

**Natural Disaster
Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
Region 6, United States Coast Guard (USCG), Texas General
Land Office (TGLO) & Texas Commission on Environmental
Quality (TCEQ) Disaster Response Procedures**

1.0 Purpose

1.1 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Purpose: To identify orphan containers greater than or equal to 5 gallons in size displaced by a natural disaster so that they may be recovered in a safe and efficient manner.

2.0 Objective

2.1 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Objective: Systematically and thoroughly survey United States Geological Service (USGS) grid areas that are impacted from the natural disaster. Identify orphan containers in each grid greater than or equal to 5 gallons in size, and document the most effective means for their recovery. Example: During response to a hurricane, the orphan container hazard evaluation objective should be focused in the major impacted areas such as two grids inland from the point of impact, or coastline.

2.1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) outlines the overall processes for conducting orphan container hazard evaluations. **In many circumstances it may be more efficient to conduct orphan container hazard evaluation and the physical recovery concurrently.**

Note: Only federal government representatives may supervise federal contractor personnel and only state government representatives may supervise state contractor personnel.

2.2 Determining Orphan Containers Caused by Disaster

2.2.1 The following are examples of orphan containers caused by a natural disaster and SHOULD BE evaluated, documented, and recovered:

- **Orphan Containers Sized 5-Gallons and Larger.** Examples: 55-gallon drums washed into school yards, 300-gallon totes stranded in marshes, aboveground storage tanks (AST) displaced from their original location and containers which appear to have been displaced by the disaster.
- **Leaking Containers Posing a Threat to the Human Health or the Environment.** Examples: a 35-gallon drum of flammable liquid in a wooded rural area, cylinders belonging to a private business lying near a public street.

2.2.2 The following are containers which are not to be recovered during a disaster response and should not be documented or marked for recovery:

- **Undamaged Containers on Private Property.** Examples: propane tanks attached to undamaged residential houses, oxygen and acetylene cylinders chained to homes and businesses, 55-gallon drums of diesel fuel staged inside a tractor dealership warehouse.

- **Pre-existing Conditions to the Disaster.** Examples: leaking drums staged inside a private commercial lot, dilapidated ASTs inside a fenced compound, materials or ASTs that are associated with a Superfund site.

2.2.3 Empty Containers

Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Teams will observe containers and vessels that are obviously empty while evaluating containers after a disaster. Examples of obvious empty containers include open top polyethylene 55 gallon drums that are commonly utilized as waste receptacles on beaches and empty, open top 5 gallon buckets. These containers should not be documented or removed. These items if removed should be removed during the debris management phase (Emergency Support Function-3 mission) of disaster recovery which is a separate function from the removal of orphan containers that contain hazardous substances (oils and hazardous materials). Compliance with safe work practices that conform to Occupational Health & Safety Administration (OSHA) 1910.120 regulations is paramount for the protection of responders in the field during a disaster. Approach of any container will conform to OSHA 1910.120 regulations, the policies of these standard operating procedures and the incident specific health and safety plan for the response. Teams at a minimum will be in level D personal protection equipment utilizing a multi-gas monitor and an ionizing radiation detection meter. It is assumed that any hazmat container that is sealed likely has contained, contains, or has residual amounts of regulated substances remaining in the container. Absence of bungs (55 gallon drum), plugs, caps, etc. on any container or vessel does not confirm that a container is necessarily empty of any regulated substance or residues of hazardous substances. To maintain safe work practices, at the discretion of the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leader, containers that do not meet the above mentioned example of an obviously empty container (waste receptacle or open top 5 gallon bucket) should be removed to the waste staging and bulking site by an Orphan Container Recovery Team for safe evaluation.

The above examples and procedures primarily pertain to orphan containers that are observed on land. As orphan container recovery activities transition to marine response, containers, vessels and aboveground storage tanks (large and small) will be observed in marine environments (wetlands, marshes and bays). These containers have multi-jurisdictional regulations associated with the presence of these orphan containers in a marine environment. A container that is displaced into a marine environment may or may not contain regulated substances, pose a hazard to navigation and/or likely to reside on submerged state lands. The USCG, USEPA, TGLO and TCEQ will cooperatively evaluate and document the containers through the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team activities. The containers will be removed as per these standard operating procedures. Large containers requiring marine salvage operations will be evaluated on a case by case basis for removal or abandonment in-place. This process will be coordinated through the Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor and the unified command structure. All marine orphan container hazard evaluation and recovery operations will comply with an incident specific Marsh/Marine Response Plan.

3.0 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Structure

3.1.1 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor

The Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group will work within the Operations Section under an assigned branch/division. The Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group may consist of multiple teams and will be directed by a Group Supervisor. The Group Supervisor will be in charge of planning daily operations and will ensure that each Team Leader has the appropriate assignments and maps to complete their objectives. The Group Supervisor will oversee their

teams and will ensure the documentation of team progress in the field. The Group Supervisor will work and report directly to the Environmental Assessment and Hazard Evaluation Branch Director, Operations Section Chief, or their designee.

3.1.2 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Composition

A typical Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team would consist of the following: (1) government representative, (1-2) Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) contractor personnel. The government representative will serve as the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leader. The Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leader will request additional support through the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor. START will serve as the navigator for the impacted areas being assessed and will conduct any documentation of new containers found. The government representative will make the determination in the field if an orphan container qualifies for “recovery”. Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Teams may consist of two trucks/vehicles and proper electronic equipment for navigation/documentation.

The evaluation should include information necessary for equipment and personnel for recovery of the container. For orphan container hazard evaluations where special conditions exist impacting recovery operations, a response contractor project manager or foreman should be present to determine the most effective means of recovery. A response contractor project manager or foreman may need to evaluate orphan containers in marshes, wetlands, high hazard areas or debris fields.

4.0 Core Resources Required

4.1 Resources for Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Activities

4.1.1 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor

The Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor is responsible for the oversight of the orphan container hazard evaluation operations. Group Supervisors are in charge of planning and implementing orphan container hazard evaluation operations on a daily basis. Group Supervisors should ensure that their Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Teams have appropriate personnel and vehicles for the type of work (4WD Trucks, Jon boats, ATVs, air boats, boats, etc) required. The Group Supervisor should ensure that each Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leader has the appropriate assignments and maps for the orphan container hazard evaluation operations. It is critical for the Group Supervisor to work directly with the Team Leaders to maintain situational awareness on the daily progress for operational planning purposes. The Group Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the teams are consistent with the tasking on the incident command system (ICS) 204 forms and are documenting the daily completion of their tasks on the ICS 214B NDOW form.

4.1.2 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leaders

The Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leaders are responsible for the oversight of their orphan container hazard evaluation teams. Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leaders are to assist the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor in planning the daily orphan container assessment operations. Team Leaders are to make sure that their team has the appropriate assignments and maps for each operation. These assignments and maps can be obtained from the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor the morning the daily operations begin. If additional maps are needed, Team Leaders are to request maps through the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor via a geographic information system (GIS) Map Request Form (attached). Team Leaders are responsible for determining if an orphan

container requires recovery. Only containers believed to contain hazardous substances or oil qualify for reimbursement under the Stafford Act. Team Leaders are responsible for ensuring that their team ICS 214B NDOW forms are turned into the Group Supervisor daily. Team Leaders are to make sure that their team has the following field tools at a minimum: radio; satellite phone; cell phones; logbook; five-gas monitor; radiation detection meter; handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit; personal digital assistant (PDA) with GPS or laptop computer; digital camera; supplemental field data sheets; chemical test strips; pin flags; spray paint; permanent markers; paint pen; grease markers; clip board; batteries; gridded large and small scale maps of assigned area; (3) tire fix-a-flat per vehicle; (6) bottled water per person; and, a general first aid kit.

5.0 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Procedures

5.1 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor

The Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor reports directly to the Environmental Assessment and Hazard Evaluation Branch Director, Operations Section Chief, or their designee. The Group Supervisor oversees his/her assigned Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Teams. The Group Supervisor works directly with the Environmental Assessment and Hazard Evaluation Branch Director, Operations Section Chief or their designee in the daily planning of orphan container hazard evaluation to ensure that the objectives are being met. The Group Supervisor plans out the daily operations for the teams and delivers team assignments and maps to the Team Leaders on a daily basis. The Group Supervisor works directly with the Team Leaders to ensure that the proper operational planning and assignments are current and realistic for the teams. The Group Supervisor ensures that all personnel have proper Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation PDA or laptop computer documentation training before going into the field. This training should be delivered by trained personnel located at the Branch/Incident Command Post (ICP) prior to sending personnel into the field. The Group Supervisor provides ICS 214B NDOW forms to the Branch Director/Operations Section Chief at the end of every operational day for each of the teams. These ICS 214B NDOW forms (attached) are daily summaries for field operations and they provide documentation of the accomplishments of the teams.

5.1.1 Daily Task Overview:

- Pick up maps for Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Teams from GIS.
- Put together assignment folders (ICS 204 Forms and Maps) for each team.
- Hold morning Operational/Health & Safety meeting with the teams.
- Hand out assignment folders to each Team Lead and dispatch the teams into the field.
- Plan operations for the following day.
- Determine what personnel and resources will be needed.
- Convey resource needs to the Branch Director/Operations Section Chief.
- Discuss timelines and changing needs and goals with the Branch Director/Operations Section Chief.
- Order maps needed for assessment activities occurring on the following day through GIS Unit using the Map Request Form.
- Debrief your Team Leaders as they return from the field and collect the daily ICS 214B NDOW form for each team. The ICS 214B NDOW forms will document the following for operational planning: geographical area each team worked; which grids each team covered; how many orphan containers were in each grid; an overview of the kinds of orphan containers identified; special requirements for recovering items at each orphan container site; and, relative orphan container site density within each grid.

- Compile all electronic ICS 214B NDOW forms for the daily activities and deliver them to the Branch Director/Operations Section Chief.
- Utilize the ICS 214B NDOW forms to assist in planning for the next operational day so that assignments and ICS 204s will be accurate and current.

5.2 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team, START or State Representative Responsibilities

The Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team, START or other designated agency personnel will be in charge of navigation through the geographical area being assessed and in documenting open/closed orphan containers. START or other designated agency personnel need to work directly with the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leaders to make sure that the daily assignments are completed.

5.2.1 Daily Task Overview: START or other designated agency personnel need to ensure the following:

- Quality Assurance/Quality Control - Check master map to ensure that items uploaded previous day were correctly uploaded.
- All PDAs for field use have been synched appropriately (Example: 0100 hours, 0600 hours).
- Check field kit and replenish with necessary supplies (See Section 4.1.2 and attachments for supply list).
- Check batteries in GPS unit, camera, and other necessary equipment.
- Attend morning operational/health & safety meeting.
- Obtain ICS 204 form and maps from the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leader.
- Mobilize to the field to perform container assessment and documentation as specified in Section 5.3 of this SOP.
- At the end of daily operations, turn in ICS 214B NDOW form in accordance with Section 5.3.2 and debrief the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leader.
- Field verification test (commonly referenced as a “bump test”) of the multi-gas meter and documenting observed values in the logbook.
- Provide a copy of the electronic ICS 214B NDOW form to the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leader for review and to the Documentation Group Leader.
- Turn in photos to the Documentation Group Leader or their designee.
- Turn in PDA, laptop, or written forms (Hazard Evaluation Field Data Sheets) to the Data Manager for uploading into Response Manager.

5.3 Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Documentation Procedures

5.3.1 Field Documentation and Terminology

Orphan containers identified during orphan container hazard evaluation documentation should meet the criteria set forth in Section 2.3 of this SOP.

All orphan container assessment data and photos must be entered in the USEPA Response Manager data management system. If an Agency does not use PDAs or Response Manager then that agency must document the information below on the Hazard Evaluation Field Data Sheet located in the attachments. Valid values are located on the back of the Hazard Evaluation Field Data sheet to assist in completion of the sheet. TCEQ staff performing the documentation function will be utilizing Response Manager on a laptop computer.

Container Location: GPS point indicating an area which contains items requiring recovery. The term “target” refers to a GPS location, while the term “item” refers to an individual container.

A target may have only one item or may have many items. A target should not contain more than 10 items at one location. A single drum is a target with only one item. A debris field with 10 items located in one general area is also a target. Once a target location has been identified as having items requiring acquisition, the orphan container hazard evaluation team should document its location and condition as follows:

- **Obtain the latitude and longitude of the container(s) location.** Make certain that the GPS unit is set to use “WGS84” as the horizontal datum and is set to read coordinates in decimal degrees with a minimum of 5 decimal points. The point should be collected in a logical position where all items to be recovered are in line-of-site.
- **Assign the orphan container name.** Begin to document the orphan container in the PDA/laptop or Hazard Evaluation Field Data Sheet by assigning it a unique name. The following nomenclature should be used: Affiliation (Agency)-Group Team name/number-Branch/Division Identifier- date (YYMMDD)-Consecutive target number. Example: EPA Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team 1 Alpha Branch working on November 23rd, 2010 opens its first target of the day. The orphan container should be named: EPA-HE1-A-101123-001.
- **Document orphan container with photos.** Take a photo of a single container and create a photo log for that container. A photo log can be created using a log book or directly uploading the photo with the item in Response Manager. The photo of the container must clearly identify the item ID. For teams utilizing the Hazard Evaluation Field Data Sheet, the use of an Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Photo Placard is necessary. See Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Photo Placard form in the attachments.
- **Mark the containers (Greater than 55 gallon)** physically write the orphan container target specific (e.g. EPA-HE1-A-101123-001) name on each item at the orphan container location using a grease marker or paint pen. Pin flags with a permanent marker can be used when teams cannot write on the actual container. **The goal of marking the individual containers is to ensure that the Orphan Container Recovery Team closes out the correct item. Marking the items also ensures that a second Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation team will not accidentally create a “double entry” of the same orphan container target and items.**
- **Enter data into PDA/Laptop or Hazard Evaluation Field Data Sheet.** If the PDA/Laptop becomes inoperable or damaged during the field day, the team may continue to document orphan containers throughout the day using the Hazard Evaluation Field Data Sheet. Teams may find it useful to provide redundant data backups to ensure that data is not inadvertently lost.

5.3.2 ICS 214B NDOW Documentation

At the end of activities each day, each Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team will provide a properly completed ICS 214B NDOW form to the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Group Supervisor. The ICS 214B NDOW form should include essential information so that the Branch Director/Operations Section Chief can have a daily report on the progress and provide accountability for resources dedicated to the team. An example of a properly filled out ICS 214B NDOW form is located in the attachments. The ICS 214B NDOW form should include:

- Team members.
- Team Leader shall include the vehicle type (e.g. F-250 4 X 4, GLO 22 ft. response vessel) license plate number and any other equipment that may be reimbursable from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. An incident specific list of the equipment to be included on the ICS 214B NDOW form will be provided to the Team Leader at the beginning of the response.
- Team needs/excess resources.
- Out of the ordinary experiences.
- Health and safety issues.
- Team accomplishments.
 - The local geographical name of the area assessed. Examples: East Coastline of the Trinity Bay, 5 miles north of Smith Point or “Western Alligator Bayou.”
 - Each grid number/area fully covered including County/City information.
 - Items opened/closed in each grid/area, and special requirements for recovering the items.
 - A general overview statement summarizing daily findings and activities to report to the Branch Director/Operation Section Chief.

Summary Example: “Covered six grids (USCG Grid 1-6) in Chambers County north and east of Lake Anahuac. Progress is slow due to dense brush and muddy conditions in the area. Opened approximately ten new orphan container targets which included five (55) gallon oil drums, four (100) lb propane cylinders and one 10,000-gallon AST. The AST is located in a marsh area with limited access and will require special equipment for recovery.”

6.0 Aerial Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation and Procedures (Helicopter Operations)

Aerial Orphan Container Hazard Evaluations requires distinct methodology and special resources. The procedures below must be followed to accurately assess geographical areas and to properly document containers that may need to be recovered.

6.1 Role of Branch Director, Operations Section Chief, Air Boss

If aerial assessment operations are needed by the Branches (Incident Management Team [IMT] with Branches) or by individual ICPs, the Branch Director (IMT with Branches) or the Operations Section Chiefs (Multiple ICPs) will submit a completed Air Operations Request Form

to the Operations Section Chief (IMT with Branches) or to the Air Operations Branch (Multiple ICPs) 24 hours prior to the needed air operations. The Operations Section Chief (IMT with Branches) or Air Operations Branch Director (Multiple ICPs) will approve/disapprove all air operation requests. The approved air operation request will be transferred to the Air Boss and the Air Boss will contact the Branch Director (IMT with Branches) or Operations Section Chiefs (Multiple ICPs) to coordinate pickup location/time/flight plan. See attachments for a blank ICS 220 NDOW Air Operations Request Form.

6.2 Use of Software

- PDAs or laptops are essential in this mission for documentation. PDAs or laptops will be used to document container GPS coordinates and data. Delorme Maps and Microsoft Streets and Trips are also useful for navigation in the air. You can use them with a transmitter connected to your computer to navigate through the grids and the mapping system will record your flight path for documentation purposes. Once on the ground, you can print out your entire flight path for documentation purposes.

6.3 Helicopter Capability and Essential Elements

- The Group Supervisor is responsible for all hazard evaluation operations for their teams. The Group Supervisor will work directly with the Branch Director/Operations Section Chief to determine the appropriate grids to evaluate. The initial assessment flights will require a minimum of two personnel and as the response develops, operational over-flights will be necessary which may include additional personnel.
- Maps are critical for this mission. Multi-grid navigational and individual grid/quadrant maps are essential for helicopter assessment flights. Two types of maps are necessary per flight for proper Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Operations:

-Multi-Grid Navigational Map: This map is a basic USGS Grid Map that is large enough for the USEPA/USCG/State Representative to be able to hold the map during flight and assist the pilot in navigating through the grids. The map should include no more than 5 grids across and four grids down. A total of 20 USGS grids are sufficient for basic navigation during flight. See attachments for an example.

-Individual Grid/Quadrant Map: These are a collection of letter size USGS Grid Maps for the area being flown. If the flight plan is to cover approximately 20 square miles, then the team should have 20 Individual Grid Maps. If items have been previously identified via another agency, these items will be on the individual grid maps and will need to be evaluated during the over-flight. The individual grid maps will allow visual assessment and documentation of access points to the container location found. This information is critical for the Orphan Container Recovery Team. When available, post-disaster aerial photography should be used. This may allow teams to see the highest concentration of debris and orphan containers. See attachment for an example.

- Grid Over-Flight: The pilot is responsible for ensuring that the correct grids are flown and that the flight path holds in steady straight lines. Grid/area transects should be close enough to ensure that orphan containers are located.
- GPS Coordinates: Accurate GPS coordinates are critical to assist future Orphan Container Recovery Teams to locate items efficiently. The pilot should hover vertically over each recorded target so that an accurate coordinate is recorded and that appropriate

information can be collected for the target. The helicopter's GPS system can be used as a backup system to collect the coordinates for the target.

- Personnel on Board: Helicopters have a weight limit. The more weight that is on a flight, the less flight time. Personnel on these teams should be limited as to allow for more flight time.
- The Aerial Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Teams may consist of the following: Helicopter pilot; START contractor; USEPA Emergency Rapid Response Services (ERRS) contractor; and/or, USEPA/USCG/State representative. During the initial orphan container hazard evaluation a minimum of two personnel are necessary. Those individuals are responsible for locating containers and inputting of basic hazard evaluation data. The START contractor is responsible for documentation of the over-flight in accordance with Section 5.3.1 of this SOP. The START Contractor will be in charge of taking photographs and corresponding GPS coordinates, and recording all pertinent information for each target observed. Note: During the initial orphan container assessment only the essential personnel need to be present. Once all the containers have been located additional hazard evaluation may be necessary. An ERRS contractor representative or state contractor representative may find it useful to determine methods and resources required for recovering various containers identified during the over-flight. A wetland specialist may find it useful to find access points for recovery teams. Most points located from the air will require a more comprehensive land-based hazard evaluation.

7.0 Maps

7.1 Requesting Maps:

- The Group Supervisor should order maps by 1900 hours each day or by the established deadline in order for the GIS Unit to produce the maps by 0600 hours the following day. This is especially important during large responses with a high demand for maps throughout the ICS. The Group Supervisor can delegate this ordering process to the Team Leaders.
- The GIS Unit is capable of customizing maps to meet the needs of various groups. It is important that the individual requesting the maps effectively communicates which "layers" the maps should show in order to be useful. Suggestions on effective layers follow in Section 7.2 of this SOP.

7.2 Map Layer Requirements:

- USEPA GIS grid overlay – not actual lat/lon lines. Grid lines should depict boundaries to the second decimal degree i.e. 33.54 and -101.94 (rather than an actual point such as 33.546172, -101.945739).
- County boundaries
- Bodies of water
- Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Teams should have 2 sets of maps.

- Multi-grid navigational maps provide a location frame-of-reference for driving directions, while individual grid/quadrant maps are used to perform thorough orphan container hazard evaluation.
- Individual grid/quadrant quadrant maps should show open container locations with associated unique identifying nomenclature (“container name”) written beside each red dot. This prevents Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Teams from producing double entries on already open orphan containers and allows Orphan Container Recovery Teams to close out the correct orphan container location.

7.2.1 Aerial Recon Over-Flight Maps

- Layers on maps utilized in aerial recon should include landmarks such as highways, football fields, drinking water and wastewater treatment plants, towns – anything that can serve as a useful reference point visible from the air. Two types of maps are necessary for aerial orphan container assessment, multi-grid navigational maps and individual grid maps. See attachments for examples.

7.2.2 Ground Maps

- Layers for maps utilized in ground hazard evaluation and response should include highways, city streets, county boundaries, cities, water bodies, wetland areas. It is important to have layers which show areas not accessible by car and foot such as lakes, canyons, large landfills, and large sections of restricted private property (such as gated and guarded chemical plants).

7.2.3 Waterway Maps

- Layers on maps utilized in evaluation and documentation of orphan containers in and around water should show layers which allow boat captains to navigate watercraft. Layers showing oyster beds, sandbars, water depth, and boat docks are useful. Waterway maps should have environmental sensitivity layers so that teams can determine what targets are located in wetlands, etc. The maps should show roadways which provide access to docking and launching locations.
- The local Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit should have a contingency plan with many helpful navigational reference points.

8.0 Safety in the Field

8.1 All ICPs, Branches/Divisions will have a Health & Safety Officer (HSO). All health and safety is managed by this officer. The HSO will be able to provide overall field health and safety. The HSO will also have job aids/job safety analysis/hazard analyses available for the teams. The HSO may have on site H&S officers from other agencies or contractors that will work together as a team. The HSO reports directly to the Unified Command. The HSO can stop operations at any time they deem necessary due to safety concerns.

9.0 Interacting with Property Owners and Residents

Interaction with property owners and residents is a difficult but essential mission following a natural disaster. It is important that the government representatives inform them of what teams are doing in the field if asked. If an owner or resident requests something that Team Leaders are unsure of, relay that question/request to the Group Supervisor. If an owner will not give access to an orphan container/target on their property, document the refusal for access and continue to the next orphan container. Any issues with residents and owners in the field need to be elevated immediately to the Orphan Container Hazard Evaluation Team Leader, to the Group Supervisor, to the Branch Director and to the Operations Section Chief.

ATTACHMENTS:

ICS 214B NDOW FORM

ICS 214B NDOW EXAMPLE COMPLETED FORM

ICS 220 NDOW AIR OPERATIONS REQUEST FORM

HAZARD EVALUATION FIELD DATA SHEET

MULTI-GRID NAVIGATIONAL MAP EXAMPLE

INDIVIDUAL GRID/QUADRANT MAP EXAMPLE

MAP REQUEST FORM

ORPHAN CONTAINER HAZARD EVALUATION PHOTO PLACARD