

OREGON OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL 2014 CR2K ANNUAL SUMMARY





Mission

Protecting citizens, their property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials.

Vision

Premier Public Safety Services.

Values

PROFESSIONALISM

We are a highly skilled and competent workforce.

CREDIBILITY

We demonstrate trust and accountability through our actions.

COLLABORATION

We partner with others to achieve our mission.

LEADERSHIP

We are dedicated to an environment for success.

DEDICATION

We believe our mission is worthy of our efforts.

Statutory Authority
Oregon Revised Statutes:
Chapters 336, 453, 470,
476, 478, 479, 480



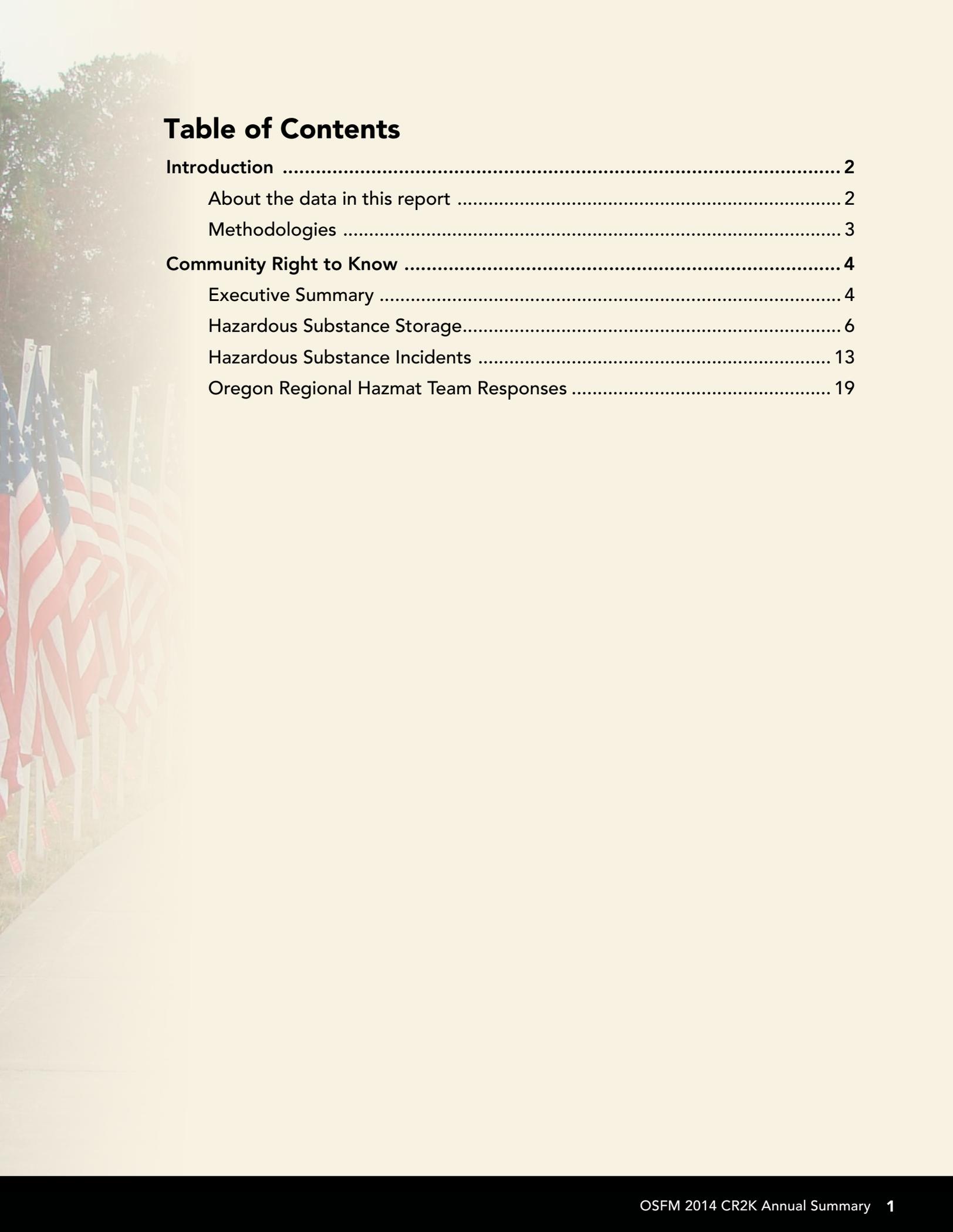


Table of Contents

Introduction	2
About the data in this report	2
Methodologies	3
Community Right to Know	4
Executive Summary	4
Hazardous Substance Storage.....	6
Hazardous Substance Incidents	13
Oregon Regional Hazmat Team Responses	19

INTRODUCTION

About the data in this report

NFIRS – The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) was developed by the U.S. Fire Administration and is a uniform system of incident reporting that uses a common set of definitions and associated numerical codes. NFIRS provides general guidance and standards to be used when completing incident reports. Data submitted by Oregon fire agencies to the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) using the NFIRS format and standards is the primary source of information for this report.

Oregon Fire Bridge™ – Oregon's incident reporting system, Oregon Fire Bridge™, is a real-time reporting system that is web based and NFIRS compliant. Incident reports submitted to the OSFM are required under ORS 476.210 and must be compliant with the current NFIRS incident reporting standard. Incident reports are submitted to the OSFM from local fire agencies in Oregon and are maintained in the Oregon Fire Bridge™. Data entered into the Oregon Fire Bridge™ by local fire agencies can be changed, modified, or updated at any time as newer information becomes available. Data that was not reported in previous years may also be entered at any time. These variables may cause information previously reported by OSFM to be different than what is currently reported.

Statewide Incident Summary – The data in this section was obtained from the Oregon Fire Bridge™ and includes every type of incident reported, not just fire incidents. The data in this section includes only incidents reported to the OSFM on or before 3/31/2015.

Fires in Oregon – The data in this section was obtained from the Oregon Fire Bridge™ and includes only incidents that involved an actual fire. The data in this section includes only incidents reported to the OSFM on or before 3/31/2015.

Community Right To Know Report – The Oregon Community Right to Know and Protection Act was passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1985 (ORS 453.307 to ORS 453.520). Oregon's Community Right to Know (CR2K) program is administered by the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM), and meets or exceeds certain requirements of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. The law requires the OSFM to survey facilities annually in order to collect, validate, and disseminate information on hazardous substances located throughout the state. This supplement report summarizes the information reported by facilities on the Hazardous Substance Information Survey.

Certain hazardous substance incidents are required to be reported to the OSFM under ORS 453.342. The Oregon Fire Bridge™ system is the online database the OSFM makes available for fire departments to enter hazardous substance incidents. A snapshot of the hazardous substance incidents that occurred in 2014 was taken on March 31, 2015, for the purpose of summarizing the information reported by first responders.

Methodologies

Aid Given – To isolate individual fire incidents, only reports from the primary agency are included. Excluded from this report are any incidents where agencies reported that mutual or automatic aid was given. An exception is where aid given totals are specifically identified.

Casualties – Information on fire service and civilian casualties in this report is based on data provided in either the NFIRS Fire Service Casualty Module or the Civilian Fire Casualty Module. Casualty data entered only in the NFIRS Basic Module was not included.

Estimated Loss Amounts – Dollar amounts listed in this report are estimates made by on-scene firefighters and are not actual insurance totals. Methodologies for determining estimated loss amount and pre-loss amounts are established independently by each local fire agency.



COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW

Executive Summary

This summary is being provided in accordance with and to the parties listed in OAR 837-085-0390. It is a summary of the information reported to the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal regarding the storage of hazardous substances at fixed facilities as well as incidents involving hazardous substances during 2014.

The Oregon Community Right to Know and Protection Act, Oregon Revised Statute 453.307 to 372, passed by the Oregon legislature in 1985 mandates the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal to survey employers in Oregon that have the potential to store hazardous substances at their fixed facilities. This is accomplished with the Oregon Hazardous Substance Information Survey (HSIS). This is an annual survey that facilities are required to complete and submit to the Office of State Fire Marshal. Some of the information reported on the survey includes the names of hazardous substances, the quantities stored at the site, the total amount that enters or leaves the site, the hazards associated with the substances, and where they are stored at the site.

A hazardous substance is defined in OAR 837-085-0040 (30) as:

- (A) Any substance designated as hazardous by the Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services or by the Office of State Fire Marshal; or
- (B) Any substance required to have a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) pursuant to Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division's OAR 437, division 2 (29 CFR 1910.1200), subdivision Z, and which appears on the list of Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH); or
- (C) Any substance required to have an MSDS pursuant to Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division's OAR 437, division 2 (29 CFR 1910.1200), subdivision Z, except:
 - (a) Substances exempted by designation of the Office of State Fire Marshal; or
 - (b) Substances which are solids and do not react or dissolve and are stored in unprotected areas; or
 - (c) Substances exempted by the rules of OAR chapter 837, division 085; or
 - (d) Gases intended and used for human or animal ingestion or inhalation either directly or added to a product, if the gas is present at the site where ingestion or inhalation occurs; and the gas is not being used in a manufacturing process; and the gas is not a cryogenic; and the gas is not being stored at the site in a quantity that exceeds 1,000 cubic feet.
- (D) Any substance for which a manufacturer is required to develop an MSDS, that presents a physical or health hazard to emergency response personnel or the public under normal conditions of use or during an emergency situation; or
- (E) Any waste substance that presents a physical or health hazard to emergency response personnel or the public under normal conditions of use or during an emergency situation; or
- (F) Any radioactive waste or radioactive material as defined in ORS 469.300(19) and radioactive substance as defined in 453.005.

The reportable quantity thresholds for most substances are:

- 500 pounds of a solid
- 500 gallons of a liquid
- 500 cubic feet of a vaporous gas
- 500 gallons of a liquefied or cryogenic gas

For highly toxic substances or explosives the thresholds are:

- 5 gallons of a liquid
- 10 pounds of a solid
- 20 cubic feet of a gas

Extremely Hazardous Substances designated by the Environmental Protection Agency are reportable at the specific threshold planning quantity established for each substance. Radioactive substances are reportable at any quantity that is not a sealed source. (OAR 837-085-0070 (2) (a))

The reportable quantity thresholds for gasoline and diesel in underground tanks at retail gasoline service stations are 75,000 gallons and 100,000 gallons respectively.

OAR 837-085-0380 requires all incidents responded to by emergency response personnel involving a hazardous substance to also be reported to the Office of State Fire Marshal.

For more information about the Community Right to Know program please visit our web site at www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/pages/cr2k_home.aspx. For information about the state regional hazardous material response teams please visit www.oregon.gov/osp/SFM/pages/eru_rhm_teams.aspx.



Hazardous Substance Storage

FACILITIES REPORTING

Reporting Frequency by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes

This table lists the ten specific industry classifications with the most facilities sent a survey in 2014.

NAICS Code	NAICS Description	Facilities
517212	Cellular and other wireless telecommunication	1,580
921190	Other general gov support	1,012
517110	Wired telecommunications carriers	436
611110	Elementary and secondary schools	421
424710	Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	317
811111	General automotive repair	285
441310	Automotive parts and accessories stores	249
447110	Gasoline stations with convenience stores	225
411110	New car dealers	173
221122	Electric power distribution	160

Compliance Rate for Returning the Hazardous Substance Information Survey - by County

County	Surveys Sent	Surveys Received	Compliance Rate	County	Surveys Sent	Surveys Received	Compliance Rate
Baker	140	134	95.7%	Lake	97	94	96.9%
Benton	277	270	97.5%	Lane	1,160	1,104	95.2%
Clackamas	1,014	945	93.2%	Lincoln	262	249	95.0%
Clatsop	186	175	94.1%	Linn	510	476	93.3%
Columbia	188	178	94.7%	Malheur	205	189	92.2%
Coos	350	334	95.4%	Marion	948	885	93.4%
Crook	106	101	95.3%	Morrow	116	110	94.8%
Curry	134	124	92.5%	Multnomah	1,978	1,807	91.4%
Deschutes	595	555	93.3%	Polk	194	177	91.2%
Douglas	533	521	97.7%	Sherman	53	49	92.5%
Gilliam	39	35	89.7%	Tillamook	174	170	97.7%
Grant	80	77	96.3%	Umatilla	386	357	92.5%
Harney	77	73	94.8%	Union	158	154	97.5%
Hood River	108	99	91.7%	Wallowa	73	69	94.5%
Jackson	631	593	94.0%	Wasco	164	151	92.1%
Jefferson	117	96	82.1%	Washington	1,192	1,094	91.8%
Josephine	245	210	85.7%	Wheeler	25	23	92.0%
Klamath	414	400	96.6%	Yamhill	331	310	93.7%
				Total	13,260	12,388	93.4%

FACILITIES REPORTING

Hazard Class Reporting Frequency

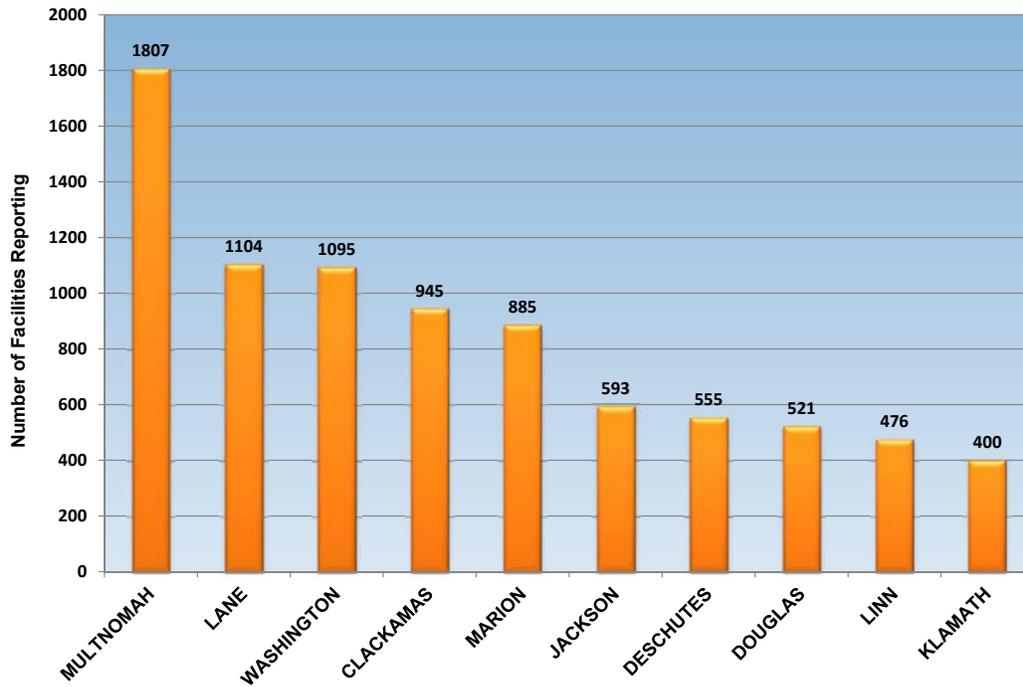
Facilities reporting substances on the survey must also report the hazard class associated with the substance. Hazard classes used for reporting are mainly United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) hazard class codes, along with several custom codes used only by the Oregon Community Right to Know Program. A substance can be assigned up to three hazard classification codes.

This table reflects how many substances were assigned each hazard class. In addition, the table shows how many times a substance with the hazard class was reported. For example, the table shows that 4,184 substances have been assigned a hazard class of 6.3 in the OSFM database. Facilities reported a Hazard Class 6.3 substance 14,184 times on the survey in 2014.

Hazard Class Code	Hazard Class Description	Substances Assigned the Hazard Class	Number of Times Hazard Class Reported
6.3	Acute Health Hazard	4,184	14,184
3.0	Flammable and Combustible Liquid	1,201	7,158
4.5	Combustible Material	1,742	5,189
9.0	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	2,946	5,017
2.2	Non-flammable Gas	354	3,969
2.1	Flammable Gas	124	3,657
5.1	Oxidizers	240	2,295
8.0	Corrosive Material	1,024	2,090
6.1	Poisonous Material	484	998
6.4	Chronic Health Hazard	529	955
2.3	Poisonous Gas	68	577
4.4	Reactive Material	246	572
7.0	Radioactive Material	198	397
6.5	Pesticide	146	309
1.3	Explosives (with predominately a fire hazard)	29	231
4.1	Flammable Solids	100	159
4.3	Dangerous when wet	49	69
1.4	Explosives (with no significant blast hazard)	12	62
1.1	Explosives (with a mass explosion hazard)	34	48
4.2	Spontaneously Combustible Material	18	36
1.5	Very Insensitive Explosives; Blasting Agents	25	34
5.2	Organic Peroxides	10	10
1.2	Explosives (with a projection hazard)	5	8
6.2	Infectious substance (etiologic agent)	3	3

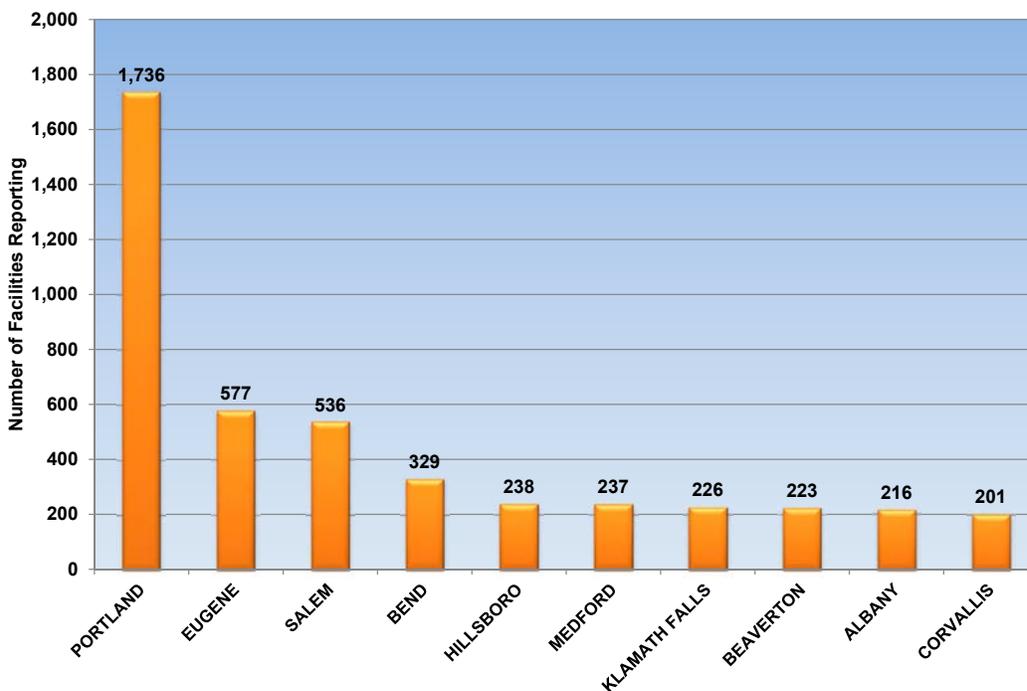
FACILITIES REPORTING

Counties with the Most Facilities Reporting



This chart shows the ten counties with the most facilities reporting.

Cities with the Most Facilities Reporting

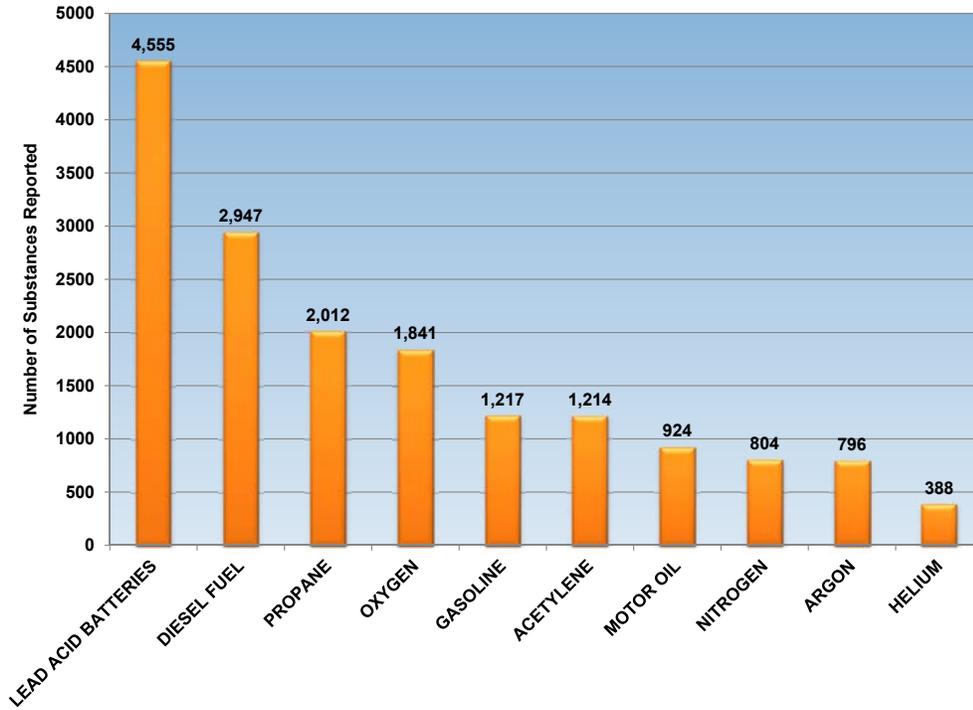


This chart shows the ten cities with the most facilities reporting.

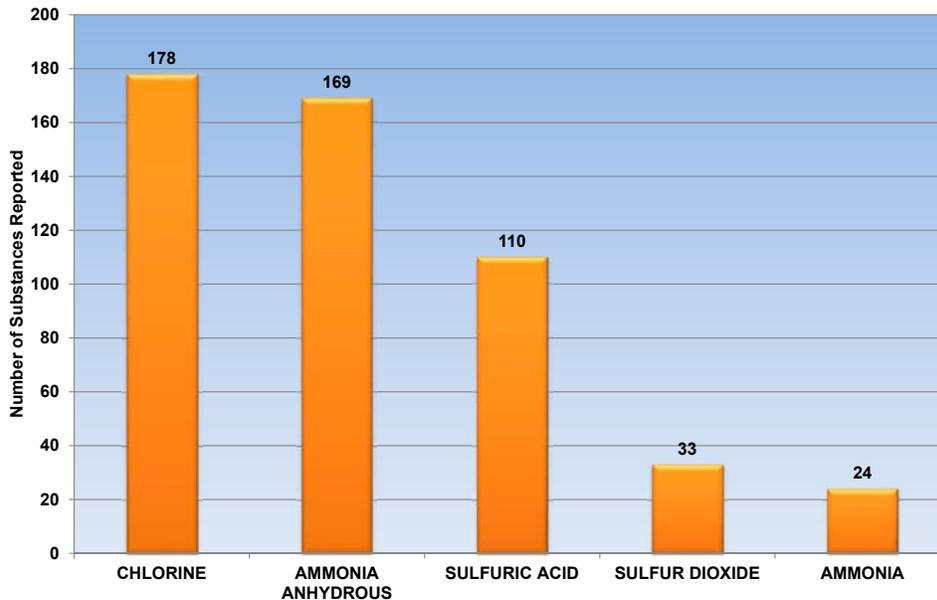
SUBSTANCES REPORTED

The chart below shows the ten substances most frequently reported. In many cases, substances reported using various names have been combined under one name in this chart. For example, Diesel, Diesel 2, Diesel Fuel 2 Ultra Low Sulfur, and Diesel Oil were combined as Diesel Fuel.

Most Frequently Reported Substances



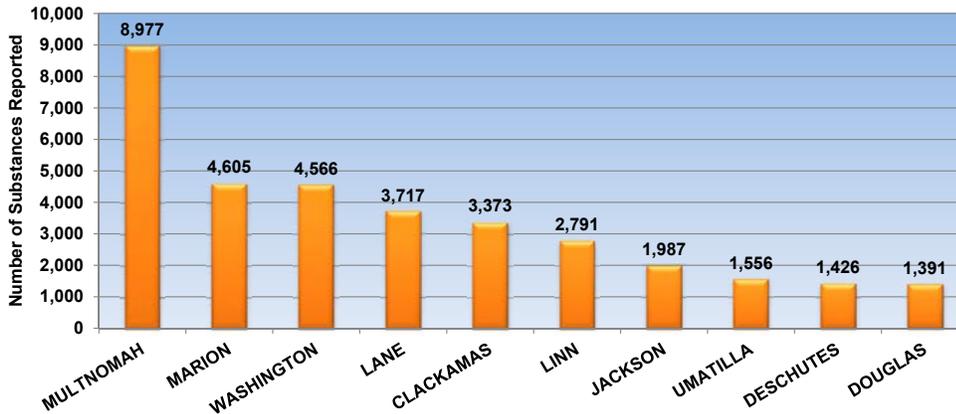
Most Frequently Reported Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)



This chart shows the five Extremely Hazardous Substances most frequently reported.

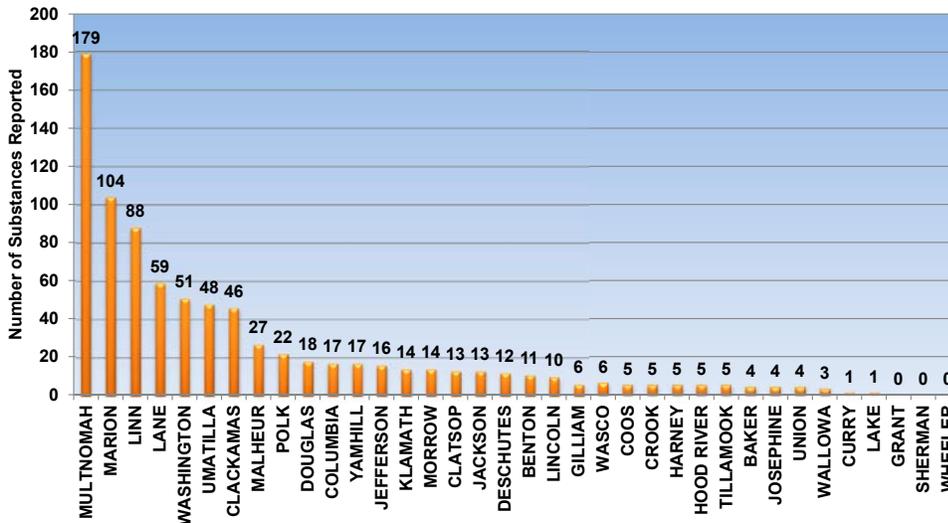
SUBSTANCES REPORTED

Counties Reporting the Most Substances



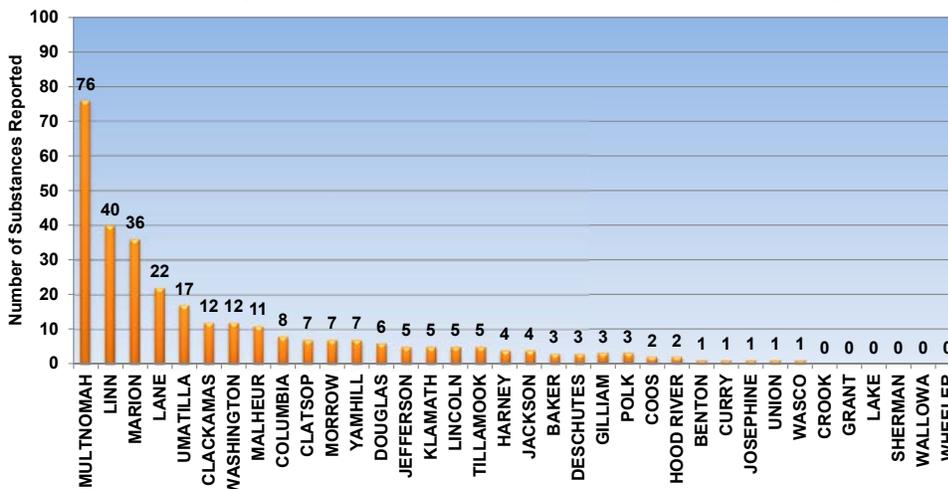
This chart shows the ten counties with the most substances reported.

Substances Reported in Quantities Over 250,000 Units - by County



This chart shows the number of substances in each county that were reported in quantities over 250,000 gallons, pounds, or cubic feet.

Substances Reported in Quantities Over One Million Units - by County



This chart shows the number of substances in each county that were reported in quantities over 1,000,000 gallons, pounds, or cubic feet.

SUBSTANCES REPORTED

Substances Reported in Quantities Exceeding One Million Units

This chart shows the substances that were reported in quantities exceeding 1,000,000 pounds, gallons, or cubic feet, and the number of times reported. This chart is continued on page 12.

Chemical Name	Count	Chemical Name	Count
Diesel fuel	23	Sand	2
Fertilizer muriate of potash	17	Soda ash	2
Urea	17	Wheat flour	2
Fertilizer urea	14	Abs plastic	1
Gasoline	13	Abs resin	1
Portland cement	9	Ag lime	1
Lead acid batteries	7	Alcohol denatured fuel grade	1
Fertilizer 21-0-0 ammonium sulfate	6	Aluminum ingots	1
Monoammonium phosphate fertilizer	6	Aluminum oxide (mny)	1
Fertilizer 11-52-0	5	Aluminum oxide (p20)	1
Asphalt liquid	4	Ammonia	1
Ethanol	4	Ammonium nitrate	1
Wood dust	4	Ammonium phosphate	1
Black liquor	3	Ammonium phosphate dibasic	1
Bunker c fuel oil	3	Aqua ammonia	1
Fertilizer 20-0-0-24	3	Aspen ice melter	1
Jet a fuel	3	Asphalt	1
Peat moss	3	Asphalt cement	1
Potassium chloride	3	Biodiesel b5	1
White liquor	3	Brown sugar	1
Ammonia anhydrous	2	Calcium carbonate	1
Ammonium sulfate	2	Calcium oxide	1
Cooking oil	2	Carbon dioxide	1
Fertilizer 16-20-0-13	2	Carbon dioxide liquid	1
Fertilizer 21-0-0-24	2	Carbon/dolomite furnace mix	1
Fertilizer uran 32-0-0	2	Casoron	1
Flour	2	Cement	1
Grain dust	2	Cement kiln dust	1
Green liquor	2	Chevron neutral oil	1
Ground limestone	2	Christy minerals calcined flint	1
Lead acid batteries-dry	2	Clays	1
Marine diesel fuel	2	Coal	1
Motor oil	2	Coal tar pitch-liquid	1
Natural gas	2	Crude oil	1
Nitrogen cryogenic	2	Denatured ethanol	1
Polyvinyl chloride resin	2	Diatomaceous earth	1

Continued on page 12.

Continued from page 11.

Chemical Name	Count
Dolomite lime	1
Fertilizer 0-0-21 k-mag	1
Fertilizer 0-0-39-14s	1
Fertilizer 10-34-0	1
Fertilizer 16-20-0	1
Fertilizer 20-0-0	1
Fertilizer 20-0-0-24s plus zinc	1
Fertilizer 32-0-0	1
Fertilizer calcium carbonate	1
Fertilizer k-mag	1
Fertilizer map	1
Fertilizer sul po mag	1
Fertilizer un-32/ns-1	1
Fly ash	1
Fly ash class c	1
Graphite	1
Green diamond sand	1
Green liquor dregs-slaker grits-lime mud	1
Gypsum	1
Hb fuller hI0008	1
High iron-iron sand	1
Hydrogen chloride	1
Kingsford charcoal briquets	1
Kingsford matchlight briquets	1
Laticrete sanded grout	1
Laticrete thinset mortar	1
Laticrete unsanded grout	1
Lead alloys and scrap	1
Lead oxide	1
Lignite	1
Lime	1
Lime sludge	1
Limestone	1
Liquor black heavy	1
Liquor black weak	1
Liquor green	1
Lubricating oil	1
Melamine	1
Methane	1
Newsprint	1
Nitrogen	1
Nitrogen liquid	1

Chemical Name	Count
Oxygen liquid	1
Paint thermoplastic white	1
Particleboard	1
Pebble quicklime	1
Perlite ore	1
Phenol formaldehyde resin	1
Ply veneer	1
Polyethylene	1
Polystyrene insulation	1
Potato starch	1
Pumice	1
Quicklime	1
Radioactive isotopes	1
Recycled glass	1
Refractory brick	1
Resin coated silica sand	1
Rex lime sulfur	1
Rubber styrene butadiene	1
Scrap metal - recycle	1
Silica sand	1
Silicon manganese	1
Sodium chlorate crystals	1
Sodium chloride	1
Soybean meal	1
Spherichrome	1
Sugar	1
Sweet crude oil	1
Talc	1
Titanium/titanium alloy sponge and chips	1
Transmix	1
Trichloroethylene	1
Urea ammonium nitrate solution	1
Urea ammonium soln 32	1
Used oil	1
Waste blast media	1
Waste boiler fly ash	1
Wastewater tmt sludge	1
Water base flexographic ink	1
Wood pulp	1
Zirconium base alloys	1
Total	303

Hazardous Substance Incidents

INCIDENT COUNTS

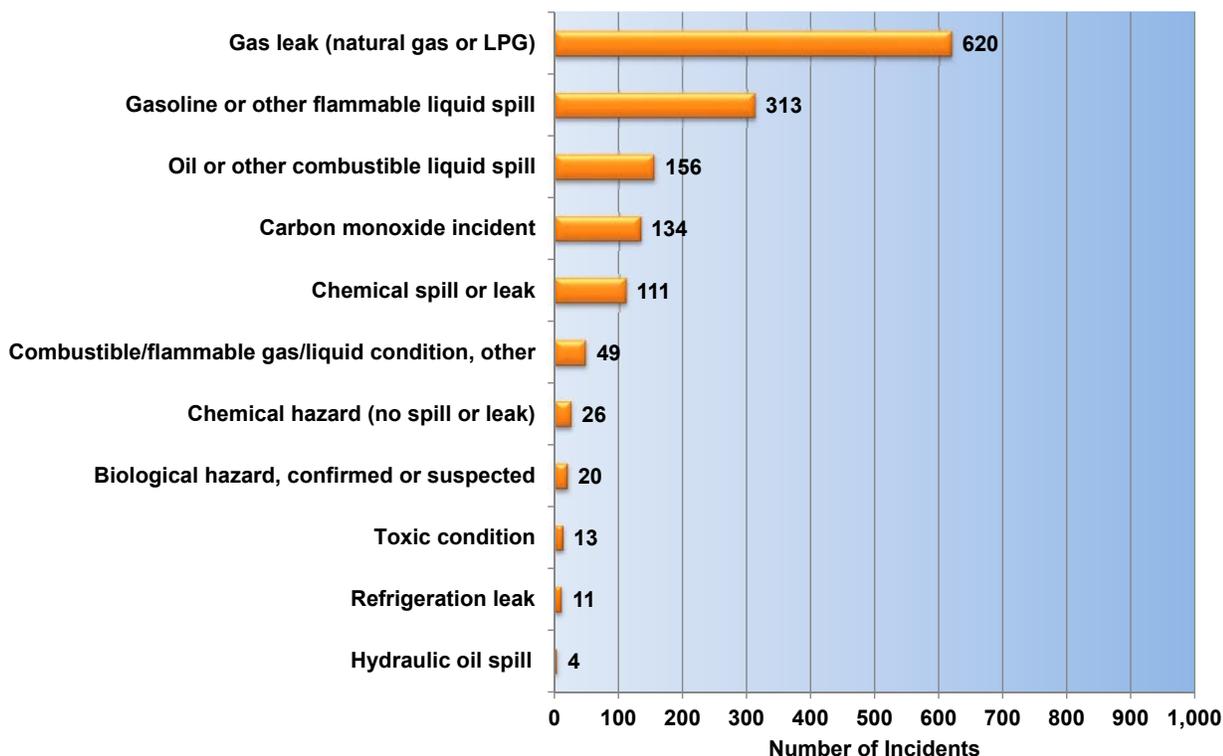
Oregon Fire Bridge™

Under the Oregon Community Right to Know and Protection Act, those who respond to an incident involving hazardous substances must report information about that incident to the OSFM. The OSFM currently provides responders with an online incident reporting system called Oregon Fire Bridge™.

Fire departments and OSFM Hazmat teams reported 1,457 hazardous substance incidents in 2014. These incidents resulted in 19 civilian injuries and one fire service injury.

Using information collected in Oregon Fire Bridge™, this section presents several snapshot views of hazardous substance incidents in Oregon. More information can be requested by contacting the CR2K Information Assistant at 503-934-8353, emailing sfm.cr2k@state.or.us, or from our website at www.oregon.gov/osp/sfm/pages/cr2k_infoavailable.aspx.

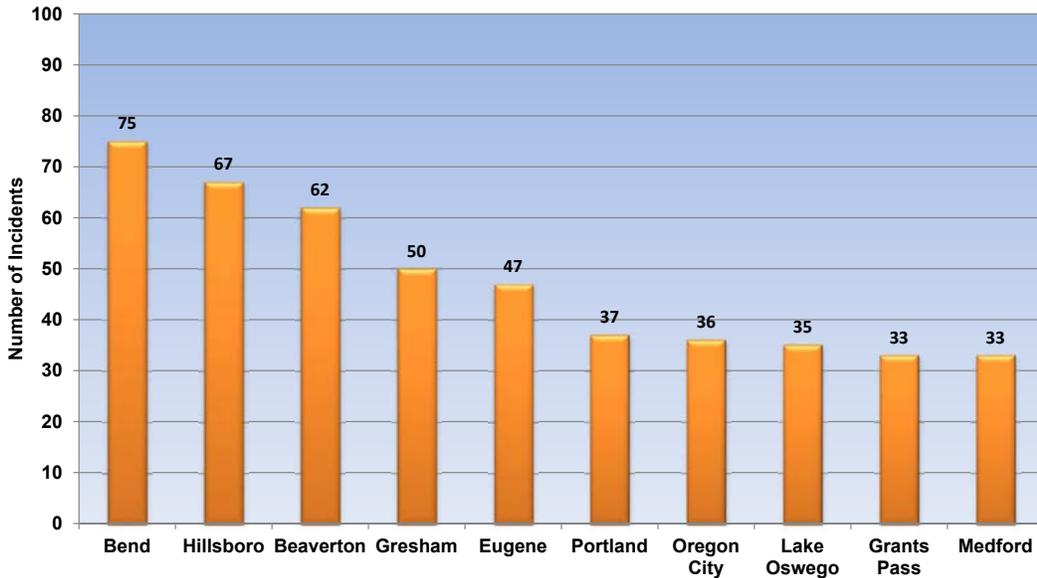
Types of Hazardous Substance Incidents



Incident reporters categorize hazmat incidents in one of several broad categories. These categories describe the general types of responses to incidents.

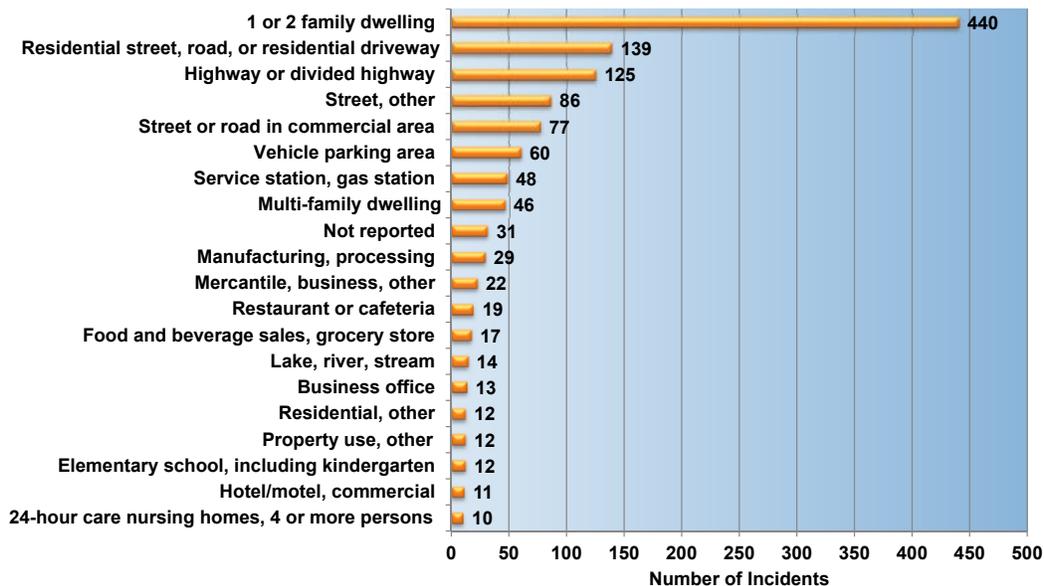
INCIDENT COUNTS

Cities with the Most Reported Hazardous Substance Incidents



This chart shows the ten cities with the highest number of hazardous substance incidents reported. The cities listed in this graph are based on the zip code of the address in which the incident occurred, and may not necessarily be within the city limits.

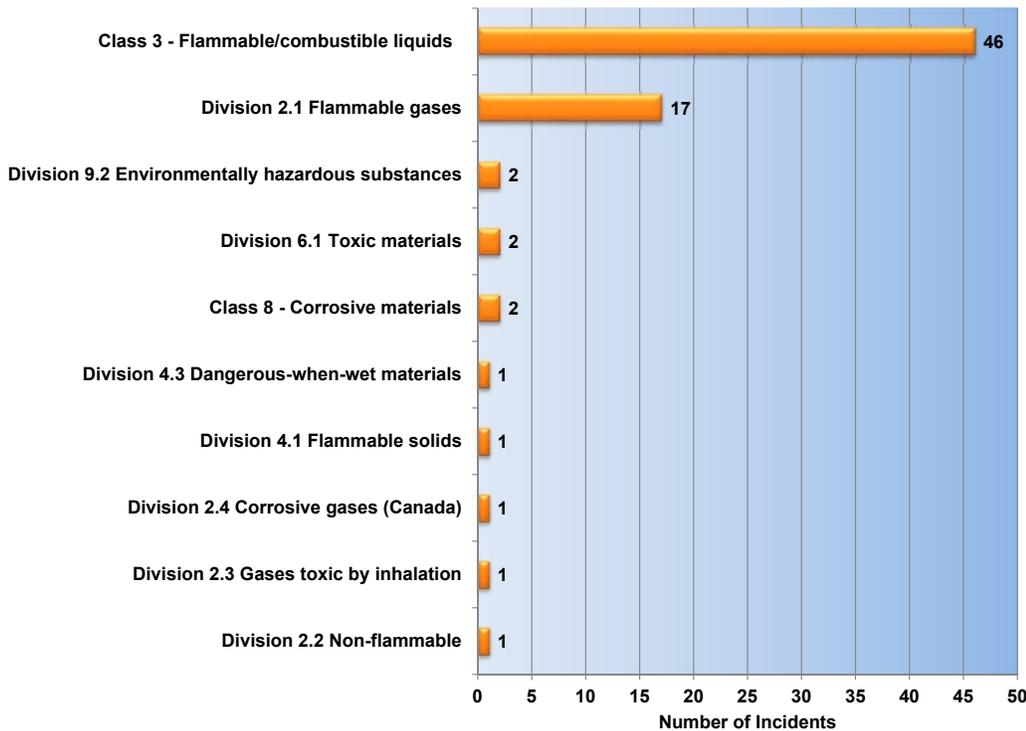
Types of Property Uses Where Hazardous Substance Incidents Occurred



This chart shows the 20 types of property uses where the most reported hazardous substance incidents took place. This is a count only and does not reflect the severity of the incidents.

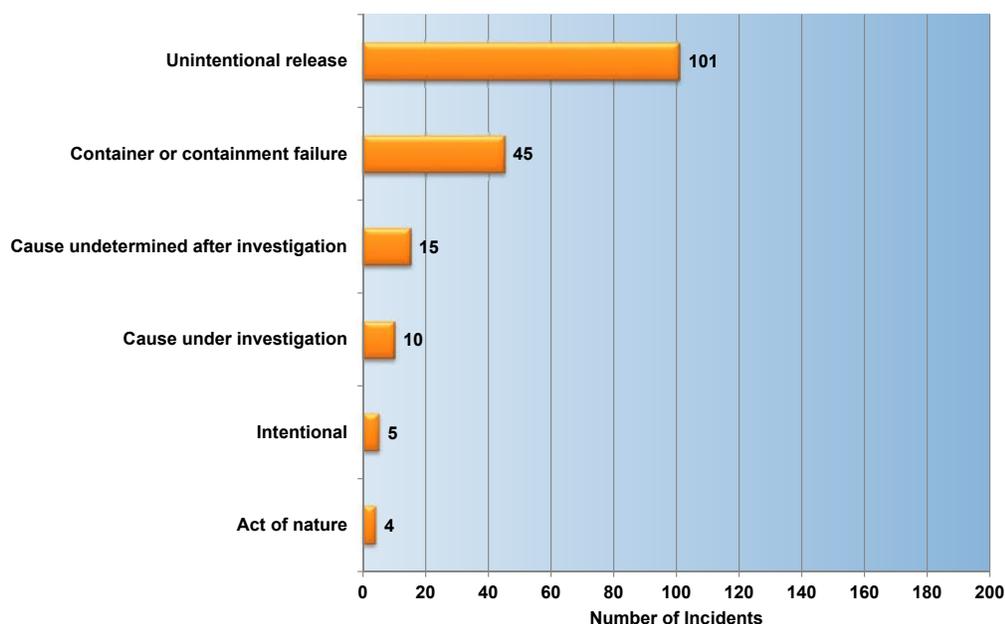
INCIDENT COUNTS

Count of hazardous substance incidents by U.S. DOT hazard classes



The following chart was derived from reported incidents. The hazard classes of the substances involved were not always clearly stated in responder reports. Of the 1,457 hazardous substance incidents reported, only 74 are identifiable by the hazard class.

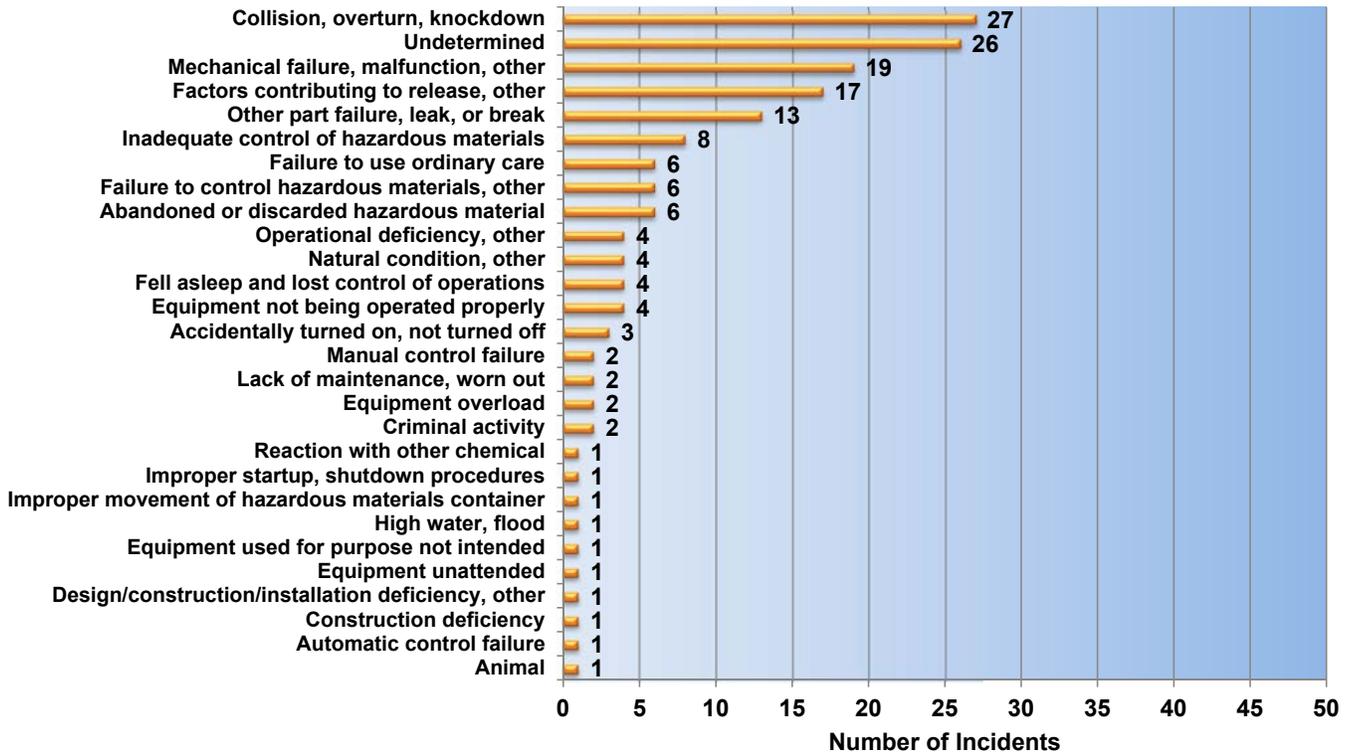
Causes of Hazardous Substance Incidents



Several options are given for causes of a hazardous substance incident. Not all reports list the cause of an incident. This chart illustrates the reported causes.

INCIDENT COUNTS

Factors Contributing to Hazardous Substance Incidents



Several options are given for contributing factors to a hazardous substance incident. Not all reports list a contributing factor. This chart lists the reported contributing factors.

Reported Casualties from Hazardous Substance Incidents

	Injury - Substance	Death - Substance	Injury - Other	Death - Other
Civilian	18	0	1	0
Fire service	0	0	1	0
Total	18	0	2	0

This chart shows the reported casualties associated with hazardous substance incidents in 2014. They are categorized by fire service personnel and civilian. They are further separated based on whether the injury or death was caused by the hazardous substance, or by some other factor in the incident.

The following is a brief description of the incidents reflected in these reported casualties:

Incident 1 - One civilian was injured and 15 people were evacuated due to an ammonia leak.

Incident 2 - Eighteen civilians were injured and 60 people were evacuated due to batteries leaking sulfuric acid.

Incident 3 - One fire service member was injured while responding to a gas leak.

Seventy-five people were evacuated in these incidents.

INCIDENT COUNTS

Hazmat Teams Responding to Incidents

Oregon's 13 Regional Hazardous Material Response Teams responded to 39 incidents in 2014. The following table shows the number of responses for each team. A map of the Regional Hazardous Material Response Team boundaries is on the following page.

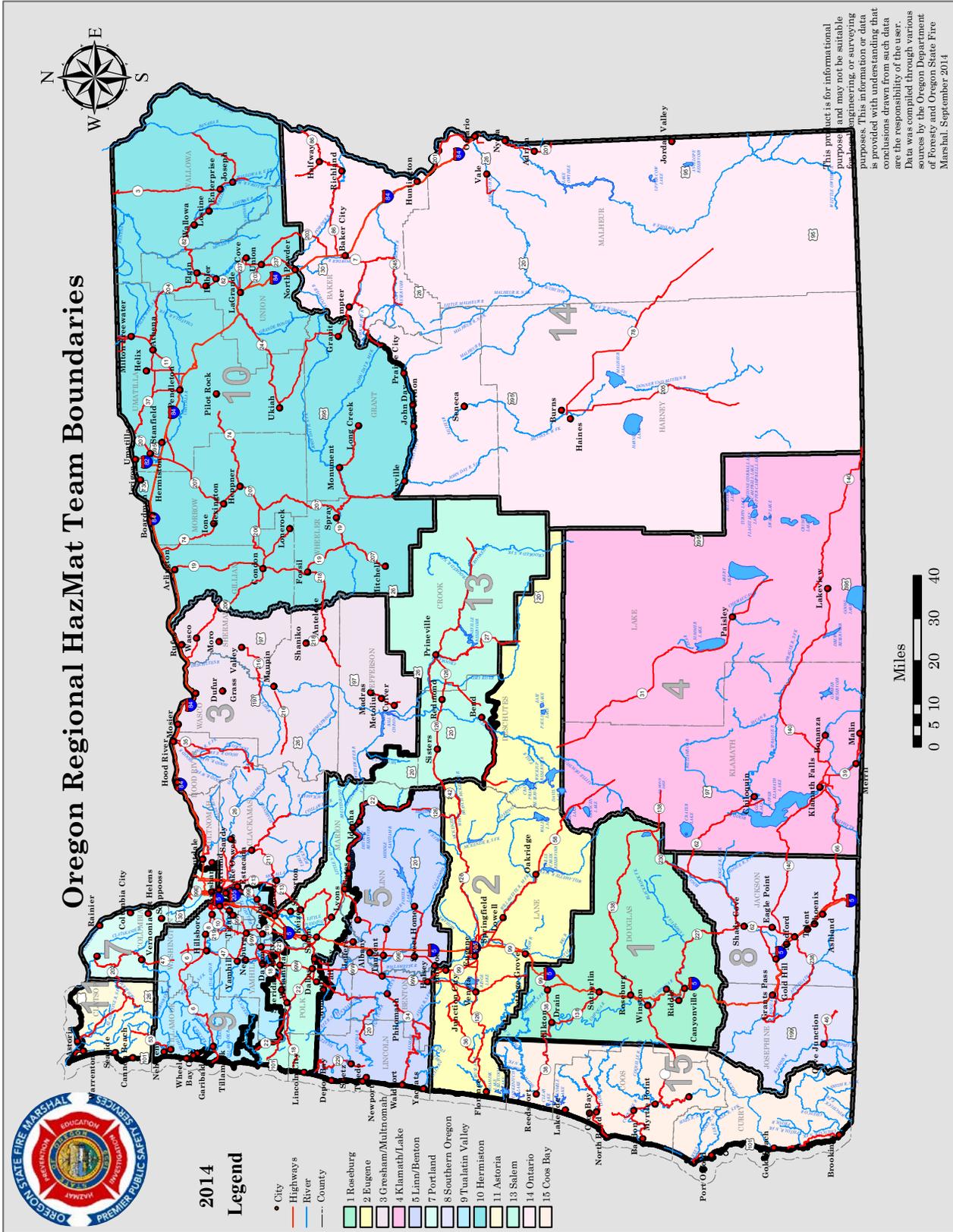
Team		Number of Incidents
Team 1	Roseburg	2
Team 2	Eugene	2
Team 3	Gresham/Multnomah Co.	2
Team 4	Klamath Falls	3
Team 5	Linn/Benton	1
Team 7	Portland	4
Team 8	Medford	1
Team 9	TVF&R	6
Team 10	Hermiston	5
Team 11	Astoria	0
Team 13	Salem	3
Team 14	Ontario	5
Team 15	Coos Bay	5
TOTAL		39

Substances Involved in Hazmat Team Responses

Of the 39 incidents responded to by a Regional Hazardous Material Response Team, a total of 18 different substances were involved.

Substance Name	Substance Name
2-Dimethylaminoethanol	Fuel oil #1
Ammonia	Gasoline
Ammonia, anhydrous	LPG
Ammonium hydroxide	Oil of vitrol
Anhydrous ammonia	Petroleum
Carbon dioxide	Sodium hydroxide(dry)
Chlorine	Sulfuric acid
Diesel	Urea
Diesel fuel	White powder

Oregon Regional HazMat Team Boundaries



This product is for informational purposes only and may not be suitable for engineering, or surveying purposes. This information or data is provided with understanding that conclusions drawn from such data are the responsibility of the user. Data was compiled from a variety of sources including the Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon State Fire Marshal, September 2014.

Oregon Regional Hazmat Team Responses

Outreach

In 2014, Oregon Regional Hazardous Material Response Teams conducted 13 outreach events and training sessions across the state. Most training was conducted at local fire departments within the response regions, and often included representatives from industries within the region. Outreach training conducted by the hazmat teams ensures local responders are prepared to respond quickly and safely, and assist the hazmat team in the event of a hazardous substance incident. The table below identifies the number of outreach events conducted by each team.

Telephone Advisory Calls

In addition to incident response, teams provide an additional resource through telephone advisories to local responders, industry representatives, and others throughout their respective regions. In 2014, the teams conducted 88 telephone advisory calls. The table below identifies the number of calls handled by each team.

2014 Regional HazMat Outreach

Team #		Events
Team 1	Roseburg	1
Team 2	Eugene	0
Team 3	Gresham/Multnomah Co.	4
Team 4	Klamath Falls	1
Team 5	Linn/Benton	0
Team 7	Portland	0
Team 8	Medford	0
Team 9	TVF&R	0
Team 10	Hermiston	3
Team 11	Astoria	2
Team 13	Salem	1
Team 14	Ontario	0
Team 15	Coos Bay	1
TOTAL		13

2014 Telephone Advisory Calls

Team #		Calls
Team 1	Roseburg	0
Team 2	Eugene	0
Team 3	Gresham/Multnomah Co.	7
Team 4	Klamath Falls	3
Team 5	Linn/Benton	2
Team 7	Portland	28
Team 8	Medford	9
Team 9	TVF&R	12
Team 10	Hermiston	0
Team 11	Astoria	0
Team 13	Salem	1
Team 14	Ontario	0
Team 15	Coos Bay	26
TOTAL		88



SafeRack

55-TON

WATER CAPACITY 88531 LBS
40157 KGS

PLATE
C

X-S FLOW 15,000 LBS MIN. SHIP PRESSURE 60 PSI

TRAINING

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accidents
CALL CHEMTREC - DAY OR NIGHT
800-424-9300

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Designed and Prepared by

Dave Gulledge - OSFM, Analytics & Intelligence Unit Coordinator

Carlee Justis - Publishing & Distribution, Graphic Designer

Staff Contributing to this Report

John Phillips - Research Analyst

Mark Johnston - CR2K Program Coordinator

Shelly Kendrick - CR2K Information Assistant

Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal
Community Right to Know Program
4760 Portland Rd. NE
Salem, OR 97305

503-934-8250
877-588-8787 (toll free)

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CR2K WEBSITE:

oregon.gov/osp/sfm/pages/cr2k_home.aspx

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Oregon State Police

OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

PHONE: 503-378-3473 | FAX: 503-378-1825

oregon.gov/osp/sfm | oregon.sfm@state.or.us

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