plan. A hazardous materials incident requires a more cautious and deliberate size-up than most fire situations.

Avoid premature commitment of companies and personnel to potentially hazardous locations. Proceed with caution in evaluating risks before formulating a plan and keep uncommitted companies at a safe distance.

Identify a hazardous area based on potential danger, taking into account materials involved, time of day, wind and weather conditions, location of the incident and degree of risk to unprotected personnel. Take immediate action to evacuate and/or rescue persons in critical danger if possible, providing for the safety of rescuers.

The major problem in most cases is to identify the type of materials involved in a situation, and the hazards presented, before formulating a plan of action. Look for labels, markers, and shipping papers, refer to pre-fire plans, and ask personnel at the scene (plant management, responsible party, truck drivers, Communication Center). Utilize reference materials carried on apparatus and have the Communication Center contact other sources for assistance in sizing up the problem (Chemtrec, other agencies, manufacturers of materials, etc.).

15.1604

Action Plan:

Based on the initial size-up and any information available, Command will have to formulate an action plan to deal with the situation.

Most hazardous materials are intended to be maintained in a safe condition for handling and use through confinement in a container or protective system. The emergency is usually related to the material escaping from the protective container or system and creating a hazard on the exterior. The strategic plan must include a method to get the hazardous material back into a safe container, dispose of it, or allow it to dissipate safely.

The specific action plan must identify the method of hazard control and identify the resources available and/or required to accomplish this goal. It may be necessary to select one method over another due to the unavailability of a particular resource or to adopt a "holding action" to wait for needed equipment or supplies.

Hazardous material incidents have no specific plans for mitigation because the action plan is solely dependent on the materials involved. Research concerning the identity of the material must be made to determine the action plan.

Normally on all hazardous material incidents where a substance has been released, the Oshkosh Hazardous Material Response Team shall be notified to aid in the development of the action plan, decontamination and clean up of the material released.

The Action Plan Must Provide For:

- a. Safety of fire fighters
- b. Safety of citizens
- c. Evacuation of endangered area, if necessary
- d. Control of situation
- e. Stabilization of hazardous material
- f. Disposal or removal of hazardous material

Avoid committing personnel and equipment prematurely or "experimenting" with techniques and tactics. Many times it is necessary to evacuate and wait for special equipment or expert help to arrive.

15.1605 Control of Hazardous Area:

A hazardous material incident has two zones associated with the scene, similar to a fire. There are the HAZARD ZONE and the EVACUATION ZONE.

15.1606 Hot Hazard Zone:

The Hot Hazard Zone is the area in which personnel are potentially in immediate danger from the hazardous condition. This is established by Command and controlled by the Fire Department. Access to this area will be rigidly controlled and only personnel with proper protective equipment and an assigned activity will enter. All companies will remain intact in a designated staging area until assigned. Personnel will be assigned to monitor the entry and exit of all personnel from the Hot Hazard Zone. The Hot Hazard Zone should be geographically described to all responding units, if possible. (A Safety Officer must be established to control access to the Hot Hazard Zone and maintain an awareness of which personnel are working in the area).

Responsibility for control of personnel in this zone includes not only Fire Department personnel, but any others who may wish to enter the Hazard Zone (Police, press, employees, tow truck drivers, ambulance personnel, etc.)

15.1607 Warm Zone:

The Warm Zone is the larger area surrounding the Hot Hazard Zone in which a lesser degree of risk to personnel exists. All civilians would be removed from this area. The limits of this zone will be

enforced by the Police Department based on distances and directions established in consultation with Command. The area to be evacuated depends on the nature and amount of the material and type of risk it presents to unprotected personnel (toxic, explosive, etc.).

In some cases, it is necessary to completely evacuate a radius around a site for a certain distances (i.e. potential explosion).

In other cases, it may be advisable to evacuate a path downwind where toxic or flammable vapors may be carried (and control ignition sources in case of flammable vapors). NOTE: When toxic or irritant vapors are being carried downwind, it may be most effective to shelter in place. Keep everyone indoors with windows and doors closed to prevent contact with the material instead of evacuating the area. In these cases, companies would be assigned to patrol the area assisting citizens in shutting down ventilation systems and evacuating persons with susceptibility to respiratory problems.

In all cases, the responsibility for safety of all potentially endangered citizens rests with the Incident Commander.

When evacuation is required, the Incident Commander shall define and control the evacuation process in conjunction with other agencies such as police. When the evacuation entails persons and properties in adjacent communities, the community in which the incident has occurred shall be in command of the evacuation process. This Department shall assist and cooperate under the direction of the agency requesting evacuation in the community where the release has occurred.

15.1608 Cold Zone:

The Cold Zone is the outside area surrounding the Warm Zone where no specialized protective equipment is necessary. The Command Post shall be located in the Cold Zone.

15.1609 Use of Non-Fire Department Personnel:

In some cases, it may be advantageous to use non-Fire Department personnel to evaluate hazards and perform certain functions for which they would have particular experience or ability. This practice should only be conducted under the supervision and direction of a qualified hazardous materials team.

15.1610 General Factors to Consider:

Due to the wide variety of situations Fire Department personnel may encounter in dealing with hazardous materials, these considerations will not attempt to provide specific guidelines on any one individual chemical or situation and are not listed in any priority.

It is imperative that the first arriving Fire Department unit determine the quantity and what hazardous material(s) is involved, prior to taking action to stabilize the incident.

Entering the scene to make positive identification may involve a considerable risk. The danger of explosions, leaking gas and poisoning may be great.

Action taken prior to determining the product involved may be totally wrong and may severely compound the problem.

Transportation emergencies are often more difficult than those at fixed locations. The materials involved may be unknown, warning signs may not be visible, or obscured by smoke and debris, the driver may be killed or missing. D.O.T. hazardous materials marking systems are inadequate because some hazardous materials in quantities up to 1,000 pounds do not require a placard, and there may be combinations of products involved with only a "dangerous" label showing. Sometimes only the most evident hazard is identified, while additional hazards are not labeled.

The following items may be significant to consider at any Hazardous Materials incident. (Not all will be significant at any particular incident.)

- a. Cooling Containers
 - i. Use adequate water supply
 - ii. Apply heavy streams to vapor space
 - iii. Use unmanned streams
 - iv. Use natural barriers to protect personnel
- b. Remove Uninvolved Materials
 - i. Move individual containers
 - ii. Move tank cars away from flame
 - iii. Cool containers before moving
- c. Stop the Leak
 - i. Close valves
 - ii. Place plug in openings
 - iii. Place container in upright position
 - iv. Use water spray to approach leak
- d. Apply Diluting Spray or Neutralizing Agent
 - i. Dilute water-soluble liquids
 - ii. Flush corrosives to reduce danger
 - iii. Use spray streams to absorb vapor

- iv. Use water with caution on some materials
- e. Construct Dams, Dikes or Channels
 - i. Direct running liquid away from exposures
 - ii. Control run off from corrosive materials
 - iii. Use sand or dirt
- f. Remove Ignition Sources
 - i. Start down wind
 - ii. Eliminate all sources of heat, spark, and friction
- g. Call for Additional Resources when their need is only anticipated. The actions taken by the Incident Commander in the first few minutes of an incident affects the outcome more than any other single factor

The Communication Center has a Reference List of personnel and organizations that may be helpful during a Hazardous Materials Emergency. These include:

- i. Authorities in charge of landfills and dumps where Hazardous Materials may be disposed
- ii. Commercial Chemical experts with experience in handling and disposing of most common chemicals
- iii. Pesticide consultants and disposal teams with equipment to clean-up agricultural chemical spills
- iv. Personnel from State and Federal Regulatory Agencies. These personnel should be contacted for incidents involving transportation of Hazardous Materials
- v. Railroad information numbers
- vi. Tank Truck Companies with de-fueling capability (in case carrier involved in incident has none)
- vii. Radioactivity and Military Weapons emergency contacts.

15.1611 Decontamination:

The purpose of Decontamination is to assure that any potentially harmful or dangerous residues, on persons or equipment, are confined within the Hot Hazard Zone. Decontamination is intended to prevent the spread of contaminants beyond the defined area - particularly to avoid carrying contaminants back to the fire station or to other environments.

The specific measures required to decontaminate personnel or equipment will vary with the contaminant, the circumstances, and the level of contamination. These factors must be considered on a case-by-case basis, within the guidelines as recommended by a qualified Hazardous Materials Team.

Command is responsible for ASSIGNING a Decontamination Officer at incidents that involve a potential decontamination problem. This function should, preferably, be assigned to personnel from the Hazardous Materials Response Team. It must be integrated into the management of the Hot Hazard Zone.

The Decontamination Officer is responsible for determining the most appropriate decontamination procedures and managing the decontamination process.

The initial assessment of decontamination requirements must be based upon the specific needs of the situation. This must take into account the specific materials involved, the degree and type of exposure, and the most appropriate methods. The assessment will require research and may involve consulting with toxicology resources.

When the need for a Decontamination Area is indicated, this function will be established as a sector.

Decontamination Officer:

The Decontamination Officer must assume that all personnel and equipment leaving the Hot Hazard Zone are contaminated. Three courses of action are available:

- a. Confirm not contaminated - using instruments or due to the nature of the situation.
- b. Decontaminate (as appropriate to the situation) and release.
- c. Retain and package for removal from the site for disposal or decontamination at a different location.

In all cases, the primary objective must be to avoid contaminating anyone or anything beyond the Hot Hazard Zone.

Decontamination Area:

The decontamination area should be established within the Warm Zone perimeter adjacent to the entrance/exit. Personnel and/or equipment shall not be permitted to leave the Warm Zone without approval from the Decontamination Officer.

The Decontamination Area should provide a corridor leading away from the source of contamination toward the Exit, with stations along the way for the deposit of tools, equipment, protective clothing and other items. Monitoring personnel and equipment should be appropriately placed along the path. A person traveling along the path should experience a decreasing level of contamination along the way. When showers or spray nozzles are used, adequate space must be provided to avoid contamination of other areas or persons.

All contaminated items must remain within the perimeter of the Warm Zone until decontaminated or safely packaged for removal. Personnel should be assigned to inspect persons and/or equipment

before they can be released from the Decontamination Area. This inspection may be visual or may involve the use of monitoring instruments, when available. It must be assumed that items or persons are contaminated, unless their non-contamination can be confirmed.

Decontamination Area Precautions:

During the decontamination process, all personnel working in the Decontamination Area must be adequately protected from contaminants. The Decontamination Officer will identify and require the appropriate protective equipment. These individuals and their equipment may also require decontamination after use.

Any runoff or residue from decontamination procedures must be contained within the Warm Zone and retained for proper disposal. Contaminated run-off must not be allowed to spread or escape. Diking may be necessary.

Contaminated Patients:

Patients in need of medical treatment should be removed from the source of contamination as quickly as possible, but remain within the Warm Zone perimeter. These patients must not be allowed to contaminate further areas or persons. It may be necessary to bring treatment personnel (with adequate protective clothing) into the Warm Zone to deal with these patients, unless they can be rapidly and effectively decontaminated. Once decontaminated, the patients and treatment personnel may leave the Hazard Zone.

Transportation:

If it is necessary to transport contaminated patients to medical facilities, the receiving hospital must be notified in advance of the nature of the contamination, in order to make necessary preparations. The ambulance used will be considered contaminated and will have to be decontaminated before being used to transport any non-contaminated persons. The ambulance should be brought to the Warm Zone perimeter for loading. When feasible, the ambulance should be prepared by draping exposed surfaces with sheets or polyethylene covers.

Decontaminated Persons:

When persons are decontaminated at a Decontamination Area, they may be released to leave the Warm Zone. This includes Fire Department personnel, other emergency personnel, civilians, and patients. The Decontamination Officer will determine when it is appropriate to release custody of protective clothing, personal effects, and equipment. The Decontamination Officer may release individuals who are substantially decontaminated and direct them to medical facilities for further evaluation or decontamination. Individuals may also be directed to shower, change clothes, or take other secondary decontamination measures.

15.1612 Protective Equipment Personal Effects:

When feasible, protective clothing and personal effects should be decontaminated and released from the Warm Zone with the individual. If the Decontamination Officer determines this is not feasible, these items will be carefully guarded by Decontamination Sector personnel until a determination can be made regarding their final inspection.

15.1613 Tools and Equipment:

The Decontamination Officer will determine when tools and equipment may be released from the Warm Zone. No item shall be removed without approval. The Decontamination Officer may impound equipment for later evaluation and have it packaged for storage or transportation.

15.1614 Command Responsibility:

In summary of this policy, command must accomplish the following objectives to mitigate the hazardous material incident:

- a. Establish command and stage all other responding companies at a safe location from the incident.
- b. Identify any and all materials involved and determine the exact cause for the release.
- c. Isolate areas involved and identify potential areas of involvement.
- d. Develop an action plan based on the known product(s) involved with the assistance of outside or specialized teams if required. Action plan must provide for:
 - i. Safety of fire fighters
 - ii. Safety of citizens
 - iii. Evacuation of endangered area, if necessary
 - iv. Control of situation
 - v. Stabilization of hazardous material and/or
 - vi. Disposal or removal of hazardous material

A qualified Hazardous Materials Response Team must be requested as soon as possible. A Hazardous Materials Team Commander shall work alongside the Incident Commander.

NATURAL GAS INCIDENTS

15.1615 Scope:

Fire Department units may encounter natural gas in a variety of situations and incident types, each presenting a different set of hazards and problems. The following guidelines present an approach that will be applicable in the majority of situations, but do not replace good judgment and

experience in dealing with any particular incident. The guidelines should be used whenever situations are encountered that do not clearly indicate that a different approach is required to more safely resolve the hazard.

Natural gas is much lighter than air and will dissipate rapidly in the outside environment. Inside buildings, however, it tends to pocket, particularly in attics and dead air spaces. The flammable limits are approximately 4% to 15% in air. Natural gas itself is non-toxic however; it displaces oxygen and can result in asphyxiation if in a confined space.

Burning natural gas should not normally be extinguished, since this would change the situation from a non-visible hazard with explosive potential. Fires should be controlled by stopping the flow.

15.1616 Incidents At Which An Explosion Has Occurred:

The first arriving engine company shall establish a water supply and assume command. Hand-lines must be advanced for the protection of personnel and to combat the fire. Attempting to extinguish the burning gas will cause an invisible uncontrollable hazard if the flame is extinguished prior to shutting off the gas. Once the source has been shut down, the fire can be extinguished as per the applicable standard operating guideline.

Units arriving at the scene of a structure explosion must consider natural gas as a possible cause. Explosions have occurred in structures that were not served by natural gas. Underground leaks may permit gas to travel considerable distances before entering a structure through the foundation, around pipes, or through void spaces. In these circumstances, the cause of the explosion may be difficult to determine.

- a. Until it can be determined that the area is safe from the danger of further explosions, evacuate all civilians and keep the number of Fire Department and/or other emergency personnel (i.e., gas company personnel) in the area, to the minimum number necessary to stabilize the situation. Take a pessimistic point of view.
- b. Do not rely on gas odor. Use combustible gas indicators to check all suspected areas. Gas company personnel have combustible gas indicators for this purpose.
- c. Check areas systematically using combustible gas indicators. Start close to the area of the explosion, and increase the area until readings indicate no detectable concentration. Map the readings for the affected area.
- d. If a gas concentration is encountered inside, adjacent to, or underneath any building, secure all possible sources of ignition in the affected area. Cut electricity from outside the affected area to avoid arcing. Ventilate buildings where gas is found.
- e. The use of ground probes is essential to evaluate potential under-ground leaks. When gas company personnel are on the scene, ground probe readings and locations must be

coordinated. Time, location, and concentration should be recorded for each probe - subsequent readings should be taken from same holes when possible.

- f. Command shall provide for effective interaction between gas company personnel and the Fire Department. Gas company personnel are responsible for locating and eliminating leaks in the gas system. As industry specialists, they can provide Command with valuable assistance in the effective handling of these incidents.

15.1617 Incidents Involving A Reported Gas Leak - No Fire Or Explosion:

Calls for "odor of gas," "gas leak," "broken gas line," and similar situations may range from minor to potentially major incidents. All of these situations should be approached as potentially dangerous.

First arriving unit(s) should position upwind and uphill from the incident. Water supplies should be secured through the use of supply lines or by positioning the engine at a hydrant.

With gas company personnel on the scene of an incident, it shall be standard procedure for the first Fire Department unit to provide effective interaction between agencies. Gas company personnel shall be responsible for locating and eliminating leak sources. Gas company personnel shall obtain a sufficient number of gas concentration readings, using their combustible gas indicators for Command to evaluate the hazard and take appropriate action.

In all cases, Fire Department units shall take whatever actions are necessary to provide for the safety of life and property.

The Hazardous Materials Plan should be used as a basic guide for these incidents. A minimum number of personnel should be allowed to enter the area to size-up the situation while any additional units stage in a location out of the potentially dangerous zone.

- a. Evacuate any civilians in the area of escaping gas.
- b. Attempt to locate the source of the gas and any shutoff devices available.
- c. Gas leak situations within a building where the source of the leak is unknown or uncontrolled, the gas supply shall be shut off at the meter. Command shall ensure the meter is red-tagged and locked off until repairs are completed. This is most easily accomplished with the cooperation of the gas supplier at the scene.
- d. If there is any indication of gas accumulating within a building, evacuate civilians from the structure and control ignition sources. Shut off electrical power from an outside breaker. Check for explosive concentrations with a combustible gas indicator if there is any suspicion of accumulation within a structure. Ventilate using positive pressure ventilation if necessary.
- e. If gas company personnel must evacuate to shut off a leak, provide stand-by protection with a charged 1-3/4 inch or greater line and firefighters in full protective equipment.

15.1618 Personnel Safety:

All personnel working in the vicinity of a known or suspected gas leak shall wear full protective clothing. Personnel working in a suspected ignitable atmosphere (i.e., attempting to shut off a gas line) shall USE SCBA and shall be covered by a charged protective hose line. The number of exposed personnel will be kept to an absolute minimum at all times.

A safety perimeter shall be established and maintained around any suspected gas leak. "Fire line" tape should be used to identify the safety perimeter when necessary.

FLAMMABLE LIQUID INCIDENTS

15.1619 Scope:

Flammable liquids present particular problems for fire protection, health, safety and environmental protection. The frequency of encounters with flammable liquids makes them a particular concern for the Fire Department.

The main operational problems with flammable liquids are fire extinguishment, ignition prevention and disposal of spills. All three of these may be involved in the same incident.

15.1620 Extinguishment:

The principal agent for flammable liquid fire fighting is AFFF (Aqueous Film Forming Foam*). This agent is available on all engine companies, and Airport crash units. The initial attack on any flammable liquid fire should be made with AFFF.

The extinguishing action of AFFF is based on its ability to rapidly cover the flammable liquid surface with a film. This film prevents the escape of flammable vapors, but may have difficulty sealing against hot metal surfaces. The application of AFFF should be gentle to avoid breaking the seal and agitating the liquid below.

Some flammable liquids are difficult or impossible to extinguish with AFFF, including alcohols, gasohol, ketone, and other polar solvents. It may be possible to extinguish some of these liquids with a higher application rate of regular AFFF. A supply of alcohol-type foam concentrate (AFFF/ATC) should be obtained to be used on alcohol and polar solvent incidents.

Gasohol is gasoline containing approximately ten percent alcohol. If AFFF will not extinguish a gasohol fire, it may be possible to use a short application of water to separate the gasoline from the alcohol. The alcohol and water will sink, allowing the fire to be extinguished as an ordinary gasoline fire.

*Light Water is a trade name for AFFF manufactured by 3M Company.

15.1621 Spills:

Flammable liquid spills include spills without fire and any remaining fuel after a fire has been extinguished. In both of these cases, the liquid must be protected to prevent ignition until it can be picked up or removed.

All personnel working around spills of sufficient size must wear full protective clothing to afford protection in case of possible ignition. SCBA must be used in vapor areas.

- a. Cover spills immediately with AFFF to seal vapors. The application may need to be repeated regularly, as the seal will break down in 10-20 minutes. For polar solvent liquids, use Alcohol-Type Concentrate AFFF.
- b. Control ignition sources in the area of the spill. Extinguish pilot lights, flares, open flames, etc. Prohibit smoking. Position vehicles to prevent the contact of vapors with running engines or exhaust. Disconnect electrical power from a remote location to prevent arc-caused ignition.
- c. Do not permit the flammable liquid to run-off into storm drains, sewers or drainage systems. Dam the run-off and cover the spill with AFFF pending disposal.

15.1622 Disposal:

- a. Large quantity spills should be picked up with a tanker truck whenever possible. This requires a fuel transfer pump or vacuum truck and personnel familiar with fuel transfer precautions
- b. Smaller spills, which cannot be picked up with a tanker, must be absorbed or emulsified
- c. Absorbent materials, in rolls and pads, may be used to absorb small spills
- d. It is the spillers' responsibility to properly dispose of this hazardous material

15.1623 Safety:

All personnel working around a flammable liquid spill must wear full protective clothing. This includes SCBA when working in and around areas where flammable vapors are present.

Unless absolutely necessary, personnel shall not work in the spill area. When it is necessary to perform a rescue or control a leak, the spill must be covered with AFFF and all possible precautions against ignition must be taken. The area shall be monitored with a combustible gas indicator.

The number of exposed personnel must be kept to a minimum.

15.1624 Contamination:

A sufficient size fuel spill can and will cause contamination of the ground and ground water. The Department of Natural Resources shall be contacted whenever there is evidence of ground and ground water contamination. Appropriate agencies must be contacted to clean up the affected area. This Department is not responsible for the clean up or disposal of hazardous materials. When appropriate, this Department may assist in the clean up of the affected area when the product(s) is known, as well as its affect on human health.

This section applies to all spills or releases of hazardous materials to the environment.

