



Northeast Florida LEPC

WJCT Building
100 Festival Park Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Wednesday, August 16, 2017
10:00a.m.

Agenda

- I. Call to Order
- II. Welcome Membership & Pledge of Allegiance
- III. Roll Call & Introductions
- IV. Approval of Minutes *
- V. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Meetings
 - A. Training Task Force; LEPC/Chairs; & SERC
- VI. Current Business/Reports
 - A. Hazardous Materials Release Report
 - B. LEPC Contract Changes
 - C. Updated LEPC Website – <http://www.neflepc.org/>
 - D. Nassau County HazMat Commodity Flow Study (HMCFS)
 - E. St. Johns HMCFS – Pilot Project using HazFlow Application
 - F. Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Data
 - G. GATOR Mapping Tool
 - H. Pipeline Mapping Tool
- VII. Sub-Committee Reports
 - A. Training – **Chief Ty Silcox or Chief Joel Sneed**
 - B. Special Projects
- VIII. Presentations/ Issue Items
 - A. Pipelines – Florida Gas Transmission Company – Mike Laycock
- IX. Public Comments
- X. Adjournment* *Denotes Action

TAB III

Northeast Florida LEPC - Membership List

	<i>Primary Name</i>	<i>Occupational Category</i>	<i>Alternate Name</i>
1	Henry Bonar	<i>Facility Owner</i>	Amy Pilgrim
2	Morrison Braren	<i>Non-Elected Local Official</i>	
	Don Burdon	Hospital	
3	Terry Carr	<i>Local Environmental</i>	Jean Richards
4	Anthony Cinelli	<i>Local Environmental</i>	
5	John Coffey	Hospital	Rich Ward
6	Douglas Coleman	<i>Local Environmental</i>	Larry Legg
7	Sandi Courson	<i>Health</i>	
8	Paul Crist	<i>Transportation</i>	Julius Rinoso
9	Bill Decker	<i>Local Environmental</i>	
10	Chief Lenny Ensalaco	<i>Firefighting</i>	Jennifer Stagg
11	Eng. George Faucher, Jr.	<i>Firefighting</i>	
12	Bek Harrison	<i>Law Enforcement</i>	
13	Ben Huron	<i>Local Environmental</i>	Kari Reno
14	Gracie Kennedy	<i>Local Environmental</i>	Matthew Harris
15	Chief Joe King	<i>Firefighting</i>	
16	Chief Richard Knoff *	<i>Firefighting</i>	
17	Michael Laycock	Facility Operator	Rick Barrett
18	Michael Lesser	<i>Facility Operator</i>	
19	William Lord	<i>Facility Operator</i>	
20	Brooke Martin	<i>Transportation</i>	
21	Steven Millican	<i>Emergency Management</i>	
22	James Murphy	<i>Community Group</i>	
23	Martha Oberdorfer	<i>Emergency Management</i>	
24	Paul Restivo	<i>Law Enforcement</i>	James Watford
25	Fred Rogers	<i>Emergency Management</i>	
26	Quin Romay	<i>Emergency Management</i>	Ryan Simpson
27	Capt. John Scott, III	<i>Interested Citizen</i>	
28	Chief Harvey "Ty" Silcox	<i>Firefighting</i>	Alvin Barker
29	Chief Todd Smith	<i>Firefighting</i>	Eng. Shawn Hall
30	Chief Joel Sneed	<i>Firefighting</i>	Chief Brian Mitzel
31	Dawn Sollee	<i>Health</i>	
32	Roger Studenski	<i>Transportation</i>	David Dunkley
33	John Ward	<i>Emergency Management</i>	Maria Haney
34	Ken Wilkey **	<i>Facility Operator</i>	
	Chairperson *	Vice-Chairperson **	7/21/2017
	<i>Quorum = 9 Members</i>	<i>New Members</i>	<i>Removed</i>

TAB IV



Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee

Wednesday, May 24, 2017
10:00 a.m.



MINUTES

A meeting of the Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee was held on Wednesday, May 24, 2017, at 10:00 a.m., in the Community Room of the WJCT Building, 100 Festival Park Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32202. Chairperson Chief Richard Knoff called the meeting to order with the following members:

Present

Morrison Braren – Non-Elected Local Official
Anthony Cinelli – Local Environmental
Sandi Courson – Health
Chief Lenny Ensalaco – Firefighting
George Faucher, Jr. – Firefighting
Ben Huron – Local Environmental
Gracie Kennedy – Environmental
Chief Richard Knoff – Firefighting
William Lord – Facility Owner
Brooke Martin – Transportation
James Murphy – Community Group
Martha Oberdorfer – Emergency Management
Paul Restivo – Law Enforcement
Fred Rogers – Emergency Management
Chief Harvey Silcox – Firefighting
Chief Todd Smith – Firefighting
Chief Joel Sneed – Firefighting

Excused

Bill Decker – Local Environmental
Chief Joe King - Firefighting
Michael Lesser – Facility Operator
Steve Millican – Emergency Management
Capt. John Scott, III – Firefighting
Roger Studenski – Transportation
Ken Wilkey – Facility Owner

Absent

Henry Bonar – Facility Owner
Don Burdon - Health
Terry Carr – Environmental
Douglas Coleman – Environmental
Paul Crist – Transportation
Bek Harrison – Law Enforcement
Quin Romay – Emergency Management
Dawn Sollee – Poison Center
John Ward – Emergency Management

Guests: Michael Laycock (Florida Gas Transmission), Chris Naff (St. Johns County F/R), Ken Solomon (JCI Chemical) +1, Daryl Albury (RDSTF), Frank Bernhardt (DHS), Bruce Matthews (Diamond R Fertilizer), & Alex Sease (Contanda Terminals).

Staff Present: Eric Anderson and Brian Teeple

*APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Chair Knoff called for a motion on the February 2017 meeting minutes. George Faucher made the motion to approve the February 2017 Minutes, seconded by Chief Ty Silcox. The motion carried.

STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC) MEETINGS

Mr. Anderson provided an overview of the Training Task Force, LEPC Chair/Coordinator, and SERC meetings that took place on May 8-9, 2017 in Cocoa Beach, Florida. He highlighted the following:

Training Task Force Meeting

The LEPC has completed two HazMat Team Assessments, Jacksonville Fire & Rescue Department and St. Johns County Fire & Rescue, for the State Fire College. Clay County Fire & Rescue's assessment should be completed by June 1st.

LEPC Chairs and SERC Meetings

These meetings primary revolved around staff changes at FDEM. The SERC did not have a quorum, and therefore did not approve of new membership changes.

NASTTPO National Conference

Staff discussed attending the NASTTPO National Conference, held in conjunction with the SERC meetings. Staff will highlight two projects from the conference at the upcoming August LEPC Meeting. The subject matter will be EPA's Toxic Release Inventory and Louisiana State Police's Commodity Flow Application.

CURRENT BUSINESS/REPORTS

Treasurer's Report

There is currently \$0 in the LEPC account. The remaining funds were used for the 2017 Regional HazMat Exercise.

Hazardous Material Release Report

Mr. Anderson provided an overview of Section 304 Release Investigations, as well as injuries or deaths from HazMat incidents within the district.

Hazards Analysis

A brief overview of the Hazardous Analysis profile for St. Johns County facilities was provided.

Hazards Analysis Survey

A survey was conducted to determine how people use Hazard Analysis, as well as any gaps in using the analysis. Staff provided an overview of the results, which showed there are steps to be taken to address some of the gaps in accessing and using CAMEO developed hazards analysis. The statewide working group will come up with recommendations based upon the results of the survey.

Local HazMat Olympics

Members of the St. Johns county HazMat Team participated in exercising with the 44CST on April 20th. The hope is to continue this relationship between local teams and the National Guard.

Florida Pipeline Emergency Response Initiative (FPERI)

The Pipeline Emergency Responders Initiative (PERI) is a public-private partnership among emergency response organizations and the pipeline operators to improve emergency response. This Initiative is being pushed out by USDOT – Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

Initial meetings have taken place throughout the State, and hopes are to develop a framework to deliver training and education activities in the state of Florida. Staff will keep the LEPC apprised of the initiative as things start to take shape.

6th Annual HazMat Symposium

A call for Presentations has been pushed out by the planning team for the Florida Hazmat Symposium. Presentation proposals are due to be submitted by July 31, 2017. Please submit them to Richard Stilp, RStilp@ecfrpc.org.

SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS

Training – Chief Silcox highlighted the training completed in the last quarter, as well as upcoming training.

Completed – Grant Funded courses since January

1. HazMat Symposium
2. 16-hour Air Monitoring – Macclenny
3. HazMat 160 Hybrid – St. Augustine
4. HazMat IQ
5. Propane IQ
6. NASTTPO Conference

Currently Running

1. HazMat 160 Hybrid – Nassau County
2. HazMat Vessel Leak Containment & Patching

Completed - FREE Courses since January

1. CSX Awareness – 218 people trained at local departments with the dome trailer
2. CSX Operations - 119 people trained on the Safety Train
3. 16-hour Surface Transportation Emergency Preparedness and Security (STEPS) – St. Johns County
4. LNG Awareness & Operations – May 8-13 at JFRD
 - a. Also received a \$1,000 grant from TRANSCAER to provide food and support for that training

Upcoming - PAID Courses

1. International HazMat Conference – St. Johns County
2. HazMat 160 Hybrid – Clay County
3. Working on Foam Operations – not finalized

Upcoming - FREE Courses

1. Ethanol – Renewable Fuels Association
 - a. Aug 7-9 at JFRD
 - b. Aug 10-12 at Clay County – hosting for the region
2. Radiological Classes – Florida Department of Health
 - a. Nov 7-9 at JFRD - Operations
 - b. Nov 14-16 at Clay County - Operations
 - c. Nov 28-30 at Nassau County - Operations
 - d. Dec 12 – Clay County – Technician
 - e. Dec 13 – Nassau County – Technician
 - f. Dec 14 – JFRD – Technician

Special Projects

The Special Projects Subcommittee will only be activated once a member of the LEPC would like to spearhead and implement a project, with the assistance of the LEPC and its membership. Any member can take the lead on a project.

PRESENTATIONS/ISSUE ITEMS

LEPC/CSX – 2017 Training and Exercise Initiative

The Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee recently partnered with CSX to develop and implement a training and exercise program tailored towards improving response capabilities for train incidents.

This was a 3 stepped approach:

- 1) Provide awareness level training at local fire departments in the region
- 2) Provide operations level training to the 3 regional hazmat teams, using the CSX Safety Train
- 3) Conduct a regional exercise to test the capabilities gained in training

LEPC staff provided an overview of this initiative, as well as presented a video that was produced from the training and exercise.

PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

Next Meeting – Chair Knoff announced the next quarterly meeting is scheduled for 10:00am. Wednesday, August 16, 2017; location to be determined.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the LEPC, Chair Knoff adjourned the meeting at 11:35am.

TAB V A

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: TTF, LEPC, & SERC Meetings

Summary

The Training Task Force, LEPC Chair/Coordinator, and State Emergency Response Commission meetings occurred in St. Petersburg, Florida on July 20 & 21, 2017.

The following items were main points of discussion at the meetings:

- **Training Task Force Meeting**

- FDEM website updates that will include a training section for the LEPCs to reference free training information and contacts.
- Needs to update several plans and curriculum. Assessment will be conducted to determine needs, and then a RFP or requests to LEPCs will be made to complete the updates.
- Negotiated rates for common vendors of training
- 6th Annual HazMat Symposium
 - January 16-19, 2018 - www.flhazmatsymposium.org
 - Registration opens September 1, 2017
 - HazMat Team Competition moved to Tuesday. Registrations will open on September 1, and is open to the first 12 teams to enter. There will be a class session on Wednesday, with the participating teams, on best practices and pointers for each of the items in the competition.

- **LEPC Chair/Coordinator Meeting**

- Changes to chemical facility lists for site visits
- DEP Notification Rule (<http://dep.state.fl.us/pollutionnotice/>)
 - Effective July 1, 2017

- Section 403.077, F.S., the Department is establishing a method for regulated entities to submit Public Notices of Pollution for reportable releases. Additionally, the Department is making available to the public all Notices received to date as well as offering an e-mail subscription service for interested parties to be informed of Notices submitted for their area of interest.
 - Reporting entities should be aware that, while submission of a Notice through this website complies with the requirements of Section 403.077, F.S., it does not relieve them of any obligation to report to the State Watch Office.
 - SQG/LQG Rule pushed back until state adopted in 2018 or 2019
 - RMP rule pushed back to 2019
- **State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Meeting**
 - Overview of activities and recommendations from the Training Task Force and LEPC/Chairs meetings.



**State Emergency Response Commission
Training Task Force (TTF)
Hilton St. Petersburg Bayfront
Meeting Room St. Petersburg I & II
331 1st Street South
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701
July 20, 2017 – 9:30 AM**

- I. Pledge of Allegiance
- II. Introductions
- III. Approval of Minutes from May 8, 2017 Meeting
- IV. TTF Conference Call Updates
- V. Current Business
 1. Project Boxes – Matt Marshall
 2. Hazmat Team Assessment – Scott Chappell
 3. Update MOU Between USCG & FDEP- Chief Murphy
 4. FDEM SharePoint HazMat Training Portal – Anhar AlAsadi
- VI. New Business
- VII. Update from Agencies and Organizations
 1. Florida Fire Chief's Association (Chief Murphy)
 2. Florida Association of Hazardous Materials Responders (Matt Marshall)
 3. Florida State Fire College (Scott Chappell)
 4. Florida Department of Health (Bobby Bailey)
 5. Other Agencies and Organizations

VIII. Upcoming Events

1. Schedule Next Conference Calls
2. Next Meeting October 26, 2017 – Destin, FL

IX. Adjournment



STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC) FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**Hilton St. Petersburg Bayfront
Meeting Room St. Petersburg I & II
331 1st Street South
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701**

July 21, 2017 – 10:00 AM

- I. Pledge of Allegiance
- II. Roll Call and Verification of Quorum
- III. Member Moment – Taylor Abel
- IV. Approval of Minutes
 1. Approval of Minutes for May 9, 2017 SERC Meeting
ACTION: Motion for SERC Approval
EXHIBIT: Minutes of May 9, 2017 SERC meeting
- V. New Business
 1. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) Appointments and Biennial Appointments
ACTION: Approval of the list of recommended members/alternates
EXHIBIT: Memo # 10-17
(Pages 1-27)
- VI. Reports
 1. SERC Training Task Force (TTF) Report
ACTION: Oral report on issues of the SERC TTF
 2. Hazard Analysis Working Group Report
ACTION: Report by Chair Dwayne Mundy
 3. Financial Status Report
ACTION: Report on revenues received and expenditures incurred for the fiscal year
EXHIBIT: Memo # 11-17
(Pages 29-32)

4. Hazardous Materials Incidents Report

ACTION: Report on recent hazardous materials incidents reported in the State of Florida

EXHIBIT: Memo # 12-17
(Pages 33-39)

5. Update of Staff Activities and Reports by Section

ACTION: Update on the reports received by section; including an update on staff presentations and information requests

EXHIBIT: Memo # 13-17
(Pages 40-45)

6. Update on the LEPC Activities

ACTION: An update of the meetings and activities conducted by each of the 10 LEPCs

EXHIBIT: HazMatters
(Pages 46-61)

VII. Other Business

1. Florida Pipeline Emergency Response Initiative – James A. Kelly

VIII. Comments

IX. Next Scheduled Meeting – October 27, 2017 – Destin, FL

X. Adjournment



LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) CHAIRPERSONS/STAFF CONTACTS MEETING

**Hilton St. Petersburg Bayfront
Meeting Room St. Petersburg I & II
331 1st Street South
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701**

July 20, 2017 – 1:30 PM

- I. Pledge of Allegiance
- II. Introductions
- III. Approval of Minutes From May 8, 2017 Meeting
- IV. Training Task Force Update
- V. District Reports
- VI. Other Business
 1. Hazards Analyses Working Group Report – Dwayne Mundy
 2. Hazmat Team Assessment – Scott Chappell
 3. DEP Notification Rules – John Johnson
 4. Legal – Jaxon Lear
 5. SQG/ LQG – Robert Dietrich
 6. LEPC/HA & HMEP Contracts-Robert Dietrich
 7. Additional LEPC Budget Authority – Robert Dietrich
- VII. Issues for State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
- VIII. Next Scheduled Meeting – October 26, 2017 – Destin, FL
- IX. Adjournment

TAB VI A

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Hazardous Materials Incident Reports

The attached tables and graphs provide information on all hazardous materials incident reports received by the State Watch Office. The incident reports are reviewed by Hazardous Materials Planning staff on a daily basis for compliance and verification purposes. The information helps identify potential Section 304 violators, as well as facilities which may have an obligation to report under other sections of EPCRA and the Risk Management Planning (RMP) programs.

Table 1 - lists incidents by LEPC District for the period of 3/1/2017 through 5/31/17. "Potential Section 304 Investigations" are incidents involving the release of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) chemicals at fixed facilities and are investigated by State-level staff. In order for an incident to be covered under Section 304, the EHS or CERCLA chemical must meet or exceed its designated Reportable Quantity (RQ) and have potential for offsite exposure.

Table 2 – lists incidents by LEPC District for the period of 3/1/2017 through 5/31/17. The list covers fixed facility and transportation related incidents and differentiates between chemical-related and traffic accident-related deaths. Please note that official causes of death are determined by the medical examiner's office and may take up to 90 days for the final report.

Graph I - depicts total incidents within the State from 1/1/2007 through 5/31/2017.

Graph II - depicts total incidents within each LEPC District from 3/1/2017 through 5/31/17.

Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table I

3/1/2017 Thru 5/31/2017

Potential Section 304 Investigations

01- West Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Comment	Sector
Escambia	4/30/2017	Cyclohexane (diluted to .003%)	Unknown	Plastics Material and	Below RQ	Private
Santa Rosa	3/20/2017	Mono Normal Butylamine	471 lbs	Chemical Processing	Release into contained dike	Private

04- Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Comment	Sector
Duval	03/25/17	hydrochloric acid	Unknown	Transportation	On going investigation	Private
Duval	04/19/17	Sodium Hypochlorite	Unknown	Electric Services	Storage tank release onto ground	Public
Putnam	04/22/17	GLYPHOSATE- DIQUATE SPC IN SOLUTION	4165 lbs	Traffic Accident	Closed	Private
St. Johns	04/27/17	Ammonium Sulfate, Baseline, NIS820, Gator	86 lbs	Pest Control Service	Valve not secured, employee accidental release	Private

06- East Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Comment	Sector
Lake	05/16/17	Anhydrous Ammonia	48 lbs	Citrus Processing	Broken Ammonia Pipe	Private
Orange	03/20/17	Sodium Hypochlorite	100 Gallons	Plumbing & Heating	Closed	Private
Volusia	03/14/17	Unknown	Unknown	Transportation	55 Gallon drum leak	Private
Volusia	5/4/2017	Sulfuric Acid	Unknown	Current-Carrying	Enclosed industrial warehouse release	Private

07- Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Comment	Sector
Polk	05/03/17	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	337 lbs	Water Supply and	Employee accidental release	Public

08- Tampa Bay Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Comment	Sector
Hillsborough	05/07/17	Phosphoric Acid	2295 lbs	Mining	Closed	Private
Hillsborough	05/11/17	Ammonium Hydroxide	143 lbs	Water Supply &	Closed	Public
Hillsborough	05/23/17	Anhydrous Ammonia	Unknown	Fossil Fuel Electric	On going investigation, possible employee	Public
Manatee	05/03/17	Anhydrous Ammonia	Unknown	Canned Fruits,	Valve failure, under RQ/Closed	Private
Pasco	03/26/17	Ethylene Glycol	37 lbs	Transportation	Closed	Private
Pasco	05/04/17	Sulfuric Acid	Unknown	Railroad/ Traffic	Closed	Private

10- Treasure Coast Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Comment	Sector
Broward	04/14/17	Anhydrous Ammonia	Unknown	Fluid Milk	Under RQ/Closed	Private
Broward	05/17/17	Sodium Hypochlorite	56 lbs	Traffic Accident	Closed	Private
Palm Beach	04/07/17	Natural Gas	Unknown	Pipeline	Closed	Private
Palm Beach	04/14/17	Sodium Hypochlorite	Unknown	Traffic Accident	Closed	Private

11- South Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Comment	Sector
Miami-Dade	04/27/17	Anhydrous Ammonia	25 lbs	General Line Grocery	Warehouse cold storage release, Closed	Private

Hazardous Materials Incident Report - Table 2

3/1/2017 Thru 5/31/2017

Hazardous Materials & Traffic Incidents with Evacuations, Injuries, and Deaths

01-West Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Bay	3/17/2017	Gasoline	Unknown	Marina / Private Vesse	1	2		N
Bay	3/28/2017	Hydraulic OIL	20 gallons	Retail Sales/Warehouse	1			N/A
Bay	3/29/2017	Diesel Fuel	50 gallon	Traffic Accident	1			N/A
Bay	5/6/2017	Gasoline or Diesel Fuel	13	Transportation	1			N/A
Escambia	4/30/2017	Cyclohexane (diluted to	Unknown	Plastics Material and Resin	800	1		N
Escambia	5/6/2017	Gasoline /Diesel Fuel	Unknown	Traffic Accident		2		N
Holmes	3/3/2017	Diesel Fuel	60 gallons	Traffic Accident		1		N
Holmes	3/6/2017	Diesel Fuel	7 gallons	Transportation		1		N
Okaloosa,	4/11/2017	Natural Gas	Unknown	Pipeline/Transportation		1		N
Santa Rosa	3/20/2017	Mono Normal	471 lbs	Chemical Manf/Procesing	60			N/A
Walton	5/16/2017	Diesel Fuel	40 gallons	Transportation			1	N
Washington	3/23/2017	Diesel Fuel	Unknown	Traffic Accident			1	N

02 - Apalachee Regional Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Jefferson	3/26/2017	Diesel Fuel	30 gallons	Traffic Accident		1		N
Leon	4/2/2017	Latex paint	Unknown	Apartment Complex		1		N

03-North Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Alachua	3/22/2017	Natural Gas	Unknown	Medical Center	1			N/A

04-Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Duval	3/25/2017	Hydrochloric Acid	Unknown	Transportation	30	1		Y
Duval	4/19/2017	Sodium Hypochlorite	Unknown	Electric Services	14			N

06-East Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Lake	5/16/2017	Anhydrous Ammonia	49 lbs	Citrus Processing	4			N/A
Orange	3/20/2017	Sodium Hypochlorite	100 gallons	Plumbing & Heating	4			N/A
Volusia	5/4/2017	Sulfuric Acid	Unknown	Current-Carrying Wiring	2			N/A

07-Central Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Polk	5/3/2017	Sodium Hypochlorite	337 gallons	Water Supply and	2			N/A

08-Tampa Bay Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Hillsborough	5/7/2017	Phosphoric Acid	1100 gallons	Mining	1			N/A
Hillsborough	5/11/2017	Ammonium Hydroxide	20 gallons	Water Supply & Irrigation	1			N/A
Hillsborough	5/23/2017	Anhydrous Ammonia	Unknown	Fossil Fuel Electric Power	1			N/A
Manatee	5/3/2017	Anhydrous Ammonia	Unknown	Canned Fruits, Vegetables,	1			N/A
Pasco	3/26/2017	Ethylene Glycol	5 gallons	Transportation	1			N/A
Pasco	5/4/2017	Sulfuric Acid	Unknown	Railroad/ Traffic Accident	1			N/A

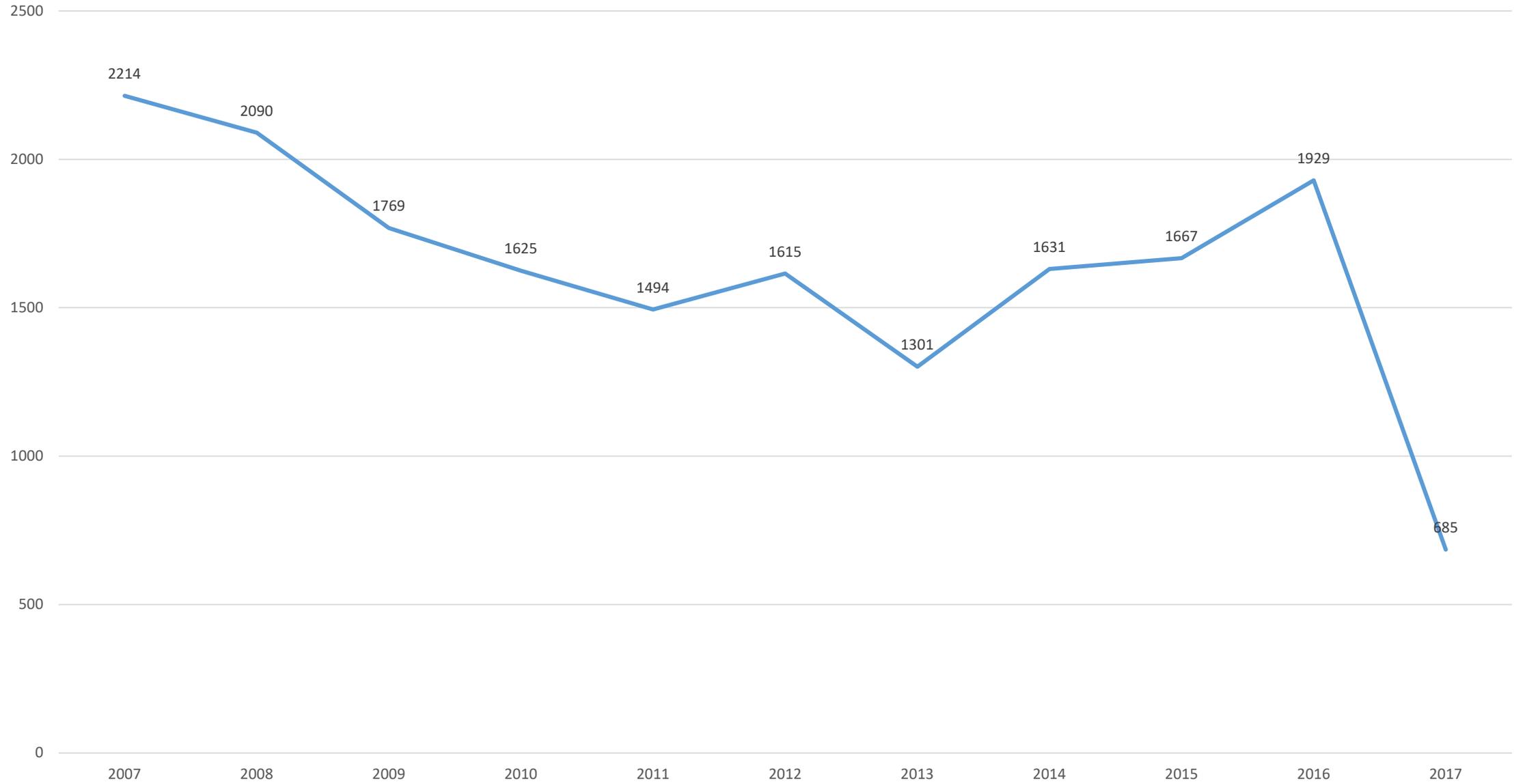
10-Treasure Coast Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Broward	4/14/2017	Anhydrous Ammonia	Unknown	Fluid Milk Manufacturing	1			N/A
Broward	5/17/2017	Sodium Hypochlorite	56 gallons	Traffic Accident	1			N/A
Palm Beach	4/7/2017	Natural Gas	Unknown	Pipeline	1			N/A

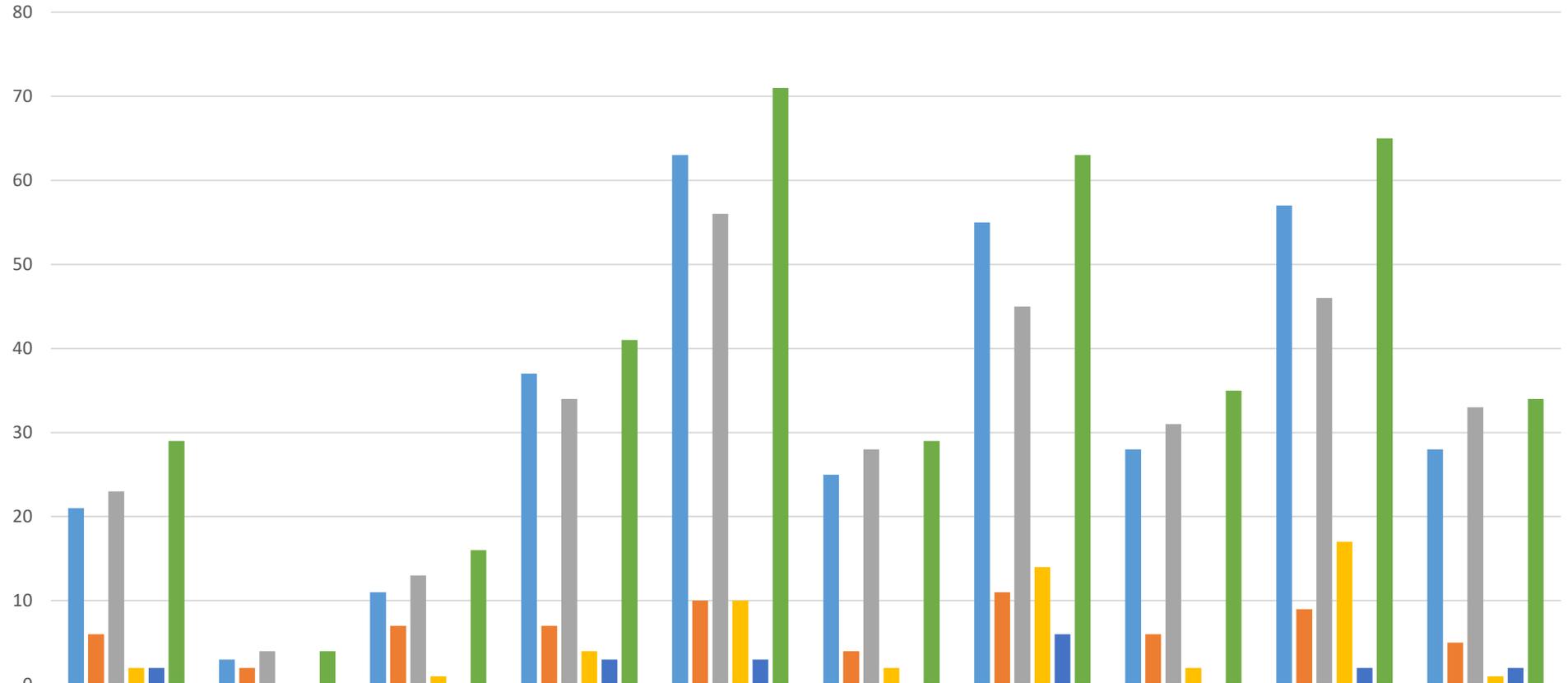
11-South Florida Local Emergency Planning Council

County	Release Date	Chemical Name	Release Amt	Business Type	Evacuated	Injured	Fatalities	Injury/Death chemical related
Miami-Dade	4/27/2017	Anhydrous Ammonia	100 gallons	General Line Grocery	1			N/A

Graph I
Hazardous Materials Incident Reports
January 1, 2007 through May 31, 2017



Graph II
Florida Hazardous Materials Report
 March 1, 2017 - May 31, 2017



	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
Count of Transportation	21	3	11	37	63	25	55	28	57	28
Count of Fixed Facility	6	2	7	7	10	4	11	6	9	5
Count of Petroleum Release	23	4	13	34	56	28	45	31	46	33
Count of Liquid petroleum/LNG/Propane	2		1	4	10	2	14	2	17	1
Count of Toxic	2			3	3		6		2	2
Count of Flammable	29	4	16	41	71	29	63	35	65	34

TAB VI B

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: LEPC Contract Changes

LEPC contracts for FY 17-18 have been updated and include a new set of expectations and deliverables.

Task 1: Conduct quarterly LEPC meetings with the associated agenda, packet, minutes, advertising, etc.

Task 2: Attend Quarterly SERC Meetings

Task 3: NEW - conduct a minimum of two (2) public presentations for interested parties within the district on the EPCRA program, including an overview of Florida's LEPC program.

Task 4: Publish availability of information in local newspapers

Task 5: Update LEPC HazMat Response Plan

Task 6: Provide HazMat Tech Assistance

Task 7: NEW - assist with a minimum of one (1) hazmat-related exercise OR facilitate a minimum of one (1) hazmat tabletop exercise per fiscal year within the district.

Task 8: NEW - Provide a minimum of one (1) shelter-in-place presentation and one (1) evacuation workshop per fiscal year within the district.

Task 9: NEW - Provide for the planning and coordination of Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) training as well as Transportation and Community Awareness and Emergency Response (TRANSCAER) training within the district.

Task 10: Submit Quarterly Reports

TAB VI C

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Updated LEPC Website

The LEPC website has been updated and simplified. It was too cumbersome to keep updated.

www.neflepc.org

TAB VI D

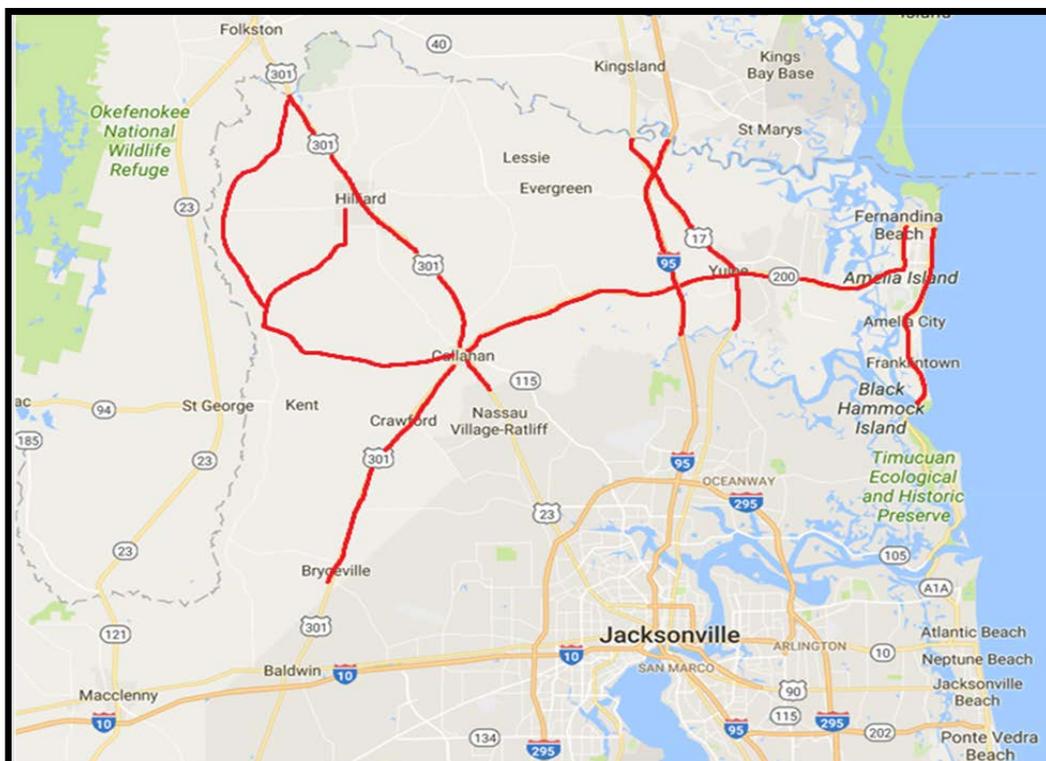
MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Nassau County Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study

The LEPC worked with a private contractor to conduct a Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study for Nassau County, Florida. This project was completed at the request of the Nassau County Fire Chief in 2016.

The main portion of the report is attached. I have removed the appendices with raw data for this agenda packet.

The purpose of the Hazardous Materials Commodities Flow Study was to identify the type, amount and routes of hazardous materials commodities transported through a specified geographic area and provide an analysis of the data and information collected so that planners may consider activities in prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.





Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study

Nassau County, Florida



2017

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Introduction

The Northeast Florida **Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)** is made up of seven counties in Northeast Florida—which are Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Putnam, Nassau and St. Johns. Nassau County is undergoing rapid development. As a result of this growth, there are unknown types and quantities of hazardous materials being transported along their roadways. In response to this need, the Northeast Florida LEPC has chosen to conduct a Commodity Flow Study for Hazardous Materials. This study will assist in the efforts to prevent and respond to incidents involving hazardous materials and substances being transported in and through the County.

Transportation of hazardous materials, by one approach or another, is present in nearly every community. The vast majority of hazmat shipments move safely and securely along the nation's transportation system. However, the threat of a hazmat transportation incident remains significant due to the large impact on the environment. Incidents can occur in any jurisdiction at almost any time. Human behavior and technological failure cause many system failures or casualties. The consequences of hazmat incidents are potentially catastrophic to public safety, life and wellbeing, the environment, and infrastructure. This raises concern regarding the transportation of hazardous materials through populated or environmentally sensitive areas.

This report contains a description of the scope of work for the study, including the approach for conducting a survey of select roadways by performing observations of truck traffic during peak travel periods. This report will further examine the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) requirements for motor carriers, placarding, and current safety regulations and how effective they can be in reducing incidents.

Having a better understanding of this information provides the best insight into chemical risks posed to the area and its first responders. Consequently, Nassau County officials can make better-informed decisions on allocating resources. Transportation, growth management, and emergency preparedness are the types of planning decisions that can be tailored to respond to the hazardous materials frequently being transported through the County.

Be advised that the information provided in this report represents a snapshot of hazmat transportation for specific times and locations. Transport patterns may vary widely by time of day, day of week, and season of year. There is a chart in the Appendix A that shows data of truck accidents occurring in the nation at various times in the day.

Scope of Work

Commodity Flow Study

The purpose of the Hazardous Materials Commodities Flow Study was to identify the type, amount and routes of hazardous materials commodities transported through a specified geographic area and provide an analysis of the data and information collected so that planners may consider activities in prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

Overview

The scope of work involves a commodity flow study of hazardous materials and extremely hazardous substances transported over selected Interstate, U.S. Highway, and State Road corridors within Nassau County, Florida. This includes six (6) north/south corridors and one (1) east/west corridor.

1. Carry out a placard survey of trucks carrying hazardous and extremely hazardous substances (EHSs). Record placard number, chemical name, carrier name, direction of travel, date and time of observation, and type of vehicle. Data will be collected from several locations along each corridor over a given period in three hour time increments.
2. Generate a series of maps showing the most frequently recorded hazardous materials at each of the observation locations.
3. Provide a report detailing the results of the study.

The hazardous materials commodity flow study conducted for Nassau County was limited in scope to hazardous materials transported by trucks (no other modes) in the region.

The scope of this study encompassed the following study tasks for hazardous materials transported along the designated roadways:

1. Development of Survey Plan
2. Data collection (Field Observations)
3. Data review and analysis
4. Identify hazardous materials transportation areas
5. Draft Report
6. Final Report

Assumptions

For hazardous materials that were transported in commercial vehicles on the roadways surveyed, the surveys observed all commercial vehicles but only captured commercial vehicles with placards moving through the survey area. When evaluating the information captured the following assumptions should be considered:

- A. The survey results provide what could be referred to as a "Snapshot" of the hazardous materials that were specifically identified in the designated survey location.
- B. Since all roadways were surveyed for several periods of time, on several different days, an average could be created based upon the survey results. These results can also be used by planners and responders to make assumptions when the greatest risk of an accidental release could occur:

For example:

On a particular roadway a total of 10 flammable tankers are observed in the morning hours. However, in the afternoon hours a total of 26 flammable tankers are observed. One could make the assumption that the community, planners and responders may anticipate the greatest risk and likelihood for an accidental release in the afternoon.

- C. Traffic volumes differ throughout the day, along with seasonal variations, and this can only be used to establish some baseline averages.
- D. Another assumption that could be made in the transportation of hazardous materials in commercial vehicles are the standard amounts that could be anticipated by the specific transportation containers.

For example:

A standard MC-306, flammable liquid tanker could transport up to 9,000 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids. Using these known amounts and the number of possible containers that were observed in the survey area, planners and responders can begin to develop some assumptions on response needs, and community protective actions.

- E. A final assumption that can be made is that many of the commercial vehicles identified at the survey points COULD be transporting hazardous materials that are in amounts LESS than the placard amounts, but all will contain larger amounts of flammable or combustible fuels than the typical passenger vehicle on the highway. In most cases, the commercial vehicles traveling the highways can carry several hundred gallons of flammable or combustible fuels.
- F. The study and report provides conclusions relative only to Nassau County.

Methodology

Roadways are the most visible form of transportation of hazardous materials. Although by comparison the amounts present at one particular location or incident are limited by the container size, the sheer volume of containers alone increases the risk of an incident. Coupled with volume of commercial motor vehicle traffic and increased speeds (relative to roadways not commonly traveled by commercial motor vehicles except for local deliveries) and once again an increase in risk is developed.

In collecting roadway data, the assigned roadways include primary North/South corridors and East/West corridor throughout the County. All results are expressed in a combination of three (3) hour observation blocks for the morning and afternoon. Data collected included the following:

- Time of Event
- Direction of travel
- Temperature
- Carrier Name
- Carrier type including;
 - MC – 331 (Compressed gases)
 - MC – 338 (Cryogenics)
 - MC – 306 (low-pressure liquids)
 - MC – 307 (low-pressure liquids)
 - MC – 312 (Dense-low-pressure liquids)
 - Compressed Gas / Tube Trailer
 - Mixed Cargo (typically box-type)
 - Intermodal Tank
 - Other (stake beds, single-axle boxes, etc.)
- United States Department of Transportation (DOT) placard data;
 - Hazard class (Class 1 through Class 9)
- Material Type (Determined during Data Analysis)

One team member was responsible for conducting the placard survey of trucks carrying extremely hazardous substances (EHSs). The survey involved recording the observation location, date and time, direction of travel, weather conditions, name of carrier, placard number, substance, and container type. This information was then entered electronically for further review and analysis.

The 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook was used as a reference to identify the materials being carried as well as the type of trailer being used. This valuable resource provides information about Warning Placard identification and also a Road Trailer Identification Chart. Additionally, it contains an ID Guide for the name of the material associated with the placard numbering.

One (1) key Interstate, three (3) U.S. Highways and two (2) State Roads were identified as common routes for EHSs and hazardous materials being transported within or through Nassau County, Florida. Of the seven (7) routes, six (6) are north-south bound (US-301, US-23, US-17, I-95, SR A1A, and SR 121 / SR 108), and one (1) is east-west (SR-200).

The Nassau County corridors of focus for observations include the following:

Primary North/South Corridors

- US 301 from Bryceville to Callahan
- US 23 from Duval/Nassau County Line in south to Nassau County/ Georgia Stateline in the north
- US 17 from Duval/Nassau County Line in south to Nassau County/ Georgia Stateline in the north
- I-95 from Duval/Nassau County Line in south to Nassau County/ Georgia Stateline in the north
- State Road A1A from the Duval/Nassau County Line in south to Fernandina Beach
- SR 121 and SR108 junction in the south to the Nassau County / Georgia Stateline in the north

Primary East/West Corridors

- State Road 200 from Callahan in the west to Fernandina Beach in the east.

Survey Durations

Surveys conducted on facilities listed above were done for three (3) hour periods. In order to gather the most accurate data for the study, surveys were conducted during morning and afternoon business hours and at strategic locations, totaling six (6) hours, to capture sufficient data for the subject roads.

Transportation

Requirements

There are three main components of hazmat transportation: (1) the shipper, (2) the carrier and the (3) driver. It is the shipper's duty to ensure that the products being transported are properly packaged, marked and labeled prior to the shipment leaving its original location. The carrier is then required to take the hazardous materials to the proper destination. If the shipment is not properly packaged, labeled or marked, it is the carrier's responsibility to refuse the shipment.

The driver is responsible to follow all of the regulations of the hazardous material in congruence with the government's requirements. If there are any issues or dangers involved in the transportation process, it is up to any of these people or entities to refuse shipment. Any of these three can be held liable in the event of a hazardous material transportation accident.

"Persons" who offer for transportation, or transport in foreign, interstate or intrastate commerce: (a) any highway route controlled quantity of a Class 7 (radioactive) material; (b) more than 25 kg (55 lbs.) of a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 (explosive) material in a motor vehicle, rail car or freight container; (c) more than 1 L per package of a material extremely poisonous by inhalation; (d) a hazardous material in a bulk packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gals. for liquids or gases, or more than 468 cubic feet for solids; (e) a shipment in other than bulk packaging of 5,000 lbs. gross weight or more of one class of hazardous material for which the transport vehicle requires placarding; (f) any quantity of materials requiring placarding.

Less than 454 kg (1,001 lbs.) aggregate gross weight may be placarded, but is not required.

Visibility of each placard must be readily seen from the direction it faces. Placards must be on each side and each end of the container. If coupled to another motor vehicle or rail car, visibility is not required from the direction it faces.

Transportation – Motor Carrier Design

Hazardous materials are stored and transported in many kinds of containers and vehicles. Figure 1 on the following page shows the kinds of containers and vehicles typically used to transport or store hazardous materials. It describes the kinds of markings, labels, and placards used for particular kinds of containers, and how to interpret this information. Emergency response personnel must be aware that there are many variations of road trailers, some not shown here, that are used for shipping chemical products. The suggested guides are for the most hazardous products that may be transported in these trailer types and should be considered as last resort if the material cannot be identified by any other means.

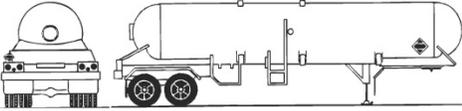
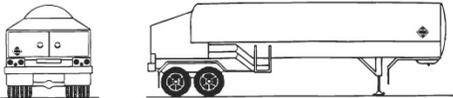
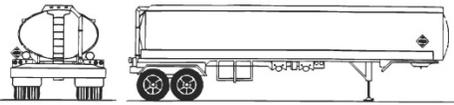
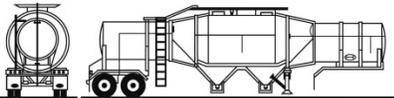
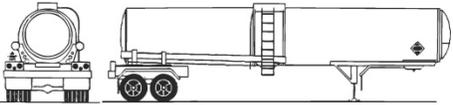
As outlined in the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook, the following truck types are the most common means of storage and transportation used in over the road bulk transport.

Figure 1 – Road Trailer Identification Chart

ROAD TRAILER IDENTIFICATION CHART*

WARNING: Road trailers may be jacketed, the cross-section may look different than shown and external ring stiffeners would be invisible.

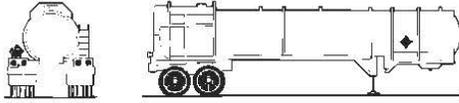
NOTE: An emergency shut-off valve is commonly found at the front of the tank, near the driver door.

<p>117 MC331, TC331, SCT331</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For liquefied compressed gases (e.g., LPG, ammonia) • Rounded heads • Design pressure between 100-500 psi**
<p>117 MC338, TC338, SCT338, TC341, CGA341</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For refrigerated liquefied gases (cryogenic liquids) • Similar to a "giant thermo-bottle" • Fitting compartments located in a cabinet at the rear of the tank • MAWP between 25-500 psi**
<p>131 DOT406, TC406, SCT306, MC306, TC306</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For flammable liquids (e.g., gasoline, diesel) • Elliptical cross-section • Rollover protection at the top • Bottom outlet valves • MAWP between 3-15 psi**
<p>112 TC423</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For emulsion and water-gel explosives • Hopper-style configuration • MAWP between 5-15 psi**
<p>137 DOT407, TC407, SCT307, MC307, TC307</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For toxic, corrosive, and flammable liquids • Circular cross-section • May have external ring stiffeners • MAWP of at least 25 psi**

Page 12

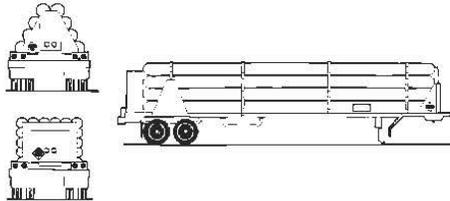
ROAD TRAILER IDENTIFICATION CHART*

137 DOT412, TC412, SCT312, MC312, TC312

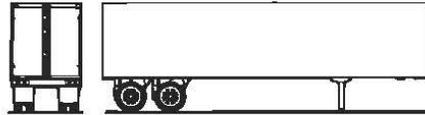


- Usually for corrosive liquids
- Circular cross-section
- External ring stiffeners
- Tank diameter is relatively small
- MAWP of at least 15 psi**

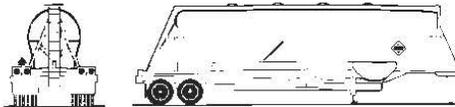
117 Compressed Gas/Tube Trailer



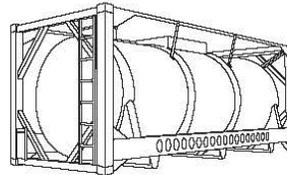
111 Mixed Cargo



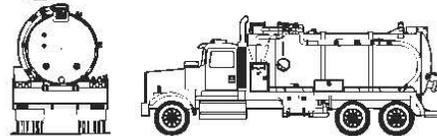
134 Dry Bulk Cargo Trailer



117 Intermodal Tank



137 Vacuum Tanker



CAUTION: This chart depicts only the most general shapes of road trailers. Emergency response personnel must be aware that there are many variations of road trailers, not illustrated above, that are used for shipping chemical products. The suggested guides are for the most hazardous products that may be transported in these trailer types.

* The recommended guides should be considered as last resort if the material cannot be identified by any other means.

** MAWP: Maximum Allowable Working Pressure.

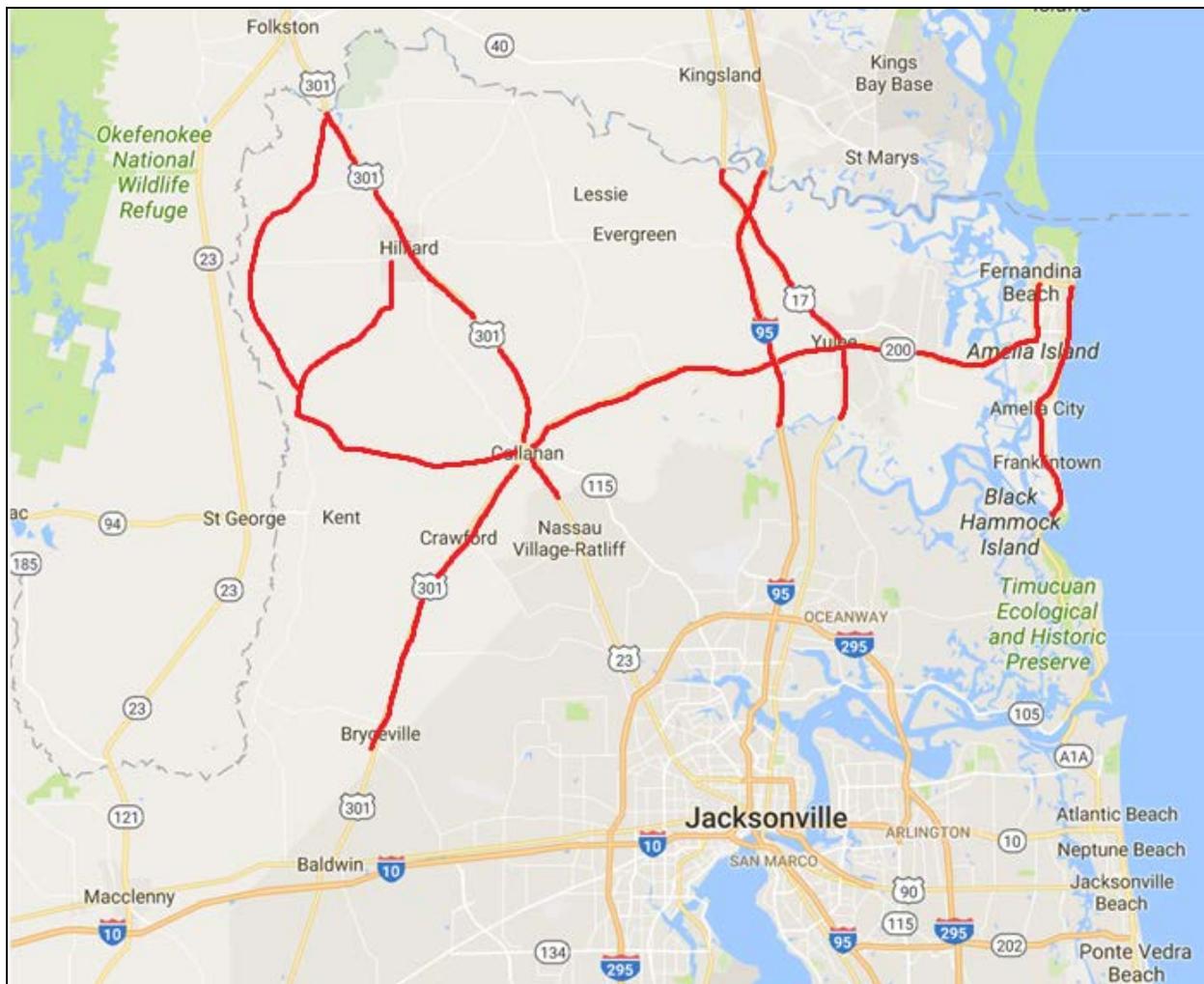
Roadway Descriptions and Observations

Per the requirements of the scope of work, points for data collection took place at the following six (6) North/South corridors and one (1) East/West corridor. There were multiple sites for AM and PM data collection. Each of these locations is on a key corridor in Nassau County and represents areas for high traffic or potential truck movements.

Appendix B contains the field observations data associated with each site, organized by location. The following notes regarding the observations are important when reading the data: *Not Observed* – Carrier Name and/or Placard number not observed due to special conditions including speed of vehicle, obstructions, or size/location of lettering on truck. *Truck* – indicates the placarded vehicle is not a tractor-trailer configuration.

Figure 2 illustrates the roadways analyzed for this study.

Figure 2 - Study Area Roadways



North/South Corridors

Interstate 95 (I-95)

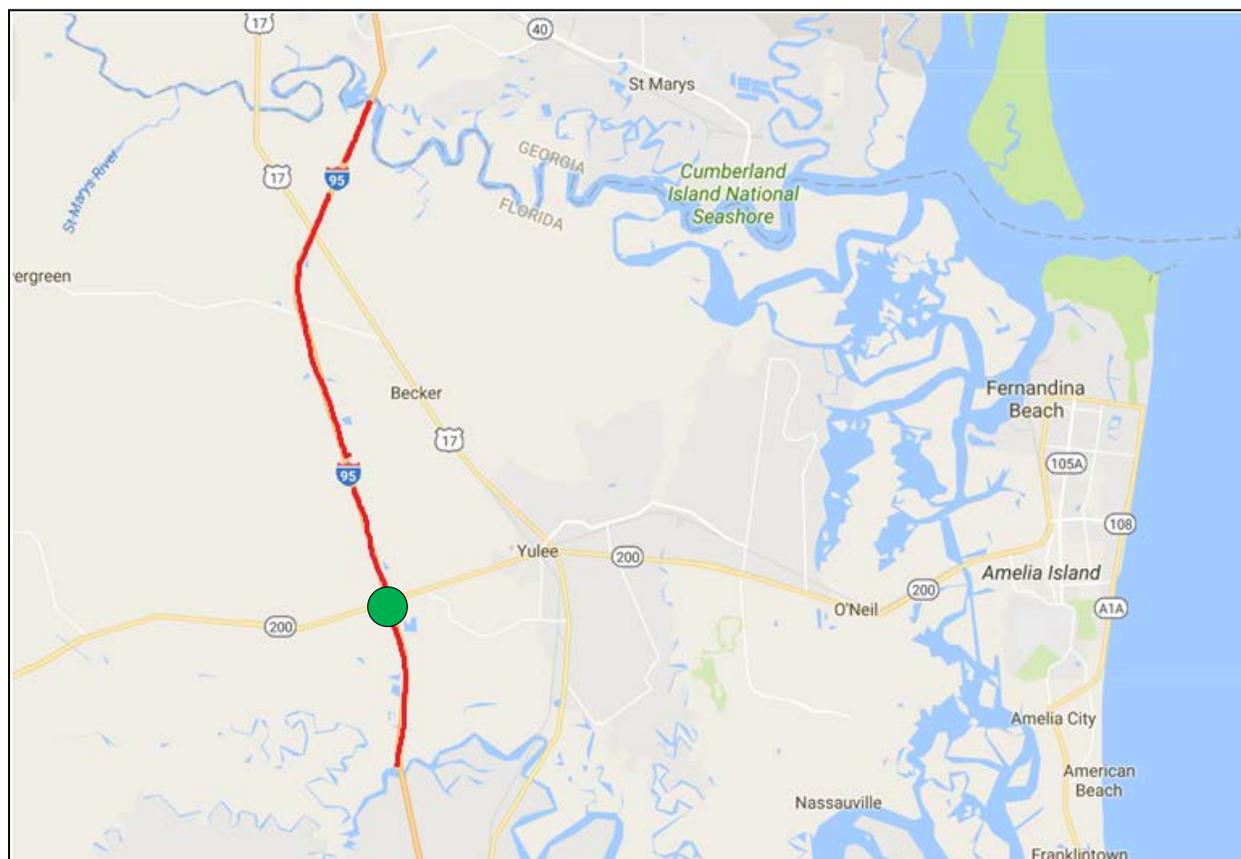
I-95 in Florida is approximately 381 miles long and is the main north-south interstate highway and traffic corridor along the east coast. Observations were done at the Northbound and Southbound entrance ramps from SR-200 (A1A) near Yulee in Nassau County.

With I-95 being one of the nation’s busiest corridors for traveling and transportation, there was a lot of traffic during the observations. Trucks carrying hazardous materials were seen every seven to eight minutes. Nearly all of them traveled through the interchange area. Only a few were seen entering or leaving I-95 at the interchange. Gasoline, refrigerated liquids, and elevated temperature liquids were the hazardous materials most often being transported on this highway during the observation periods.

The major carriers were Praxair, CTL, Southern Fuel Transport (SFT), Hatcher, and Florida Rock.

Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	AM	46.7%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	AM	53.3%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	AM	7.5 minutes
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	PM	45.5%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	PM	54.5%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	PM	8.0 minutes
Majority of Hazmat materials being transported	AM	Gasoline Refrigerated Liquids Elevated Temperature Liquids
	PM	Gasoline Refrigerated Liquids Elevated Temperature Liquids

Figure 3 – I-95 Observations



US-301

Spanning five counties and 103 miles in the 18-county FDOT District Two, U.S. 301 is a north-south route that extends through Florida from I-75 in Ellenton in Manatee County to the St. Mary's River at the Florida-Georgia line in Nassau County. The segment in Nassau County extends from the County Line near Baldwin, south of Bryceville, to the City of Callahan. Observations were done at each end of the corridor from the southwest county line (Otis Road) and in downtown Callahan.

Currently, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has projects underway that will effect truck movements into Nassau County via US-301. The **Baldwin Bypass** project includes constructing a new four-mile, four-lane divided highway beginning north of the I-10 westbound on-ramp and two new signalized intersections at Beaver Street (U.S. 90) and Brandy Branch Road. Plans also include building an overpass across two CSX railroad crossings and an additional overpass over the Jacksonville-Baldwin Rail Trail to alleviate traffic congestion and improve operational efficiency of U.S. 301, which is part of the National Highway System and Florida's Strategic Intermodal System (SIS).

Figure 4 - Baldwin Bypass



The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) started work in late February 2016 on a project on the **Interstate 10 and U.S. 301 Interchange** near Baldwin. The reconstruction project is designed to accommodate increased truck traffic making the northbound U.S. 301 to eastbound I-10 movement. Northbound trucks using U.S. 301 are primarily heading to Jacksonville or points north.

The existing I-10/U.S. 301 interchange features two major truck stops that attract a sizable concentration of truck traffic. The interchange project includes new ramps and bridges to correct deficiencies that cause truck traffic to often back up waiting to make the northbound U.S. 301 to eastbound I-10 movement.

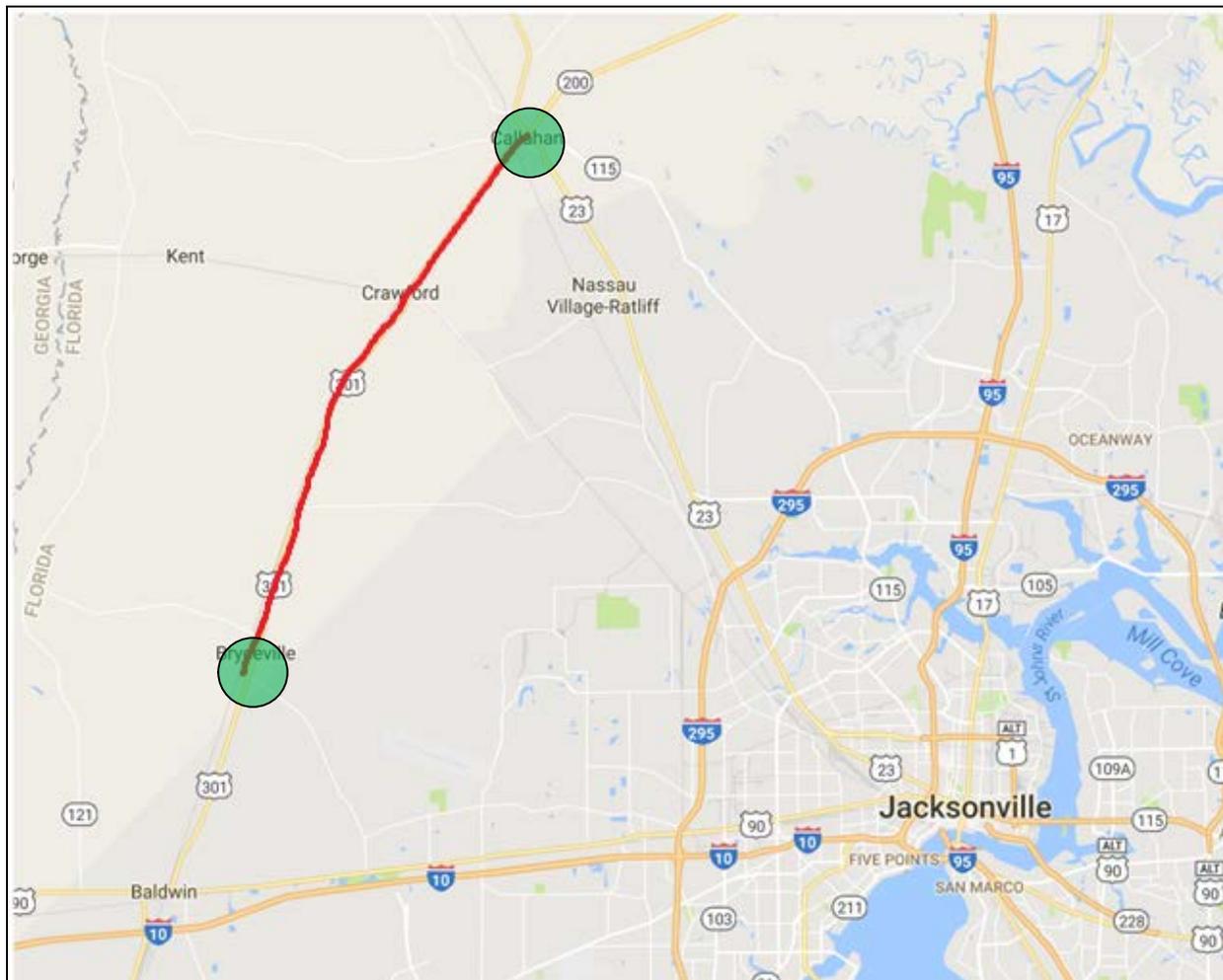
Truck movements along this segment of US-301 include a variety of types; including, logging and timber product trucks, dump trucks, wide load trucks (mobile homes), box trucks for large retailers including Walmart, Carroll Fulmer and Winn-Dixie stores. Numerous cement trucks from Prestige and Hard Rock Materials were also observed on the roadway

Diesel fuel was the only hazardous material being transported on this highway during the observation periods.

The major carriers were Superior Construction and SSI Petroleum.

Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling Northeast	AM	85.7%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling Southwest	AM	14.3%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	AM	21 minutes
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling Northeast	PM	100.0%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling Southwest	PM	0.0%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	PM	N/A
Majority of Hazmat materials being transported	AM	Diesel Fuel
	PM	N/A

Figure 5 – US-301 Observations



US-23

US-23 actually extends from Jacksonville, Florida to Michigan. In Florida, US-23 is concurrent with US-1 south of Alma, Georgia, except in Downtown Jacksonville. US-23 is also concurrent with US-301 between Homeland, Georgia and Callahan.

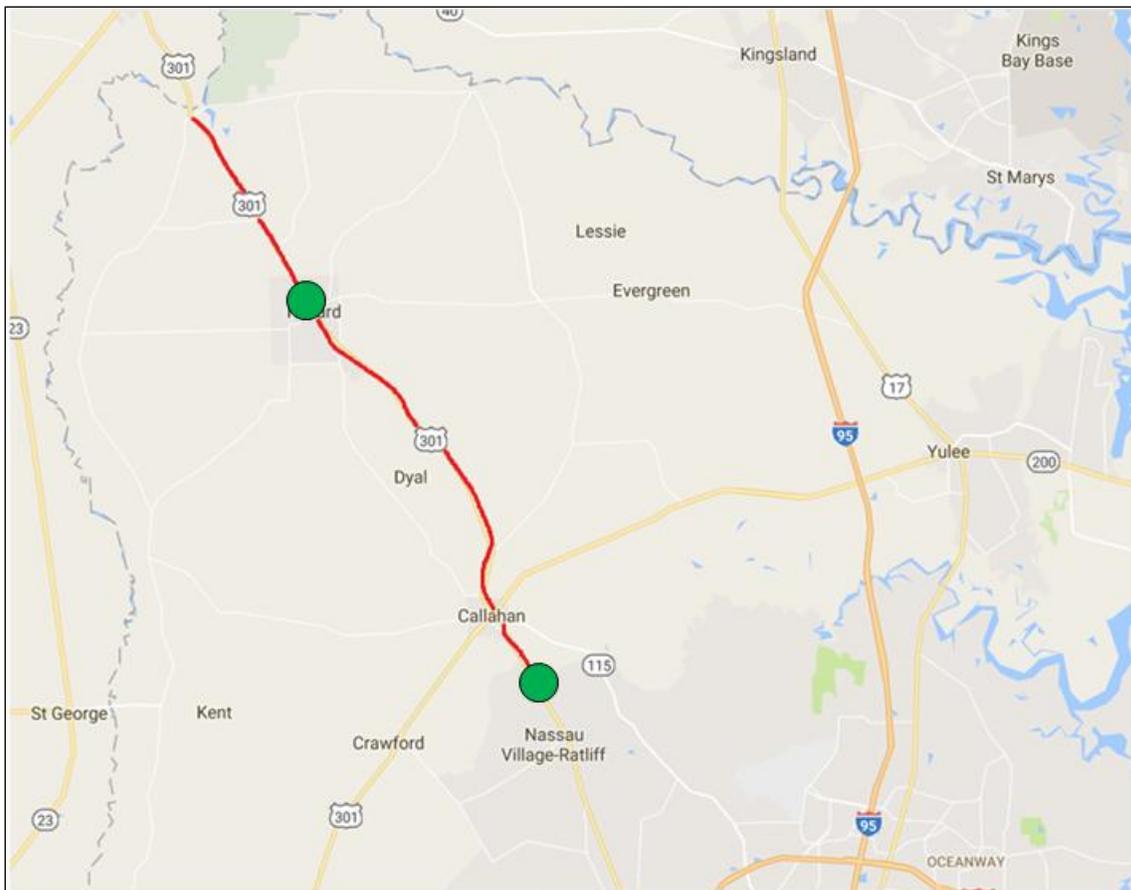
US-23 departs the Jacksonville area at the intersection with the outer beltway, Interstate 295 (I-295). At Callahan, US 1/US 23 meets US 301, beginning a three-way concurrency as the road continues northward towards the St. Mary's River, leaving Florida and entering Georgia. Observations were done near the southern Nassau county line and in downtown Hilliard.

The commercial truck traffic consisted of cargo, timber, dump trucks, construction/building materials, and intermodal shipping containers. Gasoline, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Aviation Fuel, and Caustic Alkali Liquids were the hazardous materials regularly being transported on this highway during the observation periods.

The major carriers were Florida Rock, Love's, and Flash Foods.

Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	AM	50.0%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	AM	50.0%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	AM	16 minutes
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	PM	45.7%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	PM	54.3%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	PM	12 minutes
Majority of Hazmat materials being transported	AM	Gasoline Liquefied Petroleum Gas
	PM	Gasoline Liquefied Petroleum Gas Aviation Fuel Caustic Alkali Liquid, n.o.s.

Figure 6 – US-23 Observations



US-17

U.S. Route 17 (US-17) in Florida is a north–south United States Highway. It runs 317 miles from the Punta Gorda Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) northeast to the Greater Jacksonville Metropolitan Area.

In Nassau County, US 17 enters Hedges and then Yulee where it intersects SR 200/SR A1A. US 17 turns northwest and continues into Becker where it intersects CR 108 to the west, then a truck weigh station on the east side and finally the last interchange with I-95 in the state, a partial cloverleaf interchange on both the northwest and northeast corners of the I-95 bridge over both the road and the Florida East Coast Railroad mainline, where it instantly enters Gross until it curves north and reaches the Georgia border, crossing over the St. Mary’s River.

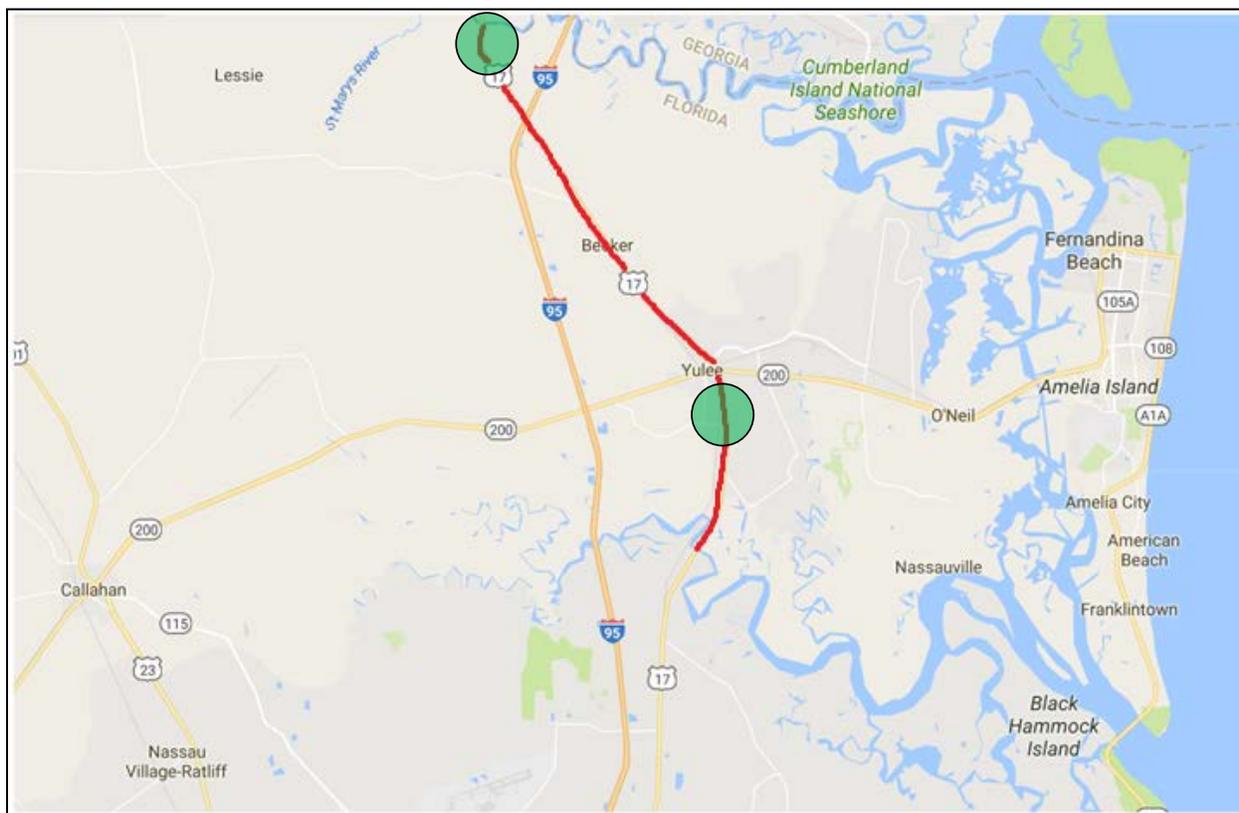
Observations were done near the southern Nassau County Line, south of Yulee, and near the northern Nassau County Line at Owens Farm Road. The commercial truck traffic consisted primarily of logging trucks, and some dump trucks, cement trucks, and box trucks.

Trucks carrying hazardous materials were in most cases traveling northbound and were observed every half-hour or longer. This amount of hazardous materials being transported on this highway was minimal compared to other roadways in the Nassau County, consisting of propane, flammable liquids, and caustic alkali liquids.

The major carriers were Murray Services, Chemical South Transport, and Affinity.

Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	AM	71.4%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	AM	28.6%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	AM	30 minutes
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	PM	85.7%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	PM	14.3%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	PM	51 minutes
Majority of Hazmat materials being transported	AM	Propane Flammable Liquid, n.o.s. Caustic Alkali Liquid, n.o.s.
	PM	Perchloric Acid

Figure 7 – US-17 Observations



CR121 / CR108

Both CR121 and CR108 run south along the western portion of Nassau County. CR121 runs south from US-301 at Lake Hampton Road, immediately south of the Florida-Georgia Line, and CR108 runs south/southwest from Hilliard where both CR121 and CR108 converge just north of River Road. River Road generally runs east-west between this area and Callahan as CR108.

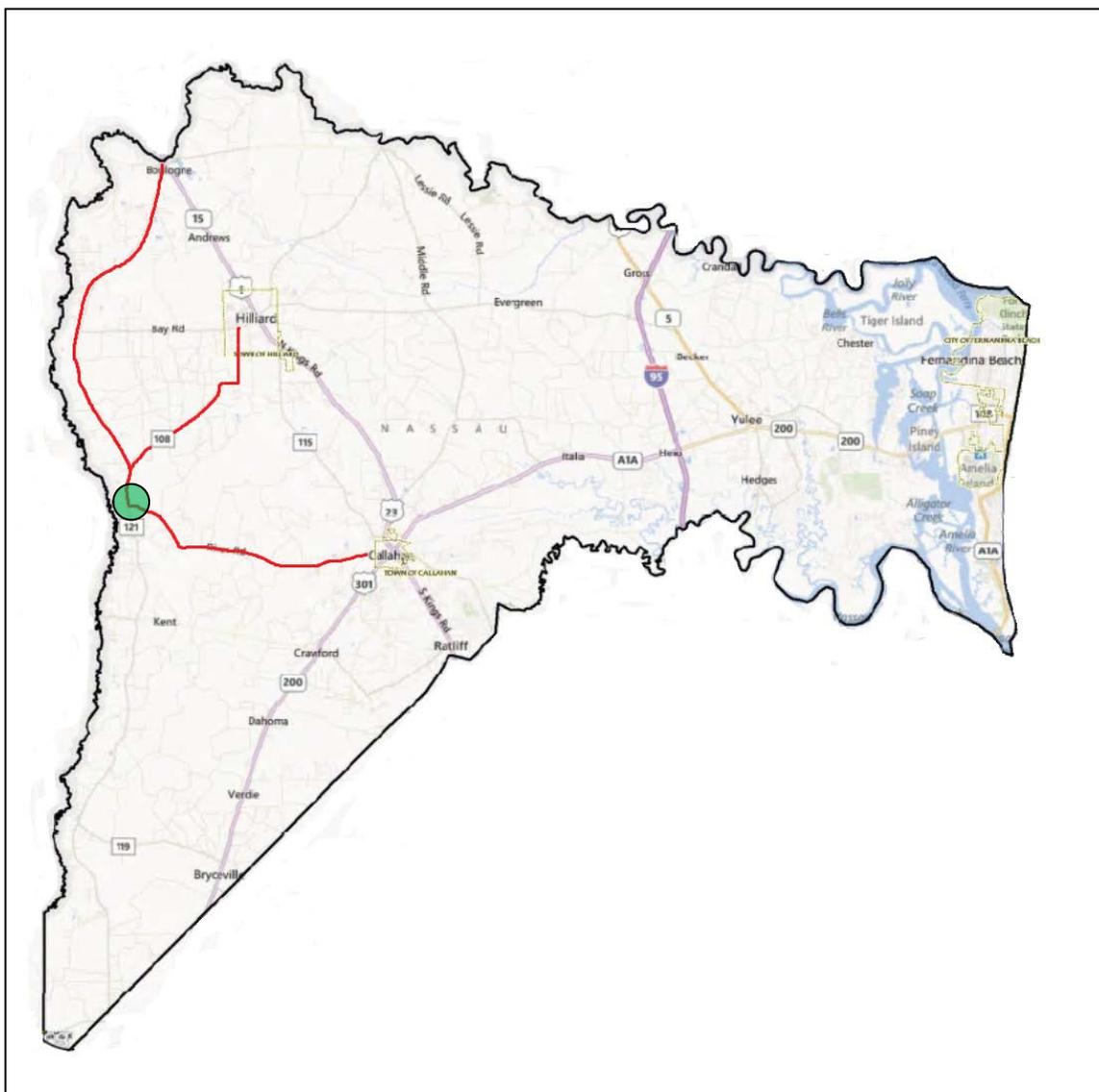
Observations were done at the intersection of CR121/CR108 and River Road, the River Road Mart fueling service station and convenience store. The commercial truck traffic consisted of logging trucks, large dump trucks, and trucks carrying timber products. The attendant at the service station located at the intersection of these roadways stated that the majority of traffic in the area consisted of logging trucks and trucks carrying slag byproducts for the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA).

As shown in Figure 8, the map depicts the converging north-south roadways as well as the east-west CR108 segment at the intersection where River Road Mart is located. The North/South corridor revealed only one (1) truck carrying hazardous materials and the associated East/West corridor at this intersection revealed no trucks carrying hazardous materials.

Numerous dump trucks, logging trucks, and trucks containing timber products were observed at this intersection with most of the movements occurring to and from the east-west CR108 roadway. Only one (1) truck was observed carrying hazardous materials, which was owned by Nassau County. The major carriers included Wall Timber Products (WTD).

Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	AM	0.0%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	AM	0.0%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	AM	N/A
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	PM	100.0%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	PM	0.0%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	PM	N/A
Majority of Hazmat materials being transported	AM	None
	PM	Flammable Liquid

Figure 8 – CR121 / CR108 Observations



A1A

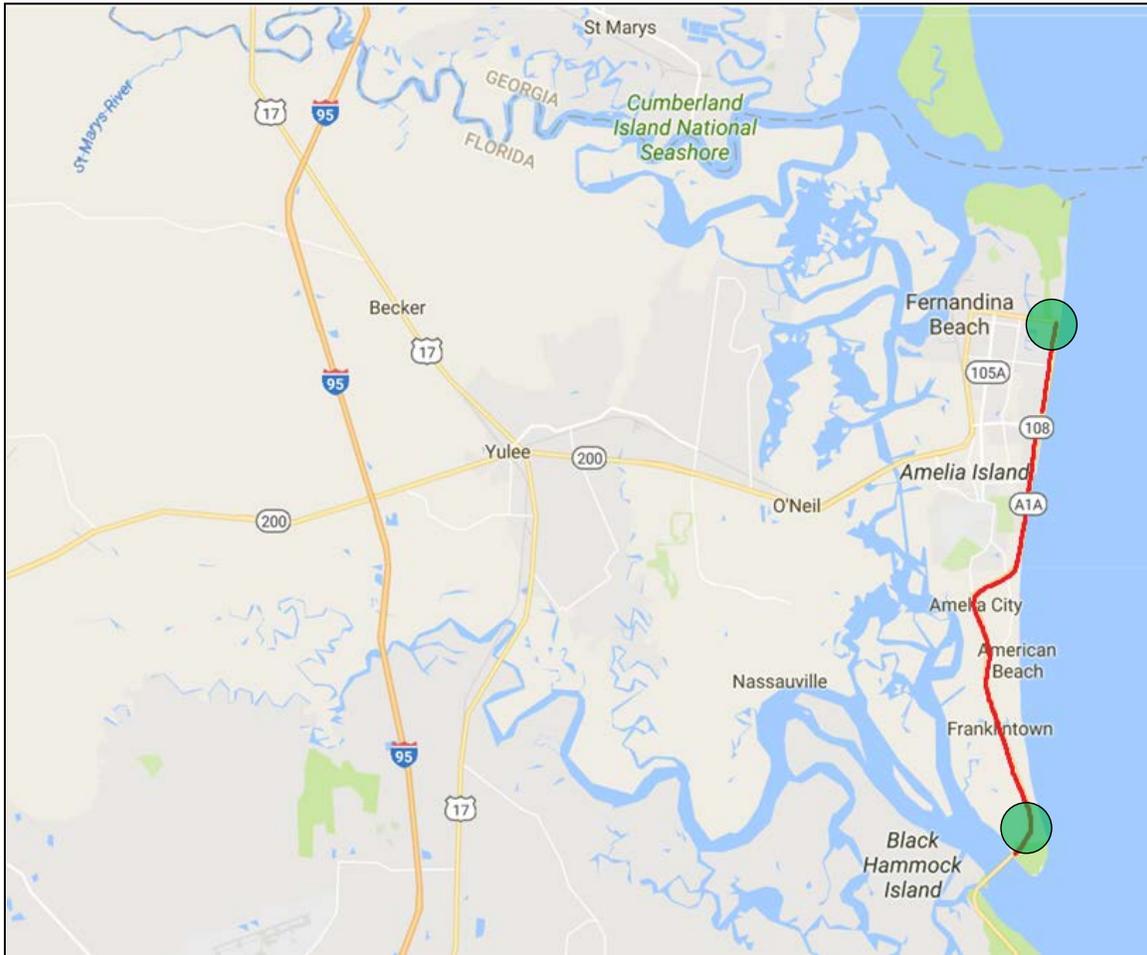
State Road A1A (SR A1A) is a north-south Florida State Road that runs along the Atlantic Ocean, from Key West at the southern tip of Florida, to Fernandina Beach, just south of Georgia on Amelia Island. It is the main road through most oceanfront towns. The segment under study extends from the intersection of Atlantic Avenue (SR200) and South Fletcher Avenue (A1A) in the north to the general vicinity of Amelia Island State Park in the south.

Observations were done at the SR200/A1A intersection in the north and near the end of A1A segment in the south, north of the State Park. The commercial truck traffic consisted of cement trucks and service vehicles (Terminex, Xfinity, Lowes, Contractors, etc.). Only three (3) observations of vehicles transporting hazardous materials occurred over a six (6) hour period, consisting of bottled propane.

The major carriers were AA Bottled Gas Company and Amerigas Cylinder Exchange.

Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	AM	100.0%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	AM	0.0%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	AM	N/A
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling North	PM	100.0%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling South	PM	0.0%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	PM	17 minutes
Majority of Hazmat materials being transported	AM	Propane
	PM	Propane

Figure 9 – A1A Observations



East/West Corridors

State Road 200 (SR-200)/A1A

SR-200 is a major east-west roadway traversing across Nassau County from Callahan to Fernandina Beach. Its southern terminus is at US 41 (SR 45) in Hernando (Citrus County). Its northern terminus is at SR A1A in Fernandina Beach (Nassau County), at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Fletcher Avenue.

SR 200/A1A is in the process of being widened to a 6 lane roadway from west of Still Quarters Road to O'Neill Scott Road. Additionally, FDOT began construction in January 2017 on the area's first Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) at Interstate 95. This project consists of widening the roadway from 4 lanes to 6 lanes with raised medians, curb & gutter, sidewalks and bicycle lanes (2 miles).

This project will also include the addition of a new Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) under I-95 at A1A Exit 373 (to Callahan/Yulee/Fernandina Beach/Amelia Island). The project began construction in January, 2017 and is expected to be completed by summer 2020.

Multiple observations were done along the roadway from east to west including downtown Callahan (east of the US-23 intersection), east of I-95 at Harper Chapel Road, east of U-17 at Miner Road, and in Fernandina immediately north of Sadler Road. The truck traffic was abundant and often traveled in groups, also experiencing traffic congestion and slowdowns between I-95 and Miner Road.

Truck traffic included a variety of types and consisted mostly of logging trucks, timber products, food/retail cargo, intermodal containers, flatbed construction materials, and automobile carriers. Numerous dry bulk cargo trucks were observed but not recorded individually, as none of them had Hazmat placards.

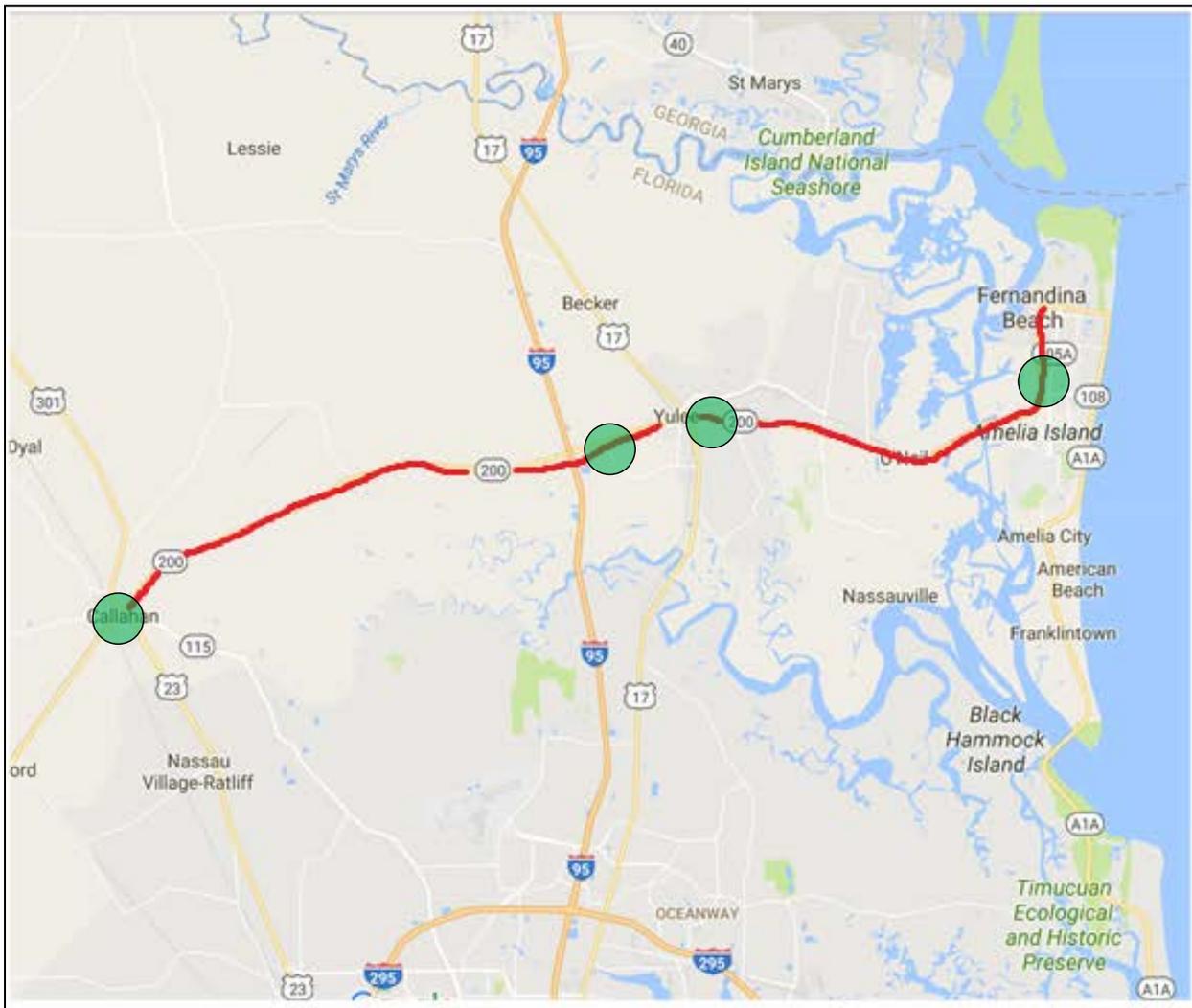
The major carriers were Chemical South Transport, Tide Water Transit (TWT), Port Consolidated, Florida Rock and Tank Lines, Brenntag, Tankstar, GATE, and Hatcher.

Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling East *	AM	43.8%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling West *	AM	56.3%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	AM	24.3 minutes
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling East *	PM	52.9%
Percentage of Hazmat trucks traveling West *	PM	47.1%
Average time between Hazmat trucks	PM	14.0 minutes

Majority of Hazmat materials being transported	AM	Caustic alkali liquid, n.o.s. Gasoline Sulphuric Acid Caustic Soda or Sodium Hydroxide
	PM	Caustic alkali liquid, n.o.s. Propane Caustic Soda or Sodium hydroxide

* Note: Truck movements along SR-200 at Sadler Road are shown as East and West for calculations. Trucks are actually moving North and South at this location.

Figure 10 – SR-200 Observations



Summary

Hazmat incidents are potentially catastrophic to public safety, life and well-being, the environment, and infrastructure. This raises concern over transportation of hazardous materials through populated or environmentally sensitive areas. Based on this Commodity Flow Study, local planners, emergency managers, and emergency responders will have a better understanding of hazmat transportation patterns within Nassau County and can use the data to estimate the risks facing their jurisdiction. This information can help users better prevent hazmat incidents from occurring, and more effectively protect, respond, and recover when they do occur.

The critical information derived from this study includes the type of hazardous materials being transported throughout the County and the amount of hazardous materials being transported on specific roadways.

The top hazardous materials being transported via roadways through Nassau County, Florida include the following:

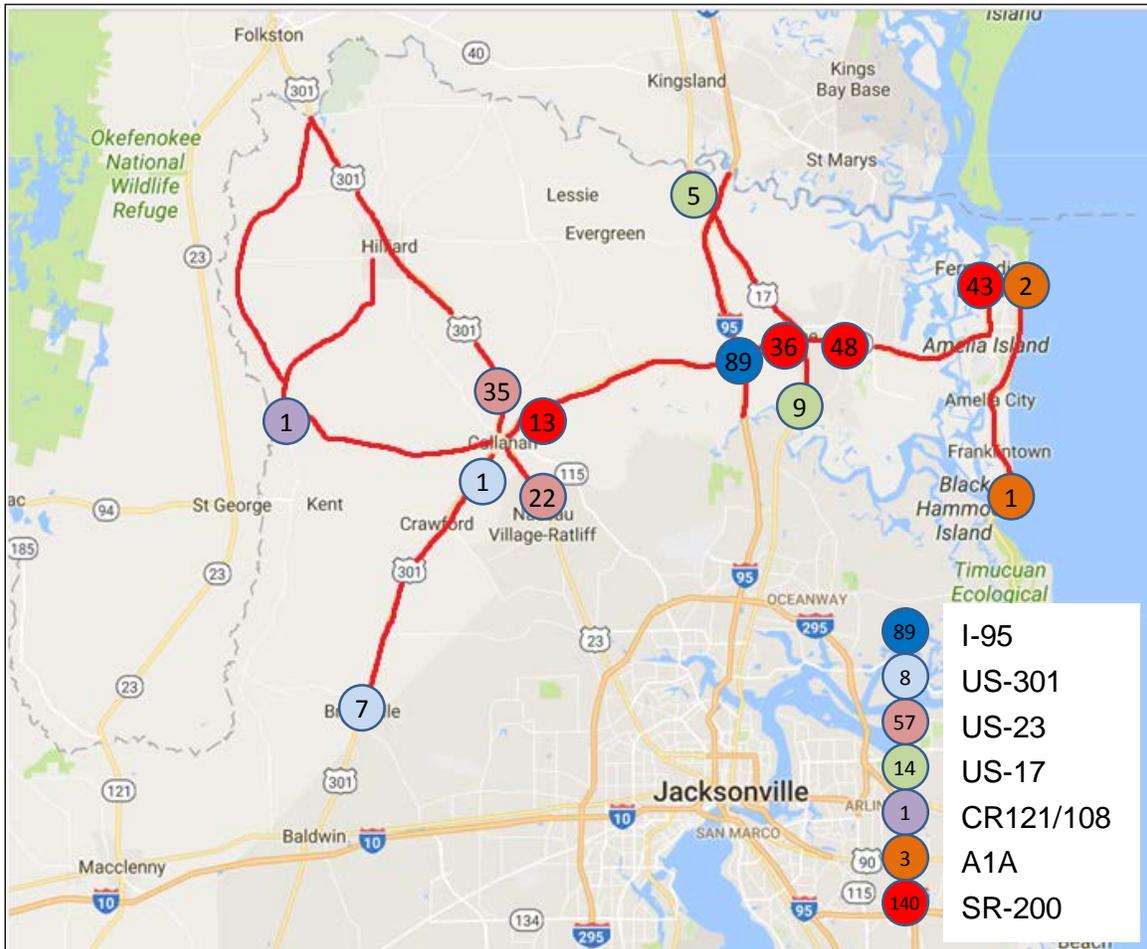
- Gasoline
- Elevated Temperature Liquids
- Diesel Fuel
- Caustic Soda or Hydroxide Solution
- Caustic Alkalai Liquids
- Propane Gas

The most prevalent hazardous materials being transported in the County include gasoline, elevated temperature liquids, and diesel fuel, which fall into the non-polar/ water-immiscible for flammable liquids group. Caustic Liquids (Hydrogen and Alkali) are also prevalent and fall into the toxic and/or corrosive for non-combustible liquids. Propane (including refrigerated liquids) is a flammable gas that requires specific emergency response attention to minimize risk.

The 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook shares some information, about hazardous materials that are labeled in certain groups, such as evacuations and emergency responses.

Figure 11 shows the number of Placarded Loads observed at each survey location. This shows the total number of observations along each corridor and the volume of traffic carrying hazmat materials. The highest number of observations occurred along SR 200, totaling 140. Figure 11 shows the percentage amounts of hazardous materials observed at each location as well as the percentage allocations along each roadway. Clearly, the largest percentage of hazardous materials are being transported along SR200. Nearly one-half of all hazardous materials in Nassau County are being transported along SR-200 between I-95 and Fernandina Beach.

Figure 11 – Placarded Loads



TAB V I E

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: St. Johns HMCFS – Pilot Project using HazFlow Application

This is a Pilot Project using the HazFlow web-based application. The HazFlow application allows participating parties to collect information from vehicles carrying hazardous cargo traveling through various intersections, checkpoints, and other locations.

HazFlow – Hazardous Commodity Flow

<https://hazflow.sdmi.lsu.edu/>

The HazFlow application was developed by the Stephenson's Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) for the Louisiana State Police's Joint Emergency Services Training Center (JESTC). The purpose of the application is to simplify the collection and automation of hazardous commodity flow studies in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Cooperative Research Program (HMCRP) Report 3.

This Pilot Program is meant to develop a hazardous materials commodity flow study (HMCFS) for St. Johns County, Florida. This project will use the HazFlow application technology to assist with roadside data collection, data analysis, and report development. Leveraging the use of this new technology, the planning team hopes to develop a comprehensive analysis of the hazardous materials moving through critical corridors in the County, while reducing project costs that would otherwise be spent on hand entering data and analysis.

****Draft Scope of Work Attached****

St. Johns County Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study (Pilot Project)

This is a Pilot Project using the HazFlow web-based application. The HazFlow application was developed by the Stephenson's Disaster Management Institute (SDMI) for the Louisiana State Police's Joint Emergency Services Training Center (JESTC). The purpose of the application is to simplify the collection and automation of hazardous commodity flow studies in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Cooperative Research Program (HMCRP) Report 3.

This Pilot Program is meant to develop a **hazardous materials commodity flow study (HMCFS)** for St. Johns County, Florida. This project will use the HazFlow application technology to assist with roadside data collection, data analysis, and report development. Leveraging the use of this new technology, the planning team hopes to develop a comprehensive analysis of the hazardous materials moving through critical corridors in the County, while reducing project costs that would otherwise be spent on hand entering data and analysis.

This HMCFS will be conducted using the guidance and best practices highlighted in the PHMSA sponsored report known as Hazardous Materials Cooperative Research Program (HMCRP) Report 3: Guidebook for Conducting Local Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Studies.

HMCFS Goal:

Inform emergency and community plans so that they are adequate, feasible, acceptable, complete, and in compliance with guidance and doctrine.

HMCFS Scope:

The above stated report is broken into sections that provide guidance throughout the planning cycle of the HMCFS. This scope will follow those sections and provide information at each step of the process. This will show the planning team has conducted their due diligence in development of this project.

Leadership

- Chief Joel Sneed – Deputy Chief St. Johns County Fire/Rescue
- Eric Anderson – Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- St. Johns County Emergency Management – Tentative

Objectives

- Develop a HMCFS that identifies the most common types of hazardous materials on the Florida East Coast Railway tracks that run through the County.
- Develop a HMCFS that identifies the most common types of hazardous materials on critical transportation corridors in the County, with a particular focus on State Road 16, County Road 210, and Interstate 95.

- Identifying response needs as well as enhancing education and awareness of hazmat risks.
- Provide HMCFS report findings to officials and agencies located in St. Johns County.

Data Requirements

- Research and collection of data from other agencies/organizations
 - State and local agencies
 - Florida East Coast Railway
 - CSX
 - Florida Department of Transportation
- Collect and review incident/accident data
- Review prior HMCFS in the area
- Conduct sampling on major roadways
- Review of academic journals
- Review electronic databases, reports, and maps from other agencies and organizations

Collect and Validate New Data

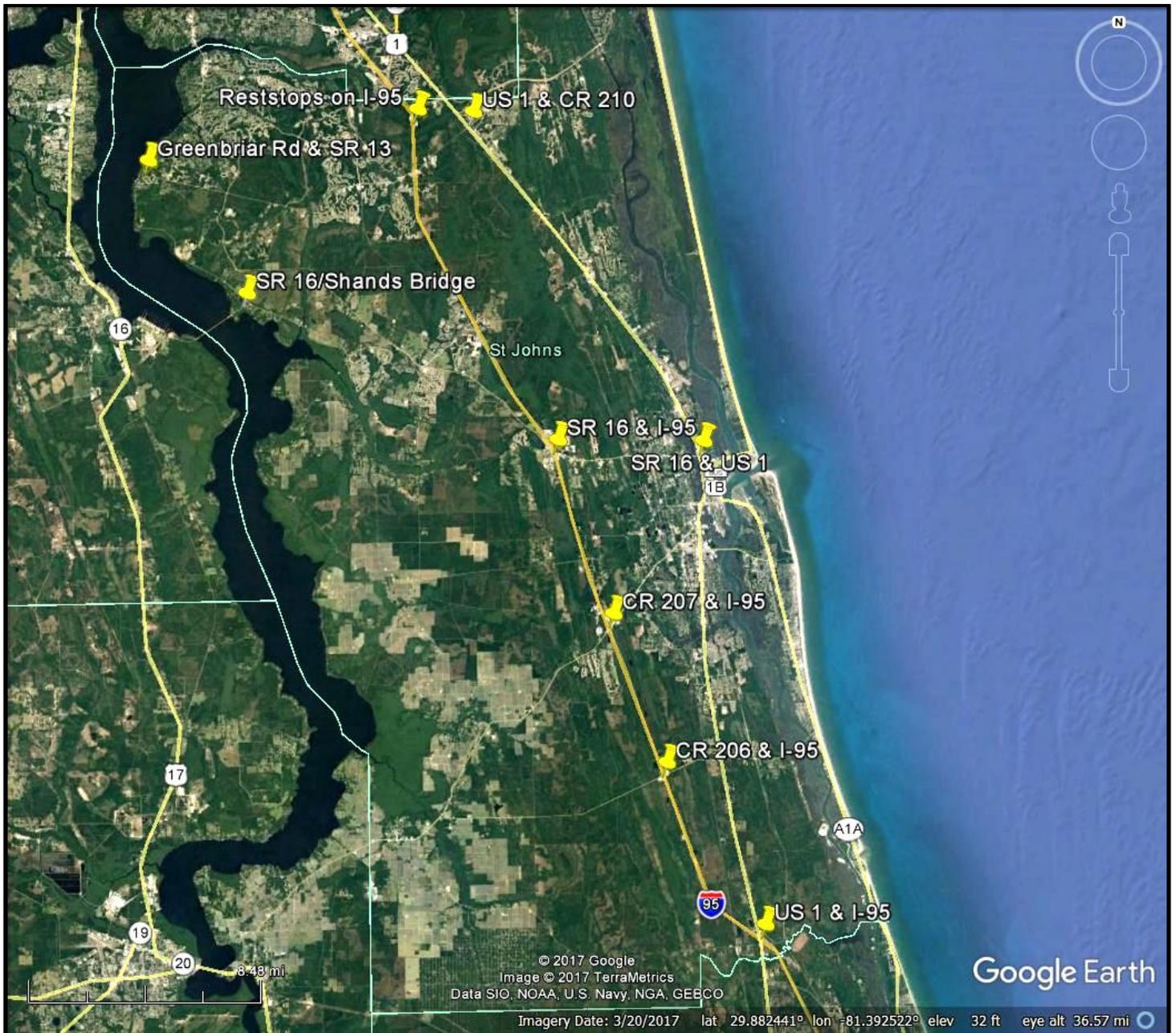
- Collect hazmat data from FEC Railway
- Conduct sampling on major roadways using the HazFlow application, then analyze aggregate data collected over time

Sampling Roadway Data Collection

St. Johns County F/R and LEPC staff will conduct field observations at various places located along major roadways and corridors in the County. Observations times will last between 1 and 2 hours per visit and data will be collected via the HazFlow application. Observations times will take place between 7am and 7pm in an effort to capture times of heaviest traffic flow. The following map highlights the areas for observation data collection.

Observation Points:

- I. US 1 & CR 210
- II. US 1 & SR 16
- III. US 1 & I-95
- IV. CR 206 & I-95
- V. CR 207 & I-95
- VI. SR 16 and I-95
- VII. Northern Rest stops on I-95
- VIII. Greenbriar Road and SR 13
- IX. SR 16 at Shands Bridge



Analyze and Document Data

Develop a HMCFS report based upon review of existing data and collection and analysis of new observation/sampling data.

The HMCFS report may highlight areas such as identifying hazmat flows, risk estimation, special and temporal elements of risk, hazmat incident/accident likelihood, consequences of a hazmat release, and analysis of any hotspots.

TAB VI F

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Data

<https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program>

Data & Tools - <https://www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/tri-data-and-tools>

In 1986, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to support and promote emergency planning and to provide the public with information about releases of toxic chemicals in their community. Section 313 of EPCRA established the Toxics Release Inventory.

TRI tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. U.S. facilities in different industry sectors must report annually how much of each chemical is released to the environment and/or managed through recycling, energy recovery and treatment. (A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, or placed in some type of land disposal.)

The TRI Program's mission is to provide the public with information about TRI chemicals, including releases, other waste management (e.g., recycling), and pollution prevention from TRI-reporting facilities. To achieve this mission, the TRI Program:

- Develops regulations, guidance, and policies;
- Collects, manages and promotes the use of TRI data;
- Informs the public about possible exposure to TRI chemicals and related health and ecological risks, and highlights information facilities submit on reducing the use and release of these chemicals; and
- Assists government agencies, researchers, and others in research and data gathering.

What are TRI Toxic Chemicals?

In general, chemicals covered by the TRI Program are those that cause:

- Cancer or other chronic human health effects
- Significant adverse acute human health effects
- Significant adverse environmental effects

There are currently over 650 chemicals covered by the TRI Program. Facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use these chemicals in amounts above established levels must submit annual TRI reports on each chemical.



Find Out What's Happening in Your Neighborhood

Using EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)

Do nearby industrial facilities release toxic chemicals?

What kinds of toxic chemicals are they releasing?

What is being done to reduce toxic chemical releases?

TRI can help you find the answers!

It's your RIGHT TO KNOW!

We all have the right to know about the chemicals we may be exposed to in our daily lives. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 require certain industrial facilities across the country to report annually to EPA's **Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)** about toxic chemicals they release* and what they're doing to prevent or reduce pollution.

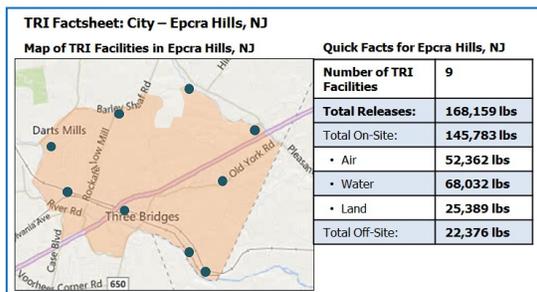
TRI includes data about more than 22,000 facilities across the country and covers more than 675 toxic chemicals.

TRI can identify:

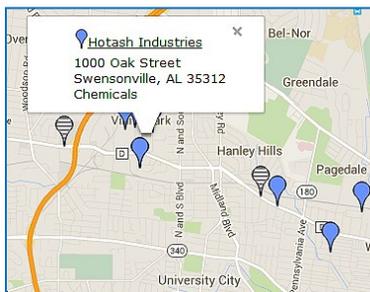
- Nearby industrial facilities that release toxic chemicals into your air, water, and land.
- Which chemicals each facility releases and how much.
- Pollution prevention (P2) activities that reduce toxic releases.
- Which facilities are reducing toxic releases.
- Potential health impacts linked to the chemicals released.

Visit www.epa.gov/tri to:

Learn more about toxic chemicals in your community



Learn more about facilities in your neighborhood



Use the interactive map at the bottom left of the page to learn about toxic chemicals in your community.

Fill out the "Find TRI Facilities" search box at the bottom right of the page to learn about facilities in your neighborhood.



Is it safe to live near facilities that release toxic chemicals?

- Although TRI can't tell you whether or to what extent you've been exposed to toxic chemicals, it can be used as a starting point in evaluating potential risks to the health of your community and the environment.
- EPA, state and tribal governments implement environmental regulations to reduce potential risks to human health and the environment.
- Facilities are often required to use approved control technologies and methods to reduce or eliminate toxic releases.
- EPA also encourages facilities to prevent or reduce pollution at the source and to promote recycling whenever possible.

To learn more, visit www.epa.gov/tri/risk.

*A "release" is an emission or discharge to the air, water, and/or land.

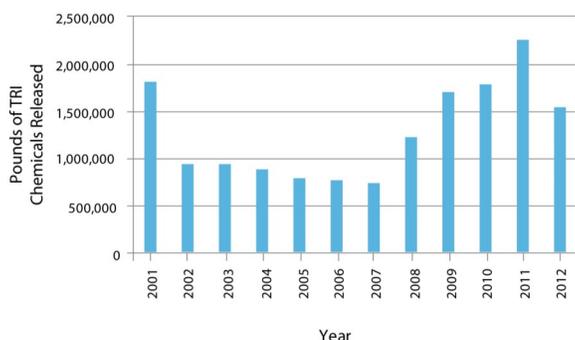


Find Out What's Happening in Your Neighborhood

Using EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)

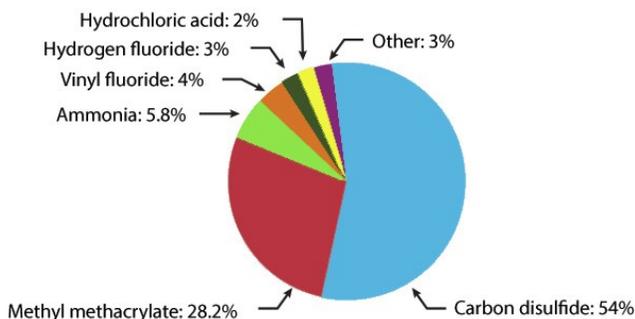
Have chemical releases in my neighborhood changed over time?

Historical data are available to track the trends of toxic releases from facilities in your community.



Which chemicals are being released in my neighborhood?

You can determine which chemicals are being released to air, water, and land, and which ones have the largest releases.



What you can do

- Use TRI data to start a dialogue about your community's environmental health with: neighborhood associations; community-based and environmental groups; local, state, and federal government agencies; elected officials; colleges; researchers; local facilities; industry trade associations; and your neighbors and others in your community.
- Encourage local facilities to implement new pollution prevention (P2) activities or expand existing ones.
- Find out if a facility is in compliance with environmental laws and regulations on EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online website at www.epa.gov/echo.
- Report a suspected violation at www.epa.gov/tips or contact your state environmental agency at www.epa.gov/epahome/state.htm.

TRI and Pollution Prevention

- The goal of pollution prevention (P2) is to eliminate or reduce the creation of pollutants (also called "source reduction").
- TRI tracks industrial facilities' progress toward this goal and collects data on effective P2 practices.
- TRI can be used to:
 - Identify facilities that are implementing P2 to reduce their toxic emissions.
 - Promote "tech transfer" of innovative P2 activities from facilities that have successfully used P2 to facilities that could be doing more.
- Use EPA's TRI P2 Search Tool at www.epa.gov/tri/p2.

What are the top releasing facilities in my neighborhood?

It is easy to find out which facilities in your neighborhood release the largest amounts of toxic chemicals.

Facility Name	On-Site Releases
Evanescent Piping, Inc.	1,564,756 lbs.
Hotash Industries	83,540 lbs.
VZC Chemical Corporation	65,653 lbs.
Vivido Paints, LLC	41,234 lbs.
Efna Manufacturing, Inc.	30,128 lbs.

TRI is only one piece of the puzzle

While TRI provides important information about toxic chemical releases in your community, to see the whole picture you'll need additional information about other types of environmental releases, environmental conditions, air and water quality monitoring, compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and more.



Two online tools for additional information include:

MyEnvironment: www.epa.gov/myenvironment — access a wide range of environmental information about your community.

EJSCREEN: www.epa.gov/ejscreen — EPA's environmental justice screening and mapping tool.

2015 TRI Factsheet: State – Florida

Data Source: 2015 Dataset (released March 2017) (updated June 2, 2017)

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site. This information is collectively referred to as production-related waste managed.

Map of TRI Facilities in Florida



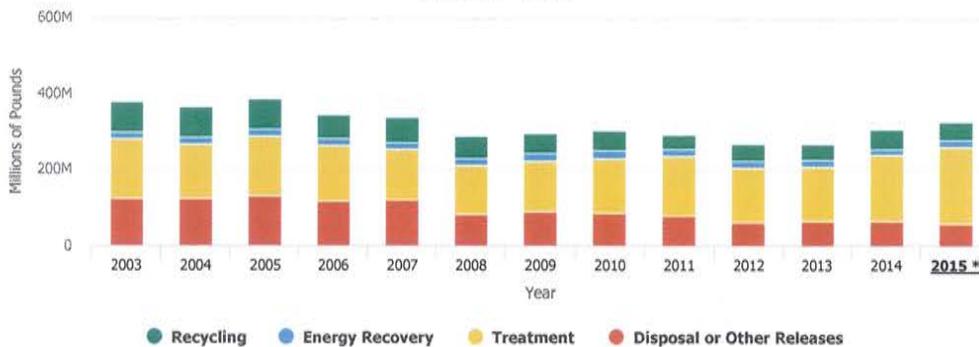
Quick Facts for 2015

	Florida	United States
Number of TRI Facilities:	649	21,898
Total Production-Related Waste Managed:	326.4 million lbs	27.2 billion lbs
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	60.5 million lbs	3.3 billion lbs
Total On-site:	55.7 million lbs	2.8 billion lbs
• Air:	21.3 million lbs	687.5 million lbs
• Water:	1.6 million lbs	191.1 million lbs
• Land:	32.6 million lbs	2.0 billion lbs
Total Off-Site:	4.7 million lbs	500.8 million lbs

Florida ranks **19 out of 56** states/territories nationwide based on total releases per square mile (Rank 1 = highest releases)

Looking at production-related waste managed over time helps track progress in reducing waste generated and moving toward safer waste management methods. EPA encourages facilities to first eliminate waste at its source (source reduction). For waste that is generated, the preferred management method is recycling, followed by energy recovery, treatment, and as a last resort, disposing of or otherwise releasing the waste. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. Learn more about Pollution Prevention and TRI.

Production-related waste managed in FL, 2003 - 2015



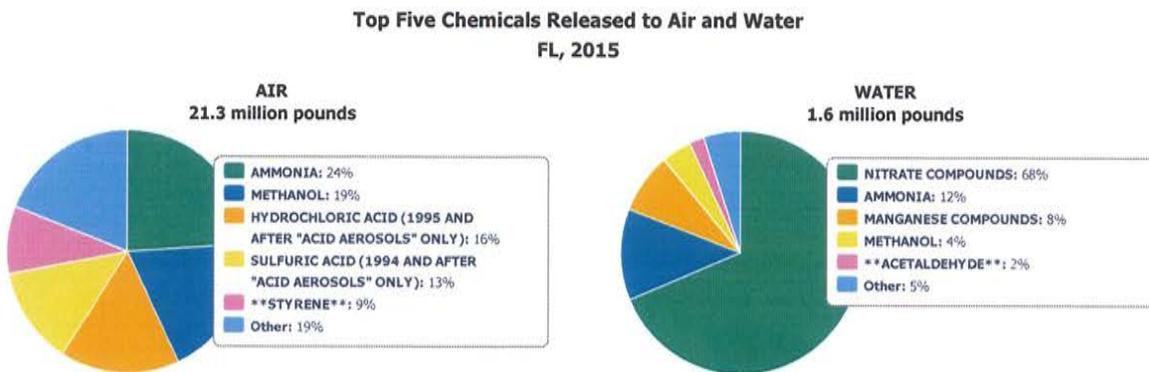
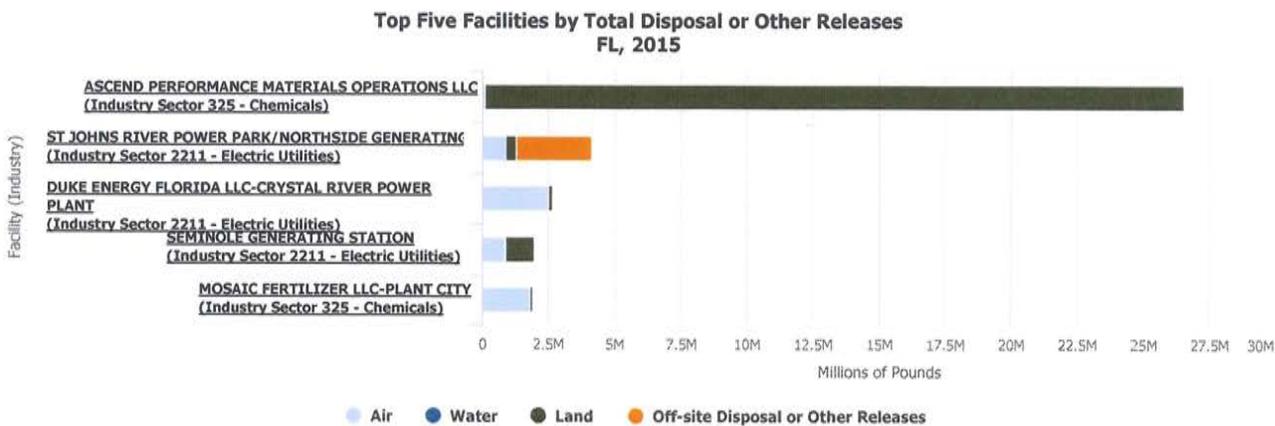
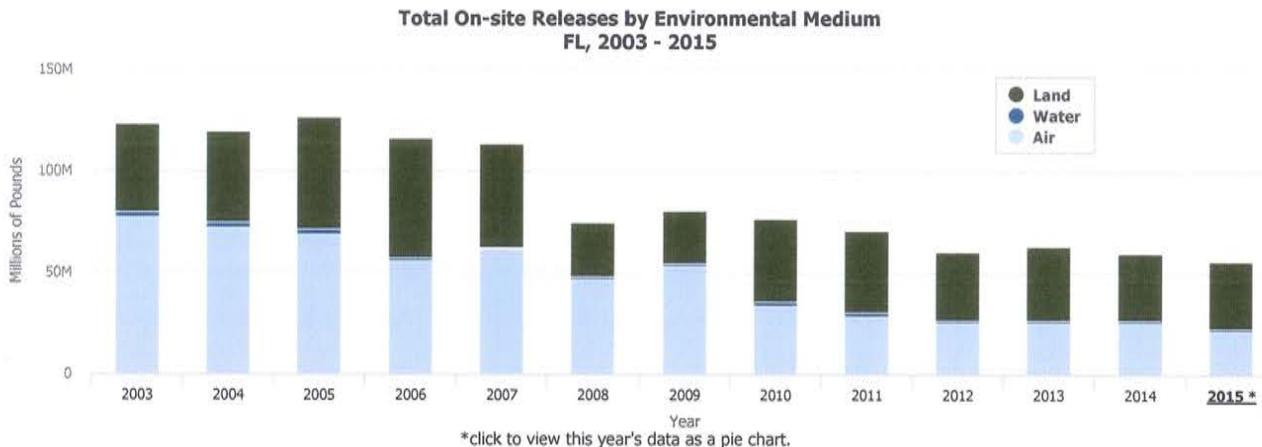
The Waste Management Hierarchy



*click to view this year's data as a pie chart.

The following charts represent releases of TRI-covered chemicals to the environment in the State of Florida. A "release" of a chemical means

that it is emitted to the air or water, placed in some type of land disposal, or transferred off-site for disposal or release.



Note: **=Carcinogenic Chemical

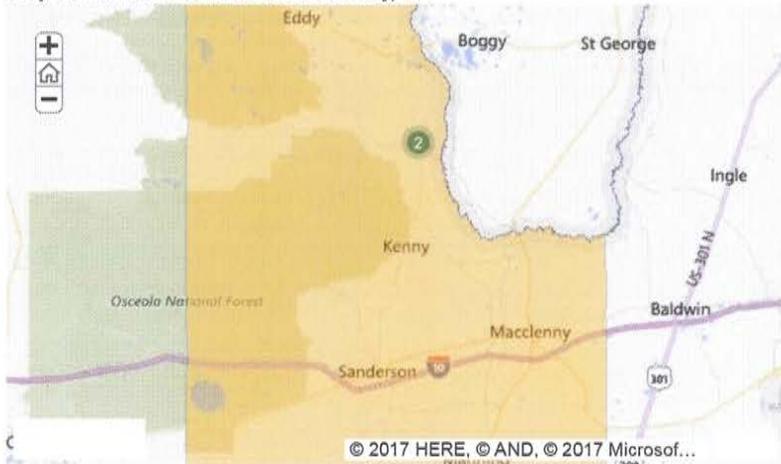
Note: Trend graphs were created using the 2001 core chemicals/industries list.

2015 TRI Factsheet: County – Baker, FL

Data Source: 2015 Dataset (released March 2017) (updated June 2, 2017)

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site. This information is collectively referred to as production-related waste managed.

Map of TRI Facilities in Baker County, FL



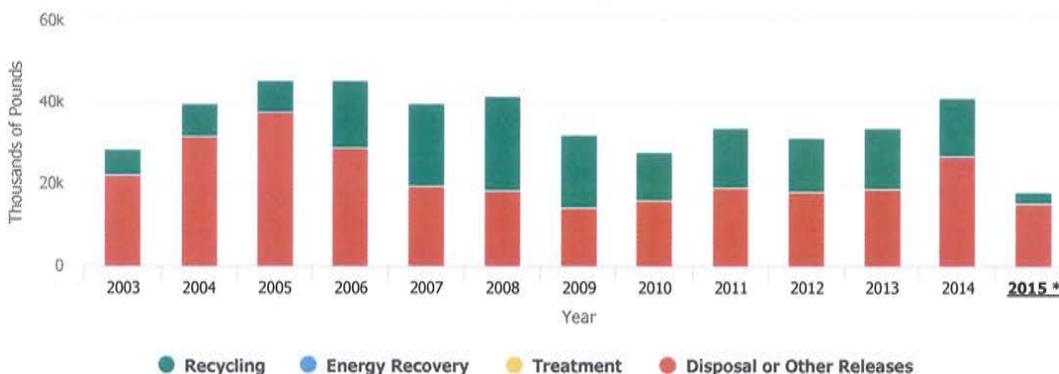
Quick Facts for 2015

	Baker County, FL	United States
Number of TRI Facilities:	2	21,898
Total Production-Related Waste Managed:	18.1 thousand lbs	27.2 billion lbs
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	15.4 thousand lbs	3.3 billion lbs
Total On-site:	614 lbs	2.8 billion lbs
• Air:	614 lbs	687.5 million lbs
• Water:	0 lbs	191.1 million lbs
• Land:	0 lbs	2.0 billion lbs
Total Off-Site:	14.8 thousand lbs	500.8 million lbs

Florida ranks **19 out of 56** states/territories nationwide based on total releases per square mile (Rank 1 = highest releases)

Looking at production-related waste managed over time helps track progress in reducing waste generated and moving toward safer waste management methods. EPA encourages facilities to first eliminate waste at its source (source reduction). For waste that is generated, the preferred management method is recycling, followed by energy recovery, treatment, and as a last resort, disposing of or otherwise releasing the waste. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. Learn more about Pollution Prevention and TRI.

Production-related waste managed in Baker County, FL, 2003 - 2015

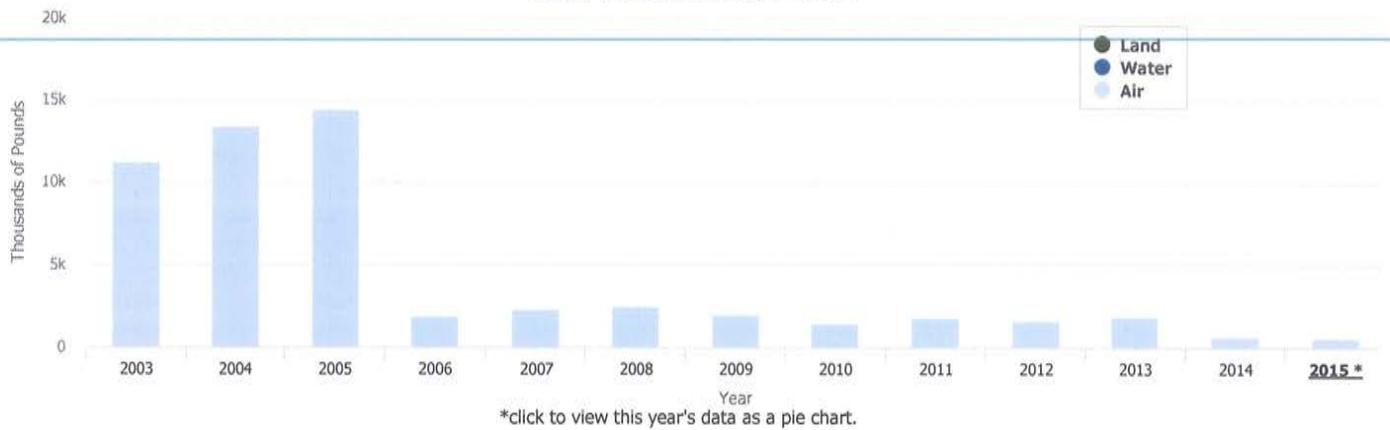


*click to view this year's data as a pie chart.

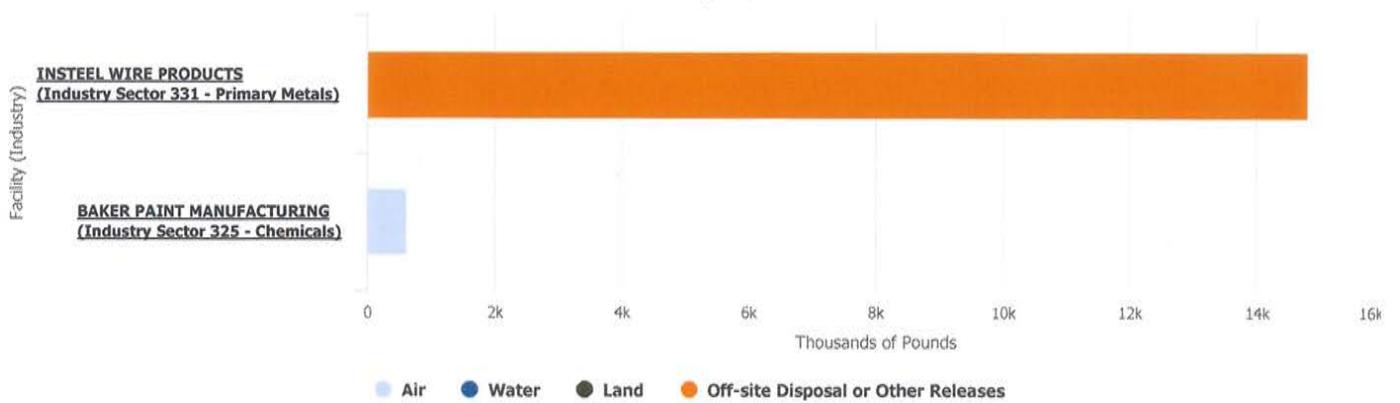


The following charts represent releases of TRI-covered chemicals to the environment in Baker County, FL. A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, placed in some type of land disposal, or transferred off-site for disposal or release.

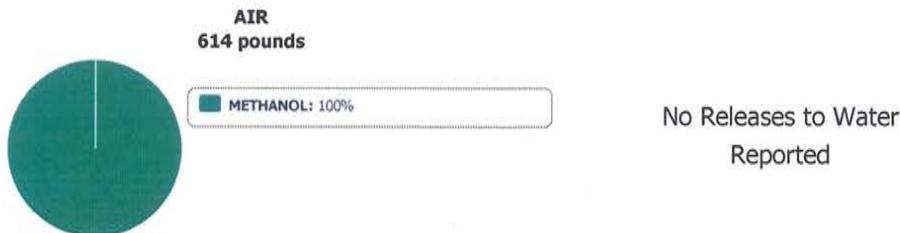
Total On-site Releases by Environmental Medium Baker County, FL, 2003 - 2015



Top Five Facilities by Total Disposal or Other Releases Baker County, FL, 2015



Top Five Chemicals Released to Air and Water Baker County, FL, 2015



Note: **=Carcinogenic Chemical

Note: Trend graphs were created using the 2001 core chemicals/industries list.

2015 TRI Factsheet: County – Clay, FL

Data Source: 2015 Dataset (released March 2017) (updated June 2, 2017)

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site. This information is collectively referred to as production-related waste managed.

Map of TRI Facilities in Clay County, FL



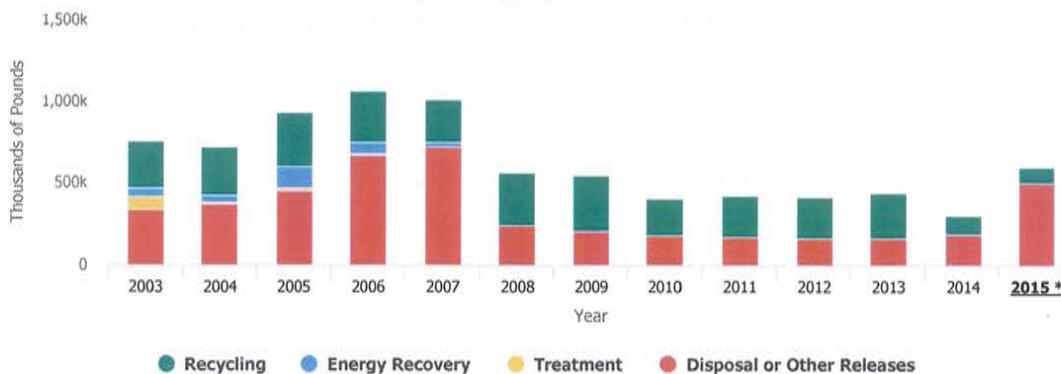
Quick Facts for 2015

	Clay County, FL	United States
Number of TRI Facilities:	7	21,898
Total Production-Related Waste Managed:	604.5 thousand lbs	27.2 billion lbs
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	503.4 thousand lbs	3.3 billion lbs
Total On-site:	503.4 thousand lbs	2.8 billion lbs
• Air:	190 lbs	687.5 million lbs
• Water:	11.9 thousand lbs	191.1 million lbs
• Land:	491.2 thousand lbs	2.0 billion lbs
Total Off-Site:	46 lbs	500.8 million lbs

Florida ranks **19 out of 56** states/territories nationwide based on total releases per square mile (Rank 1 = highest releases)

Looking at production-related waste managed over time helps track progress in reducing waste generated and moving toward safer waste management methods. EPA encourages facilities to first eliminate waste at its source (source reduction). For waste that is generated, the preferred management method is recycling, followed by energy recovery, treatment, and as a last resort, disposing of or otherwise releasing the waste. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. Learn more about Pollution Prevention and TRI.

Production-related waste managed in Clay County, FL, 2003 - 2015

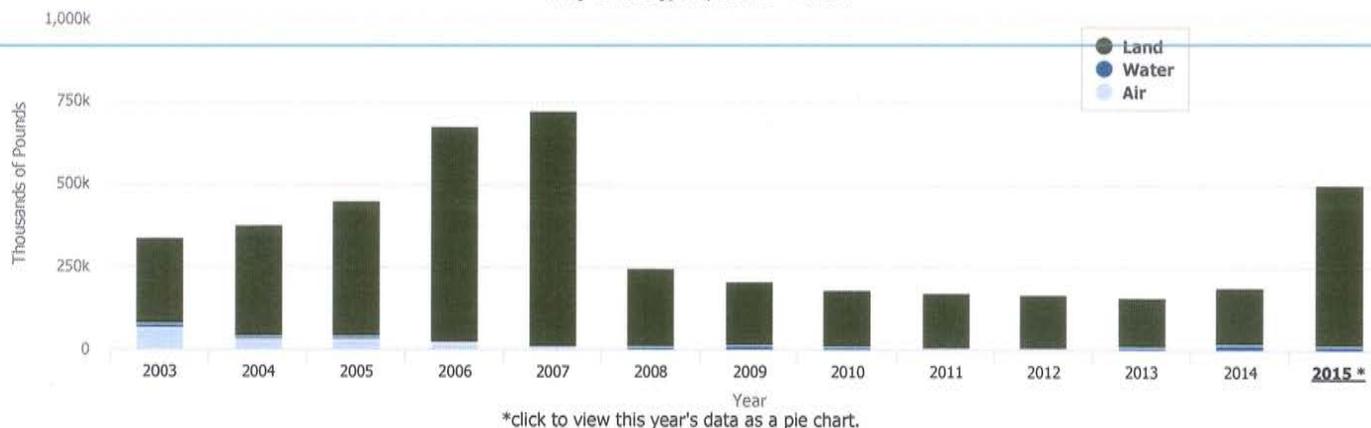


*click to view this year's data as a pie chart.

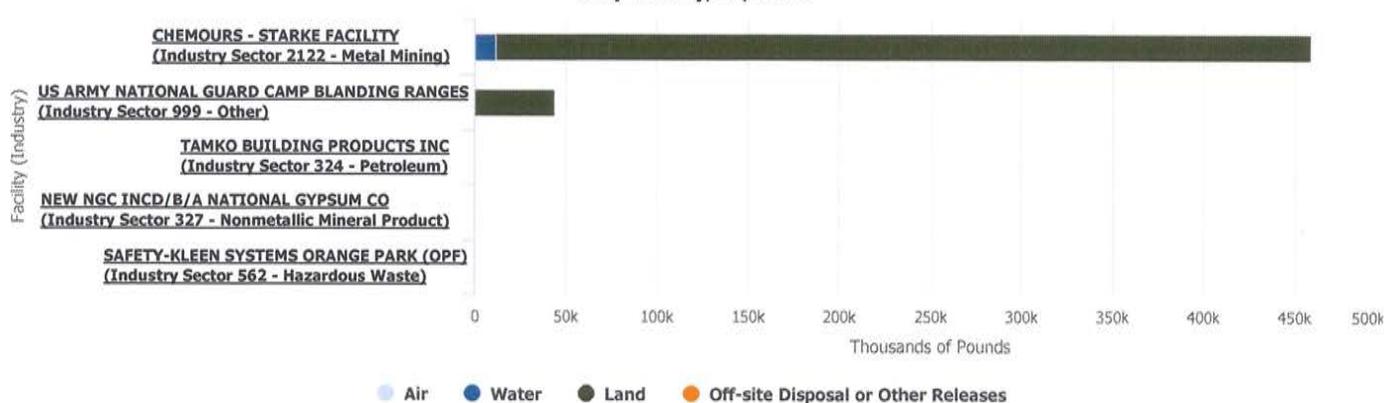


The following charts represent releases of TRI-covered chemicals to the environment in Clay County, FL. A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, placed in some type of land disposal, or transferred off-site for disposal or release.

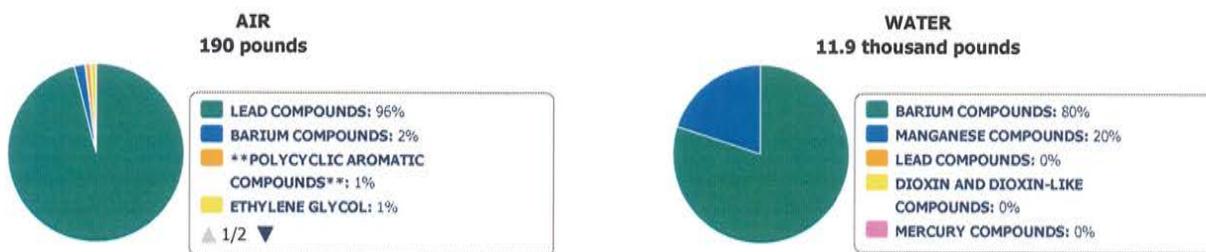
Total On-site Releases by Environmental Medium Clay County, FL, 2003 - 2015



Top Five Facilities by Total Disposal or Other Releases Clay County, FL, 2015



Top Five Chemicals Released to Air and Water Clay County, FL, 2015



Note: **=Carcinogenic Chemical

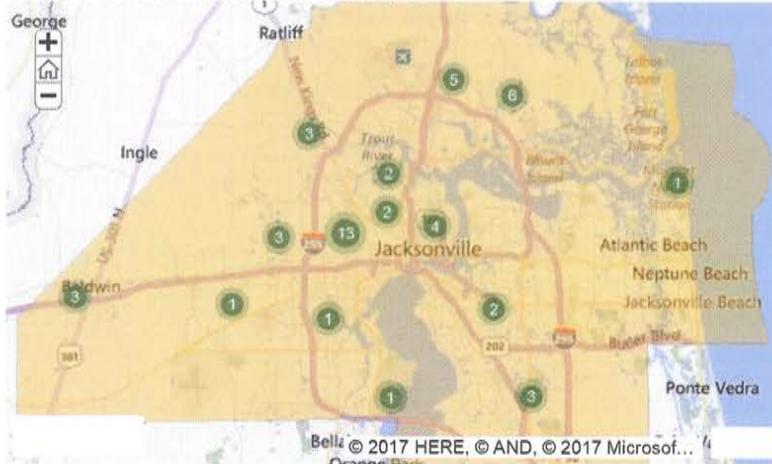
Note: Trend graphs were created using the 2001 core chemicals/industries list.

2015 TRI Factsheet: County – Duval, FL

Data Source: 2015 Dataset (released March 2017) (updated June 2, 2017)

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site. This information is collectively referred to as production-related waste managed.

Map of TRI Facilities in Duval County, FL



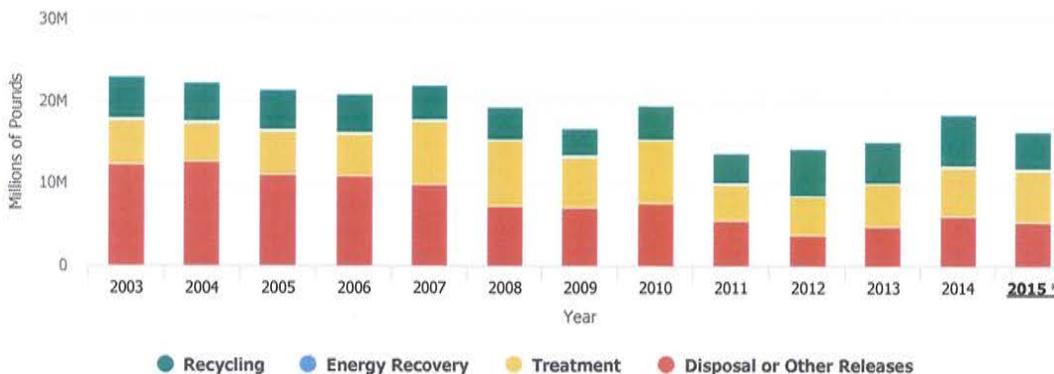
Quick Facts for 2015

	Duval County, FL	United States
Number of TRI Facilities:	51	21,898
Total Production-Related Waste Managed:	16.4 million lbs	27.2 billion lbs
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	5.3 million lbs	3.3 billion lbs
Total On-site:	2.1 million lbs	2.8 billion lbs
• Air:	1.4 million lbs	687.5 million lbs
• Water:	276.9 thousand lbs	191.1 million lbs
• Land:	435.8 thousand lbs	2.0 billion lbs
Total Off-Site:	3.2 million lbs	500.8 million lbs

Florida ranks **19 out of 56** states/territories nationwide based on total releases per square mile (Rank 1 = highest releases)

Looking at production-related waste managed over time helps track progress in reducing waste generated and moving toward safer waste management methods. EPA encourages facilities to first eliminate waste at its source (source reduction). For waste that is generated, the preferred management method is recycling, followed by energy recovery, treatment, and as a last resort, disposing of or otherwise releasing the waste. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. Learn more about Pollution Prevention and TRI.

Production-related waste managed in Duval County, FL, 2003 - 2015



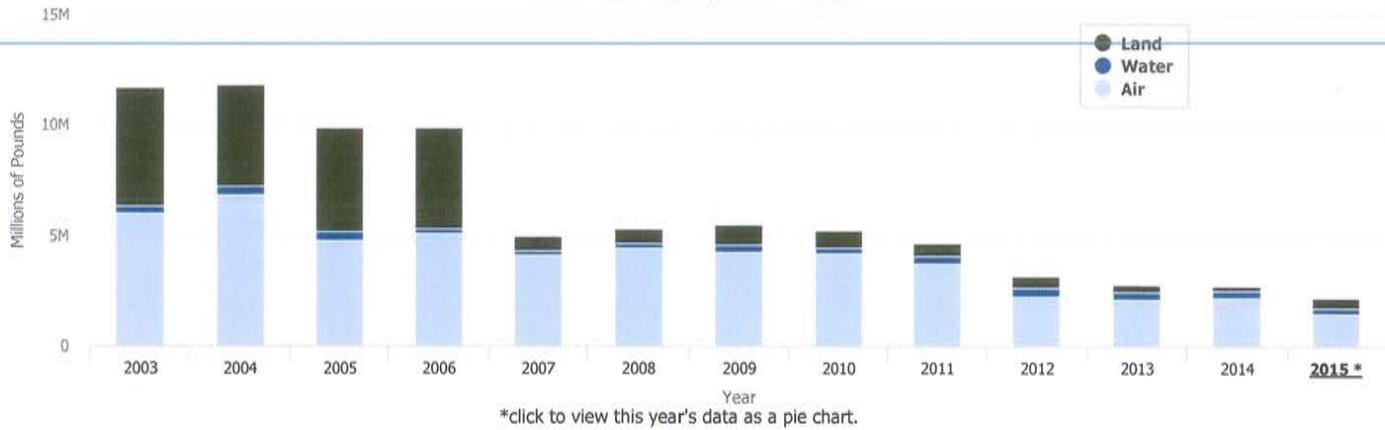
*click to view this year's data as a pie chart.

The Waste Management Hierarchy

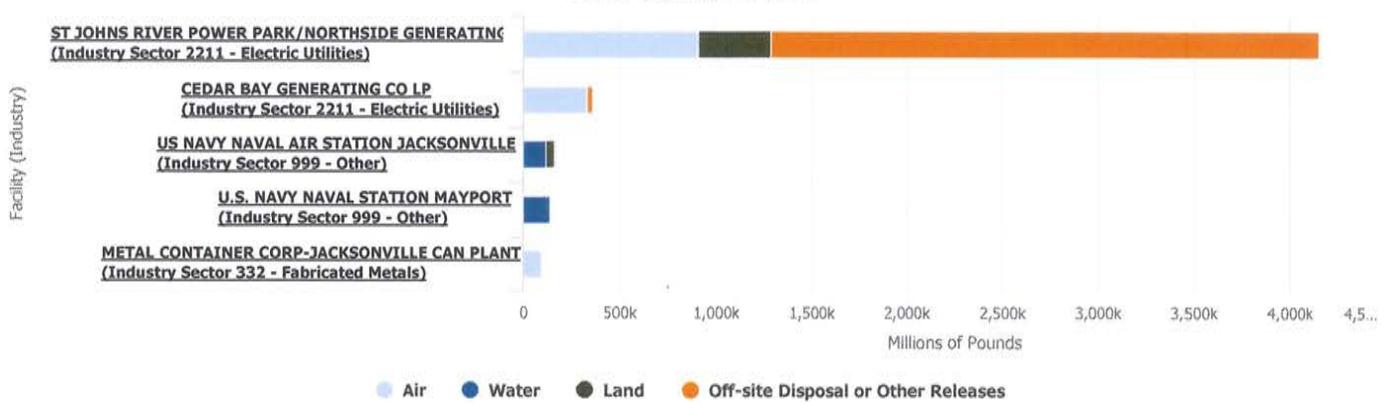


The following charts represent releases of TRI-covered chemicals to the environment in Duval County, FL. A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, placed in some type of land disposal, or transferred off-site for disposal or release.

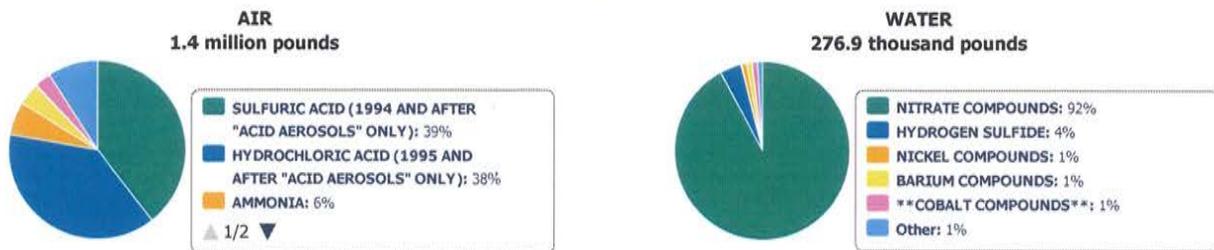
Total On-site Releases by Environmental Medium Duval County, FL, 2003 - 2015



Top Five Facilities by Total Disposal or Other Releases Duval County, FL, 2015



Top Five Chemicals Released to Air and Water Duval County, FL, 2015



Note: **=Carcinogenic Chemical

Note: Trend graphs were created using the 2001 core chemicals/industries list.

2015 TRI Factsheet: County – Flagler, FL

Data Source: 2015 Dataset (released March 2017) (updated June 2, 2017)

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site. This information is collectively referred to as production-related waste managed.

Map of TRI Facilities in Flagler County, FL



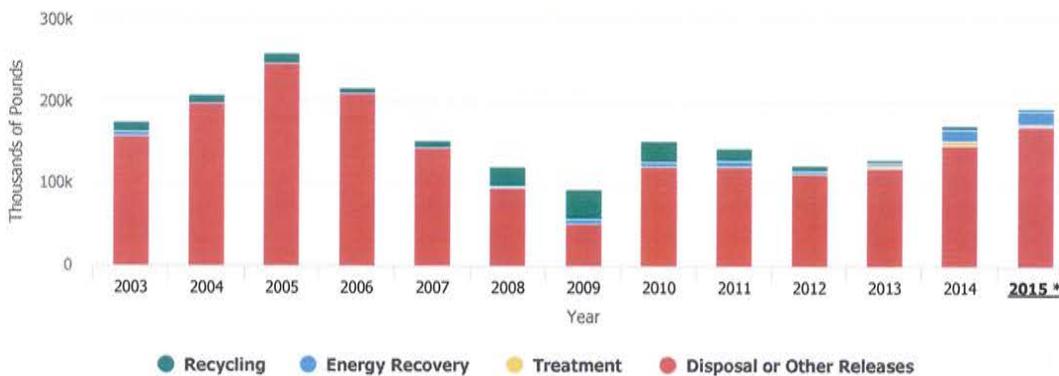
Quick Facts for 2015

	Flagler County, FL	United States
Number of TRI Facilities:	3	21,898
Total Production-Related Waste Managed:	194.2 thousand lbs	27.2 billion lbs
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	170.8 thousand lbs	3.3 billion lbs
Total On-site:	170.8 thousand lbs	2.8 billion lbs
• Air:	170.8 thousand lbs	687.5 million lbs
• Water:	0 lbs	191.1 million lbs
• Land:	0 lbs	2.0 billion lbs
Total Off-Site:	0 lbs	500.8 million lbs

Florida ranks **19 out of 56** states/territories nationwide based on total releases per square mile (Rank 1 = highest releases)

Looking at production-related waste managed over time helps track progress in reducing waste generated and moving toward safer waste management methods. EPA encourages facilities to first eliminate waste at its source (source reduction). For waste that is generated, the preferred management method is recycling, followed by energy recovery, treatment, and as a last resort, disposing of or otherwise releasing the waste. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. Learn more about Pollution Prevention and TRI.

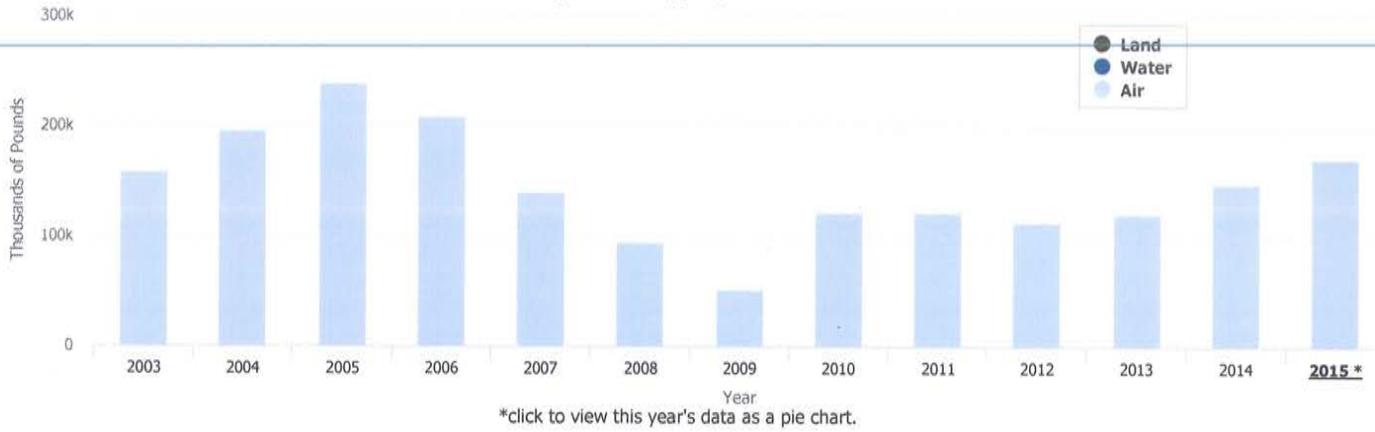
Production-related waste managed in Flagler County, FL, 2003 - 2015



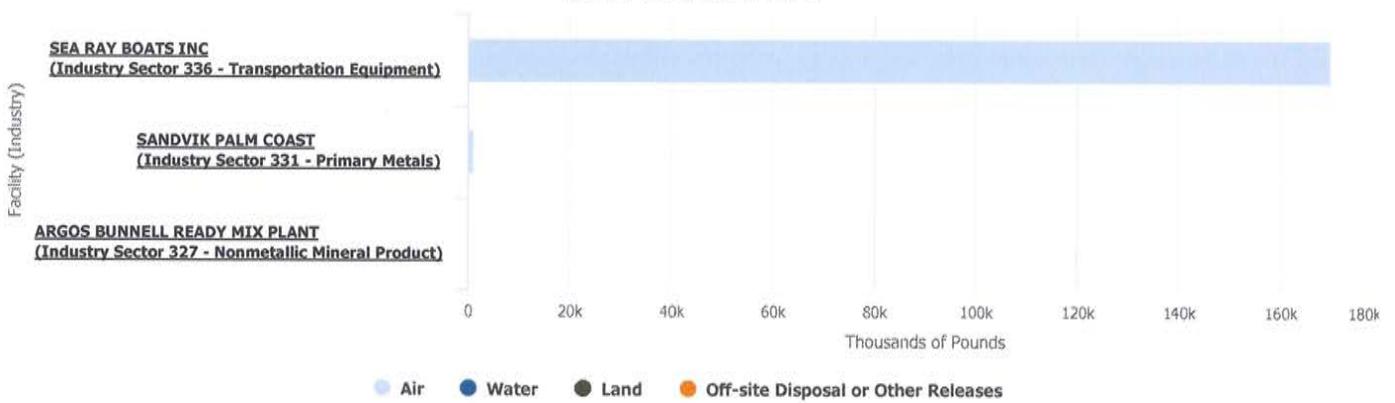
*click to view this year's data as a pie chart.

The following charts represent releases of TRI-covered chemicals to the environment in Flagler County, FL. A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, placed in some type of land disposal, or transferred off-site for disposal or release.

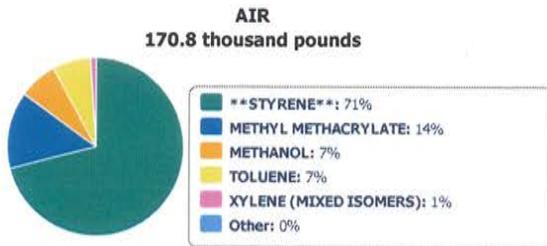
Total On-site Releases by Environmental Medium Flagler County, FL, 2003 - 2015



Top Five Facilities by Total Disposal or Other Releases Flagler County, FL, 2015



Top Five Chemicals Released to Air and Water Flagler County, FL, 2015



No Releases to Water Reported

Note: ** = Carcinogenic Chemical

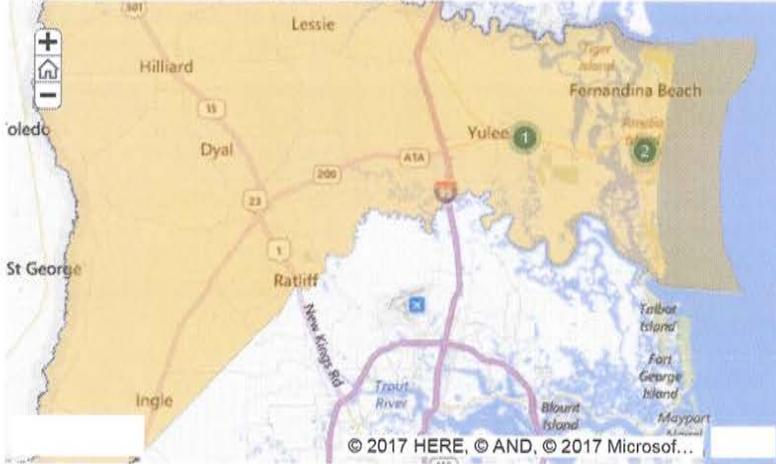
Note: Trend graphs were created using the 2001 core chemicals/industries list.

2015 TRI Factsheet: County – Nassau, FL

Data Source: 2015 Dataset (released March 2017) (updated June 2, 2017)

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site. This information is collectively referred to as production-related waste managed.

Map of TRI Facilities in Nassau County, FL



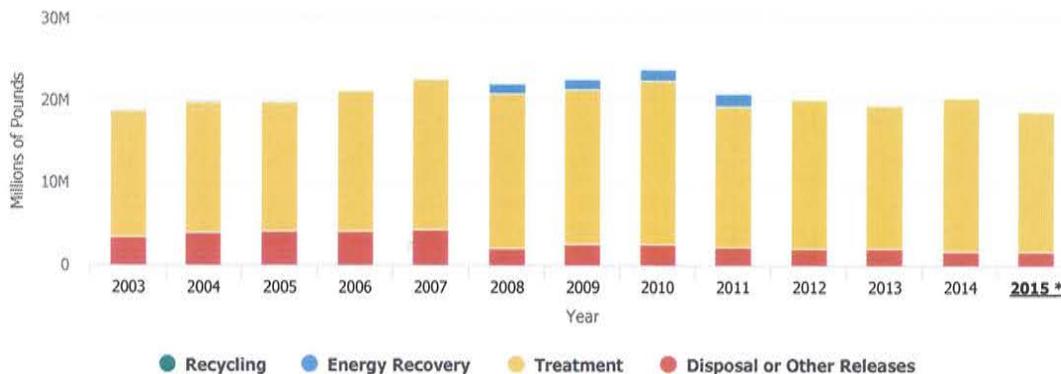
Quick Facts for 2015

	Nassau County, FL	United States
Number of TRI Facilities:	3	21,898
Total Production-Related Waste Managed:	18.8 million lbs	27.2 billion lbs
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	1.7 million lbs	3.3 billion lbs
Total On-site:	1.5 million lbs	2.8 billion lbs
• Air:	1.3 million lbs	687.5 million lbs
• Water:	166.0 thousand lbs	191.1 million lbs
• Land:	3.9 thousand lbs	2.0 billion lbs
Total Off-Site:	180.3 thousand lbs	500.8 million lbs

Florida ranks **19 out of 56** states/territories nationwide based on total releases per square mile (Rank 1 = highest releases)

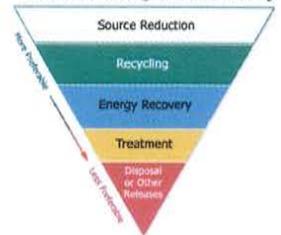
Looking at production-related waste managed over time helps track progress in reducing waste generated and moving toward safer waste management methods. EPA encourages facilities to first eliminate waste at its source (source reduction). For waste that is generated, the preferred management method is recycling, followed by energy recovery, treatment, and as a last resort, disposing of or otherwise releasing the waste. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. Learn more about Pollution Prevention and TRI.

Production-related waste managed in Nassau County, FL, 2003 - 2015



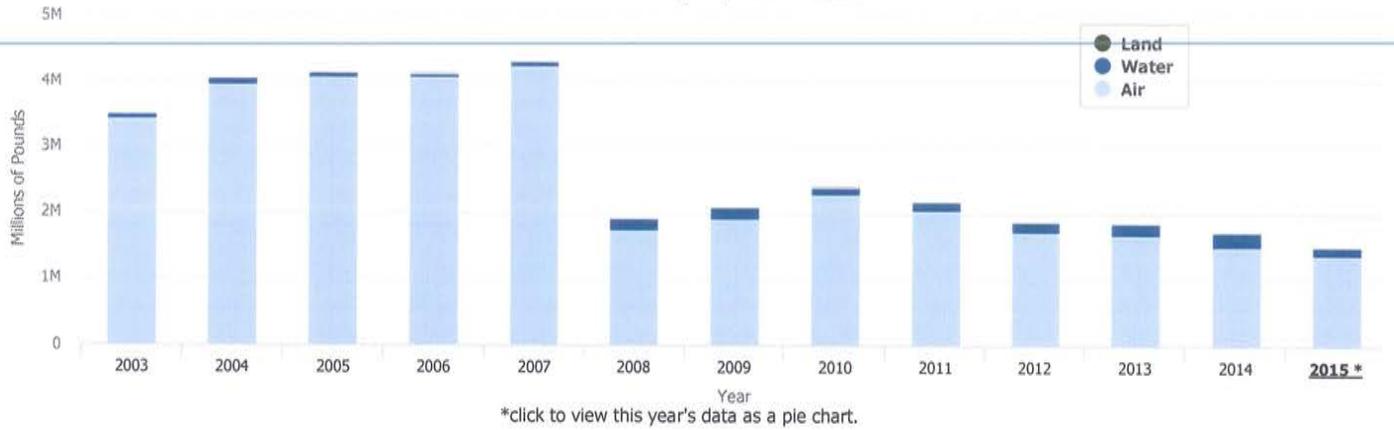
*click to view this year's data as a pie chart.

The Waste Management Hierarchy

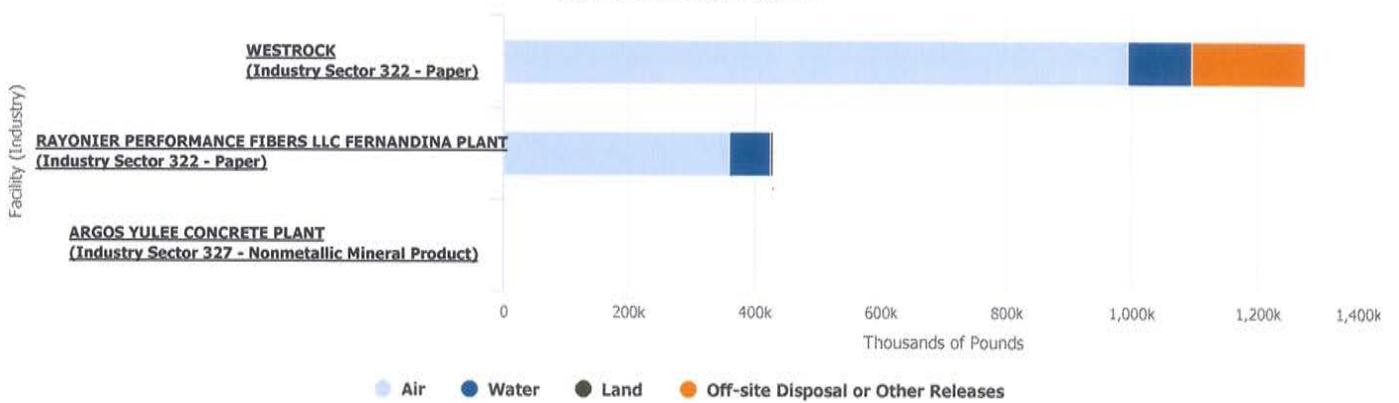


The following charts represent releases of TRI-covered chemicals to the environment in Nassau County, FL. A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, placed in some type of land disposal, or transferred off-site for disposal or release.

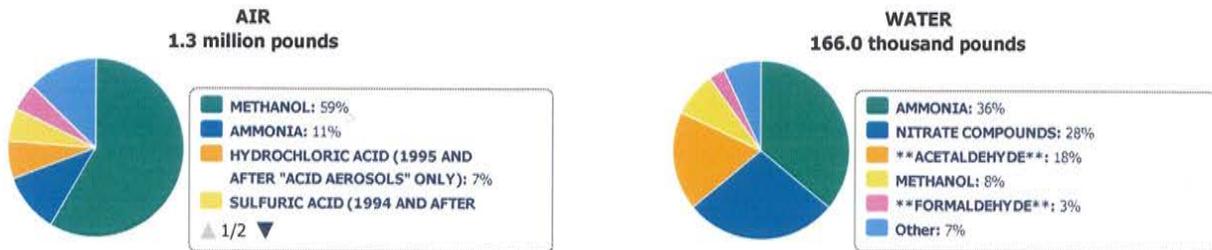
Total On-site Releases by Environmental Medium Nassau County, FL, 2003 - 2015



Top Five Facilities by Total Disposal or Other Releases Nassau County, FL, 2015



Top Five Chemicals Released to Air and Water Nassau County, FL, 2015



Note: ** = Carcinogenic Chemical

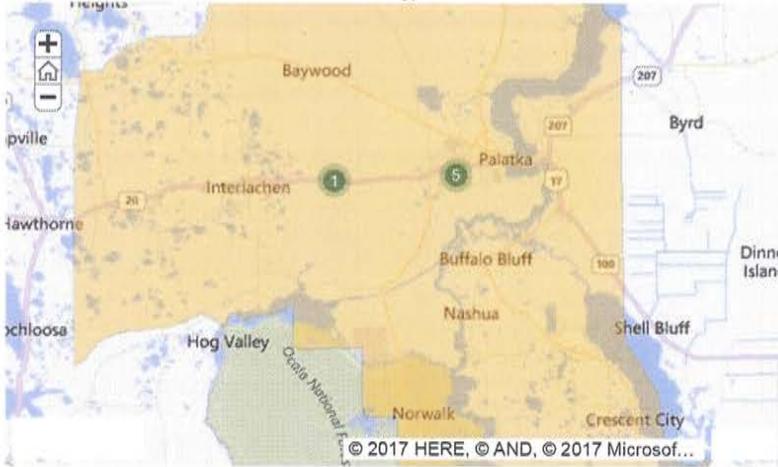
Note: Trend graphs were created using the 2001 core chemicals/industries list.

2015 TRI Factsheet: County – Putnam, FL

Data Source: 2015 Dataset (released March 2017) (updated June 2, 2017)

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site. This information is collectively referred to as production-related waste managed.

Map of TRI Facilities in Putnam County, FL



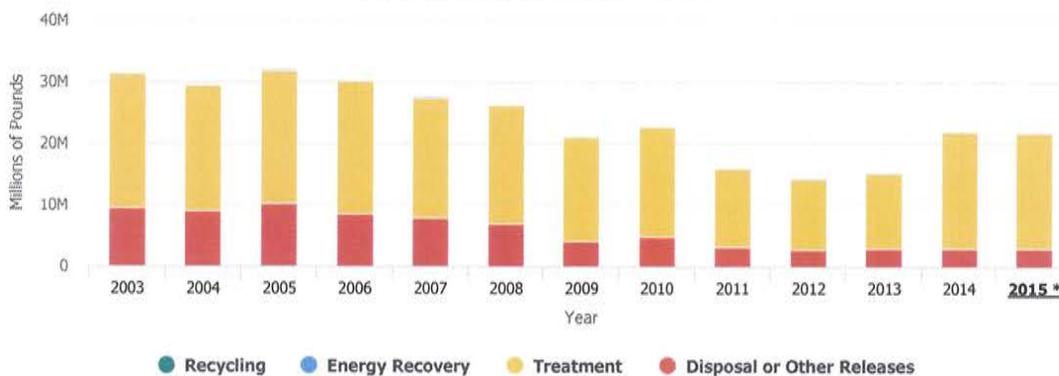
Quick Facts for 2015

	Putnam County, FL	United States
Number of TRI Facilities:	7	21,898
Total Production-Related Waste Managed:	21.9 million lbs	27.2 billion lbs
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	2.9 million lbs	3.3 billion lbs
Total On-site:	2.9 million lbs	2.8 billion lbs
• Air:	1.5 million lbs	687.5 million lbs
• Water:	81.4 thousand lbs	191.1 million lbs
• Land:	1.2 million lbs	2.0 billion lbs
Total Off-Site:	0 lbs	500.8 million lbs

Florida ranks **19 out of 56** states/territories nationwide based on total releases per square mile (Rank 1 = highest releases)

Looking at production-related waste managed over time helps track progress in reducing waste generated and moving toward safer waste management methods. EPA encourages facilities to first eliminate waste at its source (source reduction). For waste that is generated, the preferred management method is recycling, followed by energy recovery, treatment, and as a last resort, disposing of or otherwise releasing the waste. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. Learn more about [Pollution Prevention and TRI](#).

Production-related waste managed in Putnam County, FL, 2003 - 2015



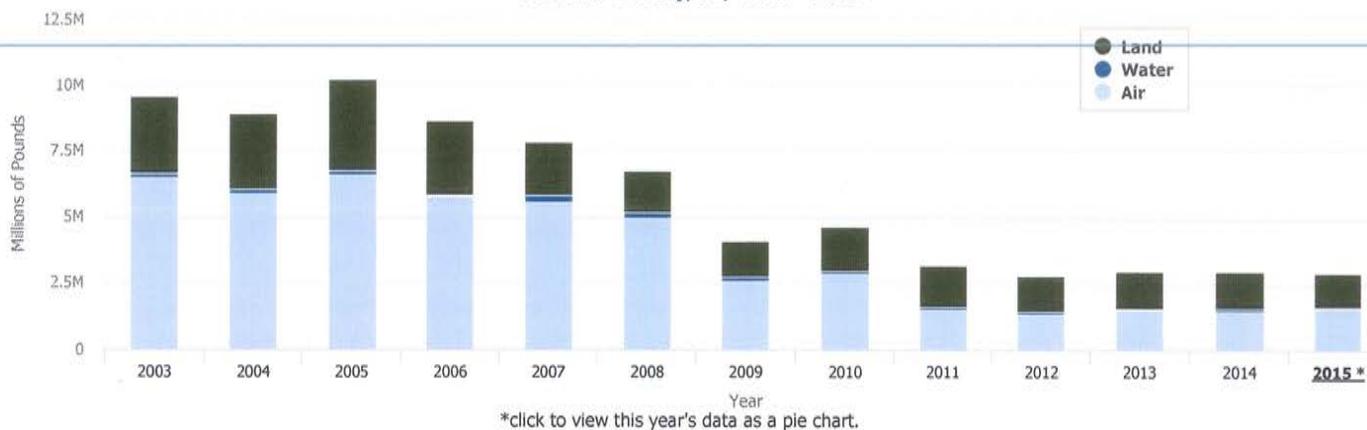
*click to view this year's data as a pie chart.

The Waste Management Hierarchy

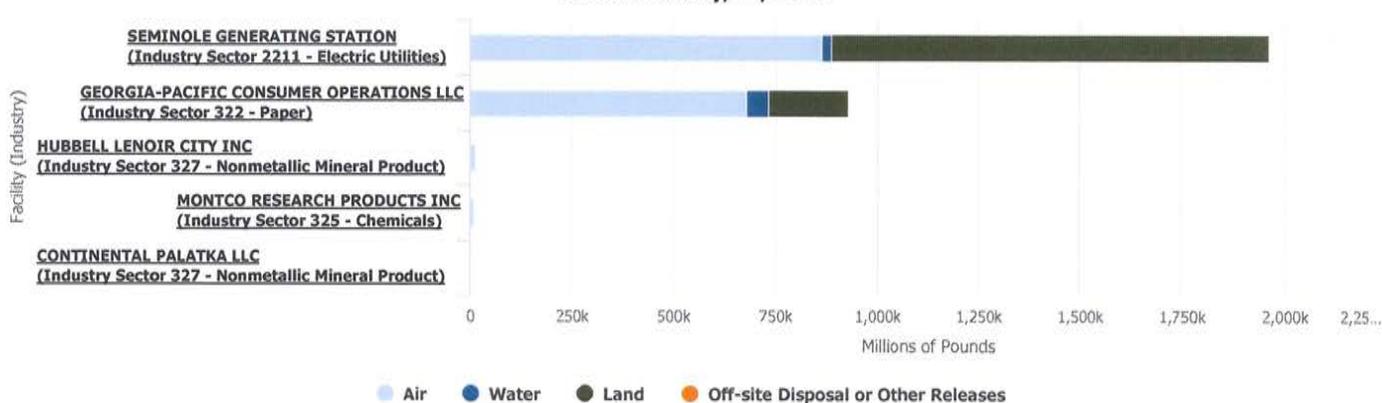


The following charts represent releases of TRI-covered chemicals to the environment in Putnam County, FL. A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, placed in some type of land disposal, or transferred off-site for disposal or release.

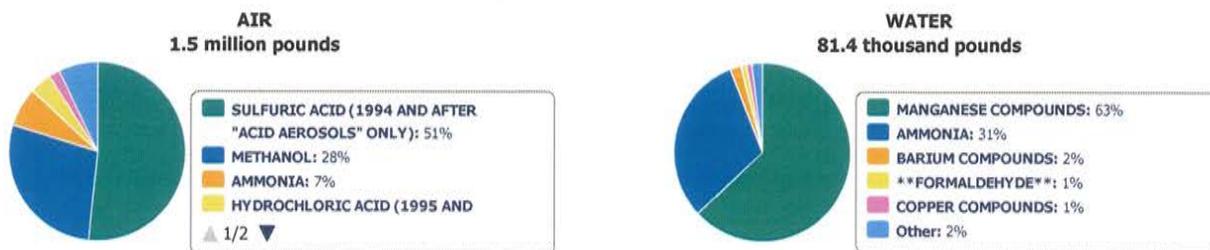
Total On-site Releases by Environmental Medium Putnam County, FL, 2003 - 2015



Top Five Facilities by Total Disposal or Other Releases Putnam County, FL, 2015



Top Five Chemicals Released to Air and Water Putnam County, FL, 2015



Note: ** = Carcinogenic Chemical

Note: Trend graphs were created using the 2001 core chemicals/industries list.

2015 TRI Factsheet: County – St. Johns, FL

Data Source: 2015 Dataset (released March 2017) (updated June 2, 2017)

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Certain industrial facilities in the U.S. must report annually how much of each chemical is recycled, combusted for energy recovery, treated for destruction, and disposed of or otherwise released on- and off-site. This information is collectively referred to as production-related waste managed.

Map of TRI Facilities in St. Johns County, FL



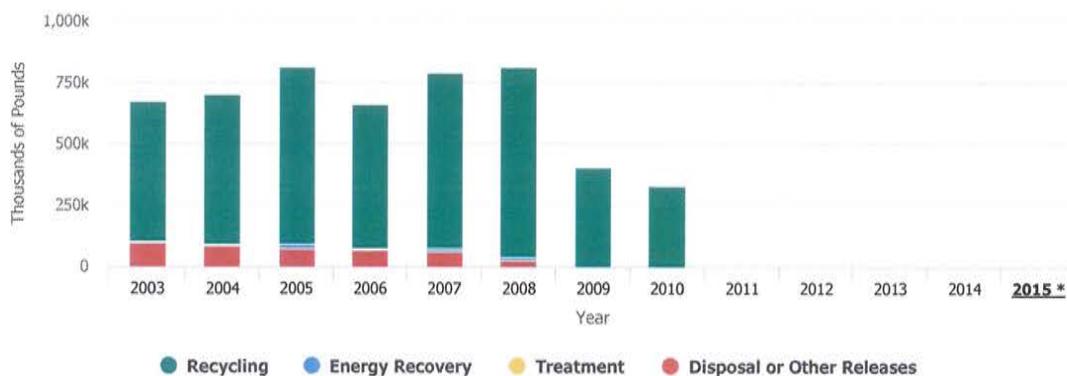
Quick Facts for 2015

	St. Johns County, FL	United States
Number of TRI Facilities:	4	21,898
Total Production-Related Waste Managed:	3.5 thousand lbs	27.2 billion lbs
Total On-site and Off-site Disposal or Other Releases:	3.5 thousand lbs	3.3 billion lbs
Total On-site:	472 lbs	2.8 billion lbs
• Air:	467 lbs	687.5 million lbs
• Water:	5 lbs	191.1 million lbs
• Land:	0 lbs	2.0 billion lbs
Total Off-Site:	3.0 thousand lbs	500.8 million lbs

Florida ranks **19 out of 56** states/territories nationwide based on total releases per square mile (Rank 1 = highest releases)

Looking at production-related waste managed over time helps track progress in reducing waste generated and moving toward safer waste management methods. EPA encourages facilities to first eliminate waste at its source (source reduction). For waste that is generated, the preferred management method is recycling, followed by energy recovery, treatment, and as a last resort, disposing of or otherwise releasing the waste. Under the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, TRI collects information to track industry progress in reducing waste generation and moving towards safer waste management alternatives. Learn more about Pollution Prevention and TRI.

Production-related waste managed in St. Johns County, FL, 2003 - 2015

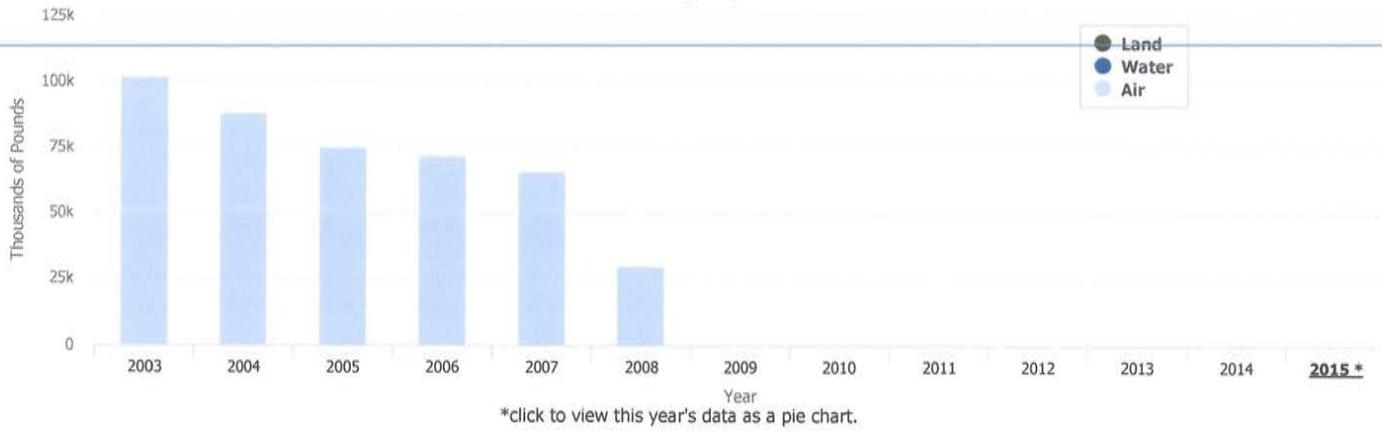


*click to view this year's data as a pie chart.

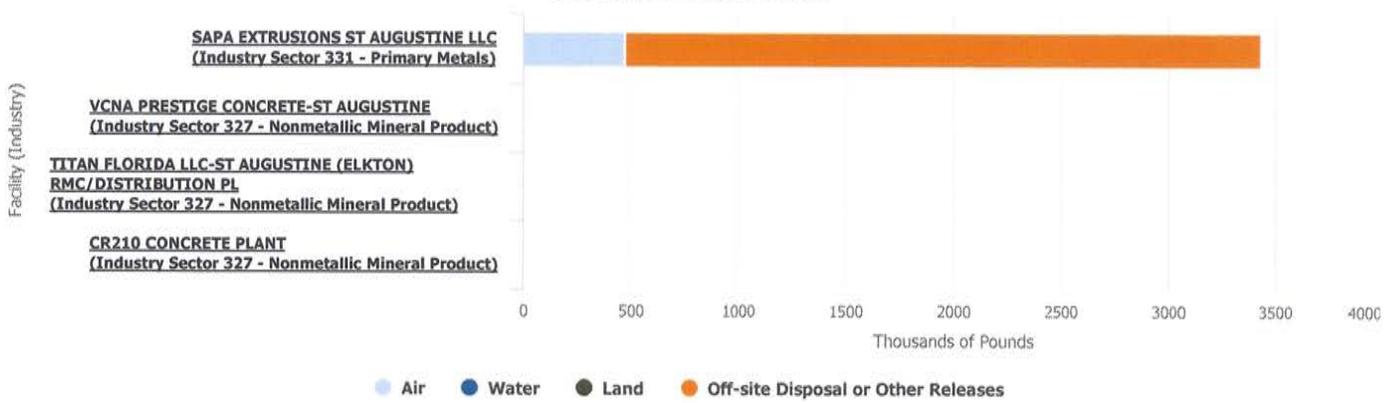


The following charts represent releases of TRI-covered chemicals to the environment in St. Johns County, FL. A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, placed in some type of land disposal, or transferred off-site for disposal or release.

Total On-site Releases by Environmental Medium St. Johns County, FL, 2003 - 2015



Top Five Facilities by Total Disposal or Other Releases St. Johns County, FL, 2015



Top Five Chemicals Released to Air and Water St. Johns County, FL, 2015

No Releases to Air
Reported

No Releases to Water
Reported

Note: ** = Carcinogenic Chemical

Note: Trend graphs were created using the 2001 core chemicals/industries list.

TAB VI G

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: GATOR Mapping Tool

Geospatial Assessment Tool for Operations and Response (GATOR)

<https://maps.floridadisaster.org/gator/map.html>

GATOR is the State GIS web-based mapping tool. Several statewide data layers have been added for your convenience. Just access the tool bar of the left and select those data layers that you would like to see on your map. Plus, there are tools and features that are located on the top tool bar.

You can export or print any map you develop.

Data Layers (Left Tab)

LEPC based data and tools:

1. Critical Facilities Tab – reporting facilities with chemicals
 - a. Hazardous Materials in E-Plan
 - b. Hazardous Materials Extremely (EHS Section 302)

2. Tons of other critical facilities

These layers can be used to develop maps highlighting chemical facilities and proximity to other critical facilities or areas with vulnerable populations.

Other useful layers:

- Healthcare Facilities tab – with 35 various types of facilities
- Mobile Home Parks
- Parcels
- US National Grid

Information Resources (Top Tab)

1. ALOHA Plume modeling – under the tools tab
2. Vulnerable Population Profiles – SERT Tab
3. Map Services and ARC GIS
4. **Emergency Response Analysis – staff will show an overview of this tool**
5. Base Maps – selection of maps to choose from

TAB VI H

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Pipeline Mapping Tool

Pipeline Information Management Mapping Application (PIMMA)

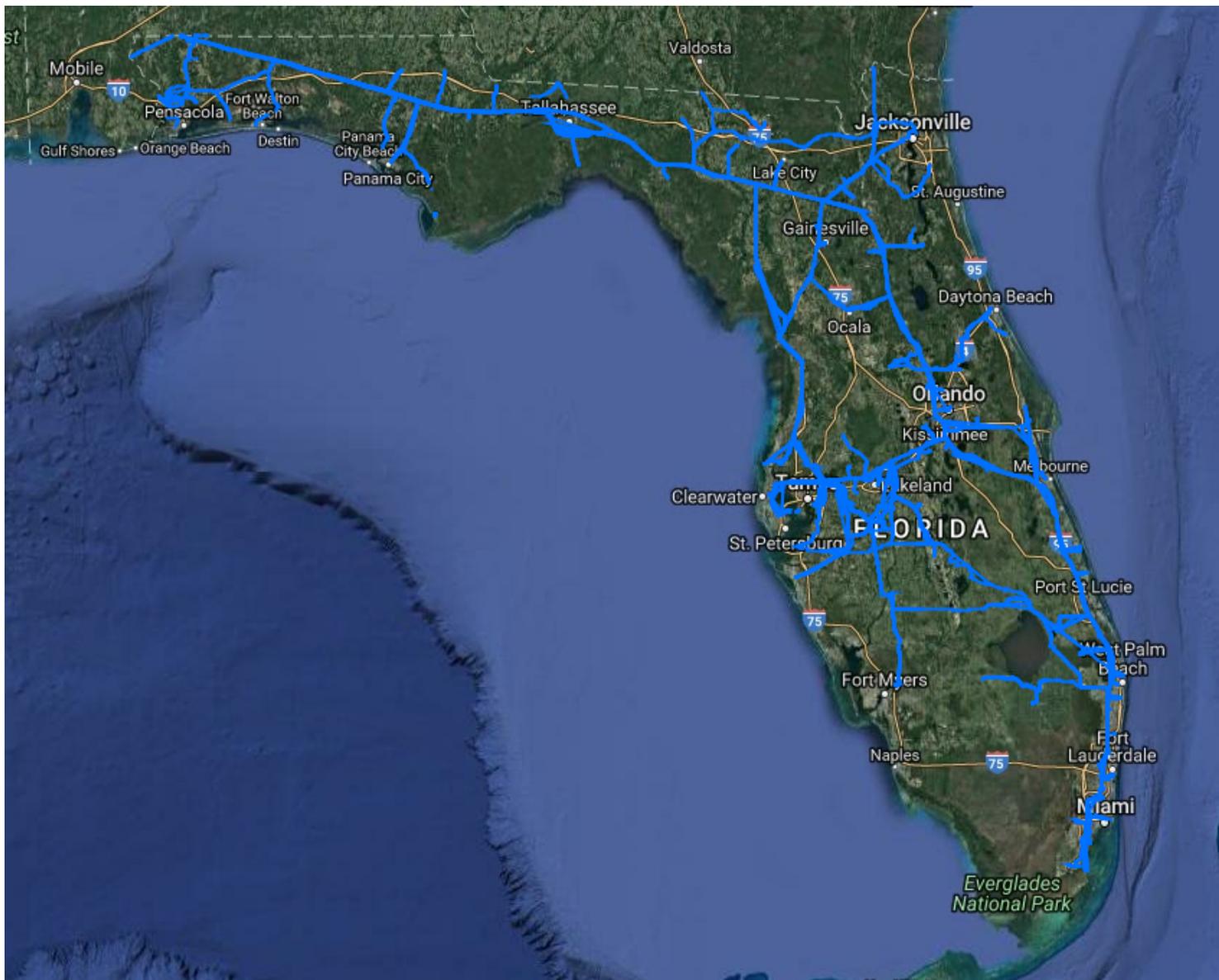
<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/PIMMA/>

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has developed the Pipeline Information Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline **operators and federal, state, and local government officials only**. The application contains hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plants and breakout tank data.

Attached are general maps produced by the application for fuel and hazmat pipelines in the State and Northeast Florida Region.

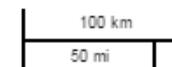
NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

**FOR OFFICIAL USE
ONLY**



Legend

— Gas Transmission Pipelines



Pipelines depicted on this map represent gas transmission and hazardous liquid lines only. Gas gathering and gas distribution systems are not represented.

This map should never be used as a substitute for contacting a one-call center prior to excavation activities. Please call 811 before any digging occurs.

Questions regarding this map or its contents can be directed to npms@dot.gov.

Projection: Geographic

Datum: NAD83

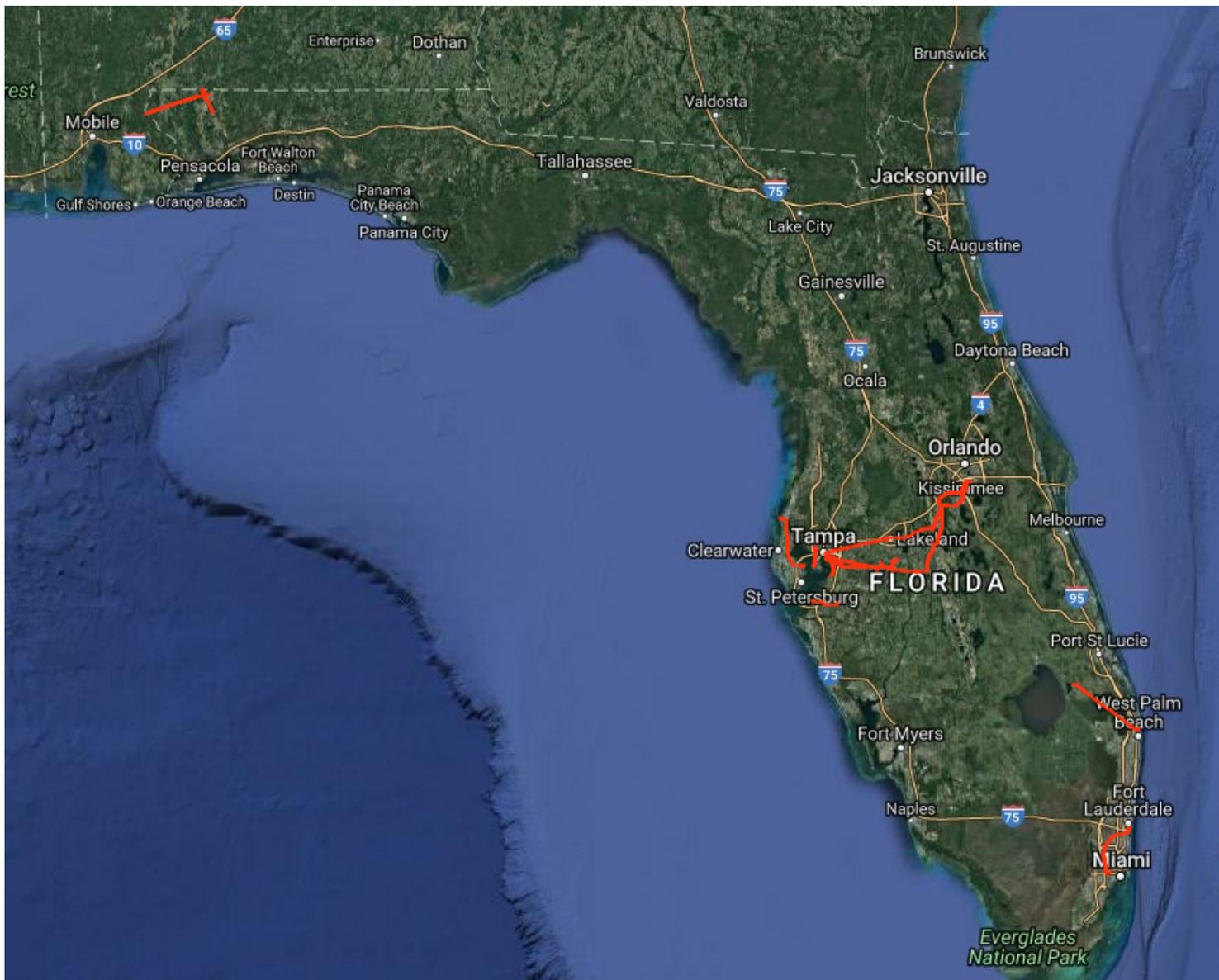
Map produced by the PIMMA application at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Date Printed: Jul 07, 2017



NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

**FOR OFFICIAL USE
ONLY**



Legend

— Hazardous Liquid Pipelines



Pipelines depicted on this map represent gas transmission and hazardous liquid lines only. Gas gathering and gas distribution systems are not represented.

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Projection: Geographic

Datum: NAD83

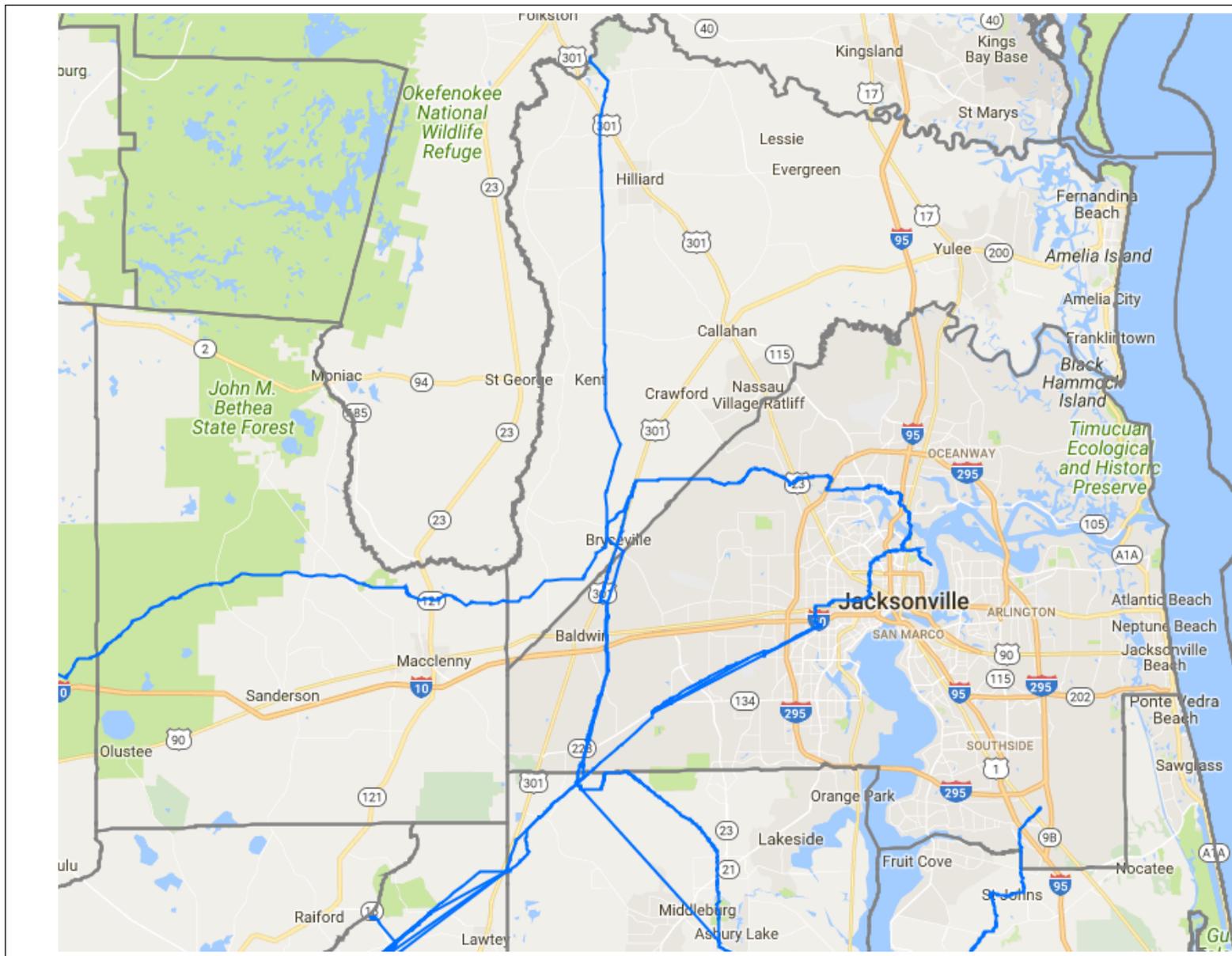
Map produced by the PIMMA application at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Date Printed: Jul 07, 2017



NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



Legend

- Gas Transmission Pipelines
- County Boundaries



Pipelines depicted on this map represent gas transmission and hazardous liquid lines only. Gas gathering and gas distribution systems are not represented.

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Projection: Geographic

Datum: NAD83

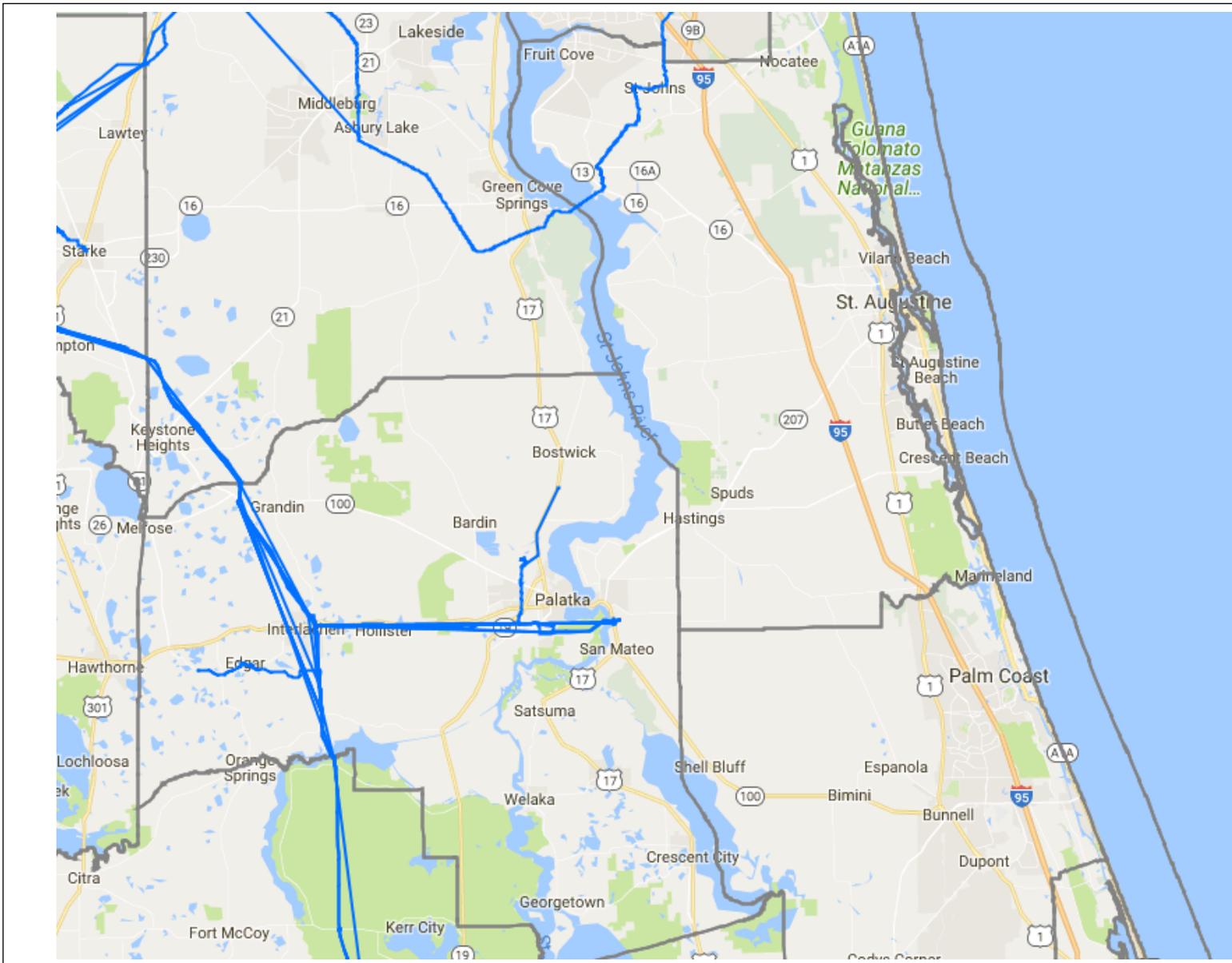
Map produced by the PIMMA application at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Date Printed: Jul 07, 2017



NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



Legend

- Gas Transmission Pipelines
- County Boundaries



Pipelines depicted on this map represent gas transmission and hazardous liquid lines only. Gas gathering and gas distribution systems are not represented.

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Projection: Geographic

Datum: NAD83

Map produced by the PIMMA application at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Date Printed: Jul 07, 2017



TAB VII A

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 3, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Training Subcommittee Report

Completed – **Grant Funded** courses in the last quarter

1. HazMat 160 Hybrid – Nassau County – 20 people
 - a. HazMat Vessel Leak Containment & Patching – 20 people
2. Advance HazMat Life Support (16-hour) – 7 people

Currently Running

3. HazMat 160 Hybrid – Clay County – 24 people

This will complete the HMEP Grant Training Year. The Training Subcommittee will meet to discuss the plan for FY 17-18 following the LEPC Meeting.

Completed - **FREE** Courses in the last quarter

1. Ethanol – Renewable Fuels Association
 - a. Aug 10-12 at Clay County – hosting for the region

Upcoming - **FREE** Courses

2. Radiological Classes – Florida Department of Health
 - a. Nov 7-9 at JFRD - Operations
 - b. Nov 14-16 at Clay County - Operations
 - c. Nov 28-30 at Nassau County - Operations
 - d. Dec 12 – Clay County – Technician
 - e. Dec 13 – Nassau County – Technician
 - f. Dec 14 – JFRD - Technician

TAB VII B

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 3, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Special Projects Subcommittee Report

The Special Projects Subcommittee will only be activated once a member of the LEPC would like to spearhead and implement a project, with the assistance of the LEPC and its membership. Any member can take the lead on a project.

At the current time a project has not been advanced by the membership. There are opportunities to take on projects associated to public outreach that would help to fulfill LEPC requirements.

Examples are:

- Conduct Shelter-in-Place trainings
- Conduct evacuation trainings
- Speak on behalf of the LEPC and its membership on projects
- Assist with getting LEPC projects on public access
- Outreach to community groups on hazards and education
- Assist with planning exercises in transportation and fixed facilities

TAB VIII A

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 3, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Pipelines – Florida Gas Transmission Company

Mike Laycock with Florida Gas Transmission Company will provide an overview of pipelines.

Mike Laycock - Florida Gas Transmission Company
Damage Prevention/Public Awareness – Central FL Area
245 Maylen Ave., Lecanto, FL 34461
Office- (407) 838-7611 | Cell- (407) 276-6939
michael.laycock@energytransfer.com

TAB X

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 3, 2017
TO: Northeast Florida Local Emergency Planning Committee
FROM: Eric B. Anderson, LEPC Coordinator
RE: Next Meeting of the LEPC

The next meeting of the Northeast Florida LEPC is scheduled for Wednesday, November 8th at 10am.

Location: TBD