EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

GRANT COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN
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The Grant County LEPC and Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division; with the assistance of the Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division’s Central Washington Hazardous Materials Planner; developed the Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities in accordance with Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The Emergency Support Function (ESF) details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within the jurisdictions of Grant County.

Grant County cities, towns, and jurisdictions directs each office, department and agency to study the ESF and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ESF in the event of a hazardous material event.

The Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division is responsible for publishing and distributing this ESF and will issue changes as required.

Sheriff, Grant County Sheriff’s Office Date

Chairperson, Grant County LEPC – Moses Lake Date

Chairperson, Grant County LEPC – Warden Date

Chairperson, Grant County LEPC – Quincy Date

Chairperson, Grant County LEPC – Ephrata Date
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Emergency Support Function #10
Hazardous Materials

**ESF Coordinator:**
Grant County Sheriff’s Office – Emergency Management Division

**Primary Agencies:**
Grant County Fire Districts
Municipal Fire Departments within Grant County
Private Sector Hazmat Response Team
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Ecology

**Support Agencies:**
Emergency Medical Services
Executive Head of Local Jurisdictions
Grant County BOCC
Grant County Health District
Law Enforcement Agencies
Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC’s)
Multi Agency Communications Center
Public Works/Engineering Departments
Tier Two Facilities
Washington State Department of Health
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Emergency Management Division
American Red Cross/Volunteer Organizations
National Weather Service
US Coast Guard
US Environmental Protection Agency
I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The primary purpose of the Plan is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response to incidents involving the release or potential release of hazardous materials in Grant County. This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Grant County will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designed to prepare Grant County and its political subdivisions for incident response and to minimize the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment. This document outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

The plan provides guidance for hazardous materials incident planning, notification and response as required by SARA Title III of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act, which shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA.

B. Scope

Emergency Support Function-10 is a portion of Grant County’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and has been accepted by the incorporated cities/towns. Emergency Support Function-10 along with the development of other Emergency Support Function will provide for the protection required to respond and control incidents or the ability to call for assistance from agencies outside the county when needed. This plan does not supersede any jurisdictional plans that may exist.

Planning for every hazardous material contingency is beyond the scope of this ESF. This ESF provides broad objectives that will provide the greatest protection of life and health, the environment, and property.
II. Policies and Legal Authorities

A. Federal Policies

Under US Code Title 42 Chapter 116 (Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act) Subchapter I Section 11003(c) the law requires that a jurisdiction’s emergency planning to include (but is not limited to) nine of the following:

1) Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in section 11002(a) of this title, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

2) Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators as well as local emergency response and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.

3) Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.

4) Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of section 11004 of this title).

5) Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.
   
   a. Most companies do a PHA using the “What-if/Checklist” method, following the guideline questions and program created by the International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR). Other methods that could be used are: What-if; Checklist; Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP); Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA); Fault Tree Analysis; or an appropriate equivalent method. For ammonia systems that “What-if/Checklist” method seems to work very well.
   
   b. EPA guidelines for considering “Worse Case” and “Alternate Case” releases, such as the document “Risk Management Program Guidance for Offsite Consequence Analysis”.

6) A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.
   
   a. All the facilities that have ammonia should have canister or cartridge type masks for anhydrous ammonia, which would be good up to 300 PPM. Most facilities have a handheld ammonia detector. Some facilities also have SCBA’s, but typically these are not used for ammonia response, but for entering a CA room. Typically, most facilities would, on discovery of an ammonia release, instruct everyone on site to either evacuate to a pre-designated location or shelter-in-place.

7) Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.

8) Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.

9) Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.
B. Legal Authorities

- Grant County Sheriff’s Office – Emergency Management Division is established through Ordinance 10-034-CC and Chapter 2.32 of the Grant County Code.
- Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Chapter 38.52.70 directs each political subdivision of the state to establish a local organization for emergency management in accordance with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program.

Other legal authorities / policies include:
- Local Mutual Aid Agreements
- RCW 38.52 – Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact
- RCW 70.136 – Hazardous materials incidents.
- RCW 70.136.030 – Incident command agencies - Designation by political subdivisions.
- RCW 90.56.020 – Director responsible for spill response (Department of Ecology).
- WAC 118-40 – Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.
- 40 CFR Part 355 – Emergency Planning and Notification
- U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g – Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans
III. Situation

A. Emergency Conditions and Hazards

Grant County has hazardous materials commonly used in fixed site facilities which may involve gases, chemicals, solids, liquids and radiation, all of which may endanger life, property, and the lives of emergency responders. Hazmat incidents may occur on transportation routes through the county.

The Grant County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment assess natural and technological (man-made) hazards in Grant County. Due to the amount of fixed facilities using chemicals with in the county, a hazardous material spill is rated as a high risk.

The Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA) is published separately and is a supporting document the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Below is a link to the HIVA: Grant County HIVA

Jurisdictions within Grant County have adopted by ordinance the lead agency for hazmat response within their jurisdictions.

Regardless of local designation, on the state highway system it is the responsibility of the Washington State Patrol.

Response to a Hazardous Materials incident will be defensive in nature and responding departments will perform only to the level trained and equipped. Primary consideration will be given to protection of the public by either evacuation or sheltering in place.

Command of a Hazardous Materials incident will be initially from a field command post location.

The Emergency Operations Center may be activated if, in the opinion of the Incident Commander, direction and control of the incident can be better facilitated from the Emergency Operations Center.

Upon notification of a Hazardous Materials Incident, Grant County Sheriff’s Office – Emergency Management Division will obtain a State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Mission Number to extend liability protection to registered local volunteers and equipment responding in a specialized or general support capacity.

Grant County has numerous facilities which have hazardous materials on site. The following only addresses the facility covered under Title III of the Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act and are reported to the Local Emergency Planning Committee. Emergency responders must be aware of common hazardous materials (such as gasoline), and where they are located within their area of response. Chemicals on site include, but may not be limited to the listed materials for each location.
Transportation Routes (see also the Grant / Adams County Commodity Flow Study at the link Grant County Commodity Flow Study) are as follows: State Routes 2, 17, 24, 26, 28, 155, 170, 174, 243, 262, 281, 282, 283 and Interstate I-90. Numerous trucks transit multiple roads in the county transporting mostly gasoline, diesel, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and unmarked freight. The transportation routes also include the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF), Port of Royal Slope, (also called Washington Royal Line), Columbia Basin Railroad rail lines.

Evacuation and movement involves the coordination of multiple agencies and good communications with the public. Evacuation and movement is the responsibility of local/county law enforcement and the executive head of a jurisdiction. This applies to those agencies and others necessary for an evacuation.

An emergency or disaster situation involving Grant County or the incorporated communities could require the evacuation of a large number of people in or near a threatened or stricken area.

Coordination of a major evacuation is extremely difficult due to local conditions of weather, roadways, road construction, and time of day. Isolation of the area to be evacuated and the difficulty of providing sufficient warning and means of transportation for those in rural areas are other factors. This is especially true for those individuals who are at risk medically, the elderly, “latch key children” and the special needs population. An evacuation can be ordered by government, people are not forced by government to leave their homes. Government has the responsibility to warn and instruct the public how to evacuate. Do to level of Spanish speaking residents within the County, the County will attempt to craft messaging to keep them informed. (See Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Emergency Support Function 13 Appendix A).

Appendix A list facilities which manufactures use, store and transport hazardous materials within Grant County. Each facility is required to file a Tier Two Report with Washington State Department of Ecology, Fire Districts and Grant County Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Support for a large scale hazardous materials incident will have to come from out of the county. The closest Hazardous Material Teams are located in Spokane and Tri-Cities. These teams would be coordinated through the Washington State Alert and Warning Center, State Emergency Operations Officer. The teams can also be contacted directly at:

- Tri County HazMat Team: 509-585-4320
- Spokane HazMat Team: 509-625-7000

The Grant County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for providing assistance to the Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division in hazardous materials planning. They are not a response agency.

Radiation accidents which may occur at Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station or the US Department of Energy-Richland Operations Facilities located on the Hanford site in Benton County are addressed in the Grant County ESF 10-Chemical and Radiological Protection Plan.

The predominant language present in Grant County is English, followed by Spanish. There are also portions of the County that primarily speak Russian and Ukrainian. During disaster events Limited English Proficiency residents will be messaged according to the Limited English Proficiency Emergency Communications Plan, which can be found in ESF 15.

Some of the local hospitals within Grant County, such as Columbia Basin Hospital in Ephrata, Quincy Valley Hospital in Quincy, and Samaritan Hospital in Moses Lake have Decontamination
trailers. The number of patients that each hospital can accommodate fluctuates on a day to day basis based on need and availability.

B. Assumptions

An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or may occur during another emergency, such as flooding, a major fire or earthquake. Wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions during the course of an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

Business and industrial facilities located in Grant County, who have complied with Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, have coordinated their facility emergency response plans with serving Fire Department/District and Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division.

Emergency response notifications are part of both local government and industry’s planning. Both work closely together in the Local Emergency Planning Committees process to assure that planning includes the population at risk and that local resources are staged and properly coordinated to prevent duplications.

The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.

A major transportation hazardous materials incident may require evacuation of citizens at any location within Grant County. Evacuation is covered in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Emergency Support Function 13, Appendix A. Some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously.

Residents with special needs may contact Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division for preparedness information to assist them in preparing for an emergency or disaster.

Hazardous materials could possibly enter the water or sewer systems and may necessitate the shutdown of the systems.

Protective actions that may be necessary for the public in the affected area may include: sheltering in place; evacuation; protection of animals; water and food supplies. The choice of protective actions will depend on many factors including the magnitude, severity and urgency of the situation, the characteristics of the area, and populations involved, weather, and road conditions.

For all responses to hazardous materials incidents, the Incident Command System will be used as the on-scene management tool for control of the incident and the surrounding area.

In the event of a serious hazardous material incident, spontaneous evacuations may occur without official recommendations to do so. Local officials must address the protection of
property, and provide public information to those who leave the area, addressing the actions taken, the possible duration, and forecast the suspected outcome.

C. Limitations

Grant County has no hazardous materials response team: however support for large scale hazmat incidents may involve a request from outside the county for a team, as well as an Incident Management Team. On State Highways, HazMat incidents default to the Washington State Patrol.

Extreme weather conditions or other unforeseen factors can cause a response delay; response can be delayed by location, availability, storage and/or dispersal of the appropriate response equipment; initial response may be affected by limitation to alert and warning systems in the community; or the incident may overwhelm staff and equipment.

This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events. Emergency responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and respond according to agency standards. All of the Fire Protection Districts within Grant County are Volunteer departments. The exception to this is Moses Lake Fire Department, which is a full paid department. Grant County Fire Districts 3 and 5 maintain 24 hour volunteer staffing to better serve the community.

Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters. Regarding personnel and resources, systems may be overwhelmed. There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.

The plan can only be fulfilled if the situation, information exchange, extent of actual capabilities and resource are available at the time of the incident.

Successful implementation of this plan depends on thorough information exchange between reporting party, receiving party, responding organizations, and timely identification of actual capabilities, and available resources at the time of the incident.

Each agency, facility, and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training or actual capabilities and qualifications.

Limitations to Grant County’s public notification system, with regards to communicating with Limited English Proficiency population areas include a limited connectivity with the H-2A worker populations on the agricultural growing operations that occurs in the county. Grant County is currently in the process of updating its ESF 15 - Limited English Proficiency Communication Plan to be compliant with Substitute Senate Bill 5046. This plan will be in place during the next update to the ESF 15 and CEMP as a whole.

Local hospitals have limitations when dealing with contaminated persons with regards to total throughput capacity, as each area hospital has a limited number of beds, and a limited number of trained staff to run decontamination suites. Area hospitals are in the process of training additional personnel to be able to operate decontamination equipment. Additionally some Fire Districts have limited decontamination equipment.
IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

The Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division and the Grant County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will assist all jurisdictions within Grant County in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures. All jurisdictions, departments and agencies should read this plan and implement, as appropriate.

Regulated facilities will report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Planning Committee and local fire department/district. Immediately following a release, the authorized representative of the regulated facilities or transportation company involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will promptly notify the Multi Agency Communication Center (911), GCSO-EMD, and appropriate response agency(s). They will also make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release and protect the public and environment.

Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their personnel’s training and qualification, available resources and capabilities.

The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for coordination and management of the on-scene response. In accordance with RCW 70.136.030, along state and interstate highway corridors, Washington State Patrol (WSP) is the designated incident command agency unless by mutual agreement that role has been assumed by the jurisdiction which has designated itself as Hazardous Materials Incident Command Agency. However, in areas within Grant County where an incident command agency has been designated, the WSP shall continue to respond with a supervisor to provide assistance to the incident command agency in accordance with RCW 70.136.035. Incident Command Agencies can be found in Appendix B Incident Command Agencies:

For the purposes of this plan, the IC will be the senior on-scene official from the first response agency until relieved by a person that meets the requirements for IC at a hazardous materials incident as per WAC 296-824-30005. The IC must be certified as a Hazardous Materials On-Scene Incident Commander by the State of Washington (If the first responder arriving at the scene is not certified as a Hazardous Materials IC, they may take control of the incident within their designated role and training level until a qualified individual arrives on-scene.)

The Executive Head of a local jurisdictions has the authority and responsibility for direction and control of and emergency or disaster including hazardous materials, but is not the Incident Commander.

To assist with decision-making and responding to the complexities of a hazardous materials incident, the IC is encouraged to form Unified Command (UC) with applicable state and federal parties, as well as the responsible party, and may also require assistance from an Incident Management Team (IMT). The IC/UC will maintain command and control of the scene and all onsite actions related to the incident. The IC/UC will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident site by isolating the area, implementing traffic...
controls, containing the spill and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk. The Incident Commander has the authority to declare an evacuation.

B. Public Information/External Affairs

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate with the Grant County EOC to convey protective measures to the public, facilitating the County’s Public Concern/ mass messaging strategies. The PIO will follow the plans put forth in *ESF 15 – External Affairs*

C. Emergency Operations Center Support

The Incident Commander will request the assistance of mutual aid partners when the size and scope of the hazardous materials incident exceeds the response capabilities of Grant County’s responders.

The Grant County Emergency Operation Center will activate when requested to support IC/UC actions. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to succeed. If an emergency situation goes beyond the normal capabilities of local emergency response, the Chief Deputy of Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division or his/her designee will recommend the issue of a proclamation of emergency. This proclamation authorizes the emergency use of resources and emergency expenditures and activates the emergency plan and program.

This support and coordination from the EOC to the on-scene IC/UC includes, but is not limited to:

- Coordinate local resources with the Hazmat Team in transit to the emergency
- Transmit and follow up on requests for mutual aid or public works assistance
- Maintain records to track incoming resources and optimize use of available communications
- Coordinate evacuations, sheltering, public health issues, and social services assistance
- Maintaining financial records and track costs of the event
- Collection, evaluation, display, and dissemination of information on the current status
- Aid in executive decision making
- Provide documentation for investigative follow up
- Request mutual aid assistance with neighboring counties to provide other needed support and resources

D. Span of Control

Local command of a hazardous materials incident will follow the concepts of the Incident Command System. The affected facility has the responsibility for mitigating the adverse effects of the release within their capabilities and training. The affected jurisdiction has the primary responsibility for the protection of life, property, and the environment threatened by hazardous materials incidents. Except in those areas specifically preempted by state or federal law. As necessary, the Washington State Patrol and local jurisdictions are primarily responsible for initial assessment of the situation, identification of materials involved, incident coordination,
confinement, and evacuation of people, if endangered. Clean up is the responsibility of the spiller, if known.

The Washington State Department of Ecology is the lead state agency for environmental cleanup. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the lead federal agency in the inland area, including inland waters. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is the lead federal agency in response to spills in marine and navigable waters.

Upon notification of Hazardous Materials Incident, Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division will obtain a Washington State Emergency Management Mission Number to extend liability protection to registered local volunteers and equipment responding in a specialized or general support capability.

E. Response

Response to a Hazardous Materials incident will be defensive in nature, and responding departments will perform only to the level trained and equipped. Primary consideration will be given to protection of the public by either evacuation or shelter in place protection. Command of a Hazardous Materials incident will be initially from a field command post location. The Emergency Operations Center may be activated in support of the incident.

Radiation is a classification of hazardous material, and danger from radiation is a threat to the county. Although a radiation incident could involve transportation or a fixed site accident from the Columbia Generating Station, this special hazard is managed by Grant County in collaboration with the State of Washington and is addressed in the County’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Grant County participates in the State’s Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program, and maintains a separate Chemical and Radiological Protection Plan for the County.
F. Organization

An Emergency Operations Center, either the local or operational area, may be activated if requested by the Incident Command Agency or by a response agency to support on-scene operations. On-scene agencies should provide the appropriate City and County Command Centers with situation reports (SITREPS) on operations and needs.

A sample Organization Chart can be found on the following page:
G. Response Activities

i. Release Identification

The methods and procedures for determining a release occurred and the affected areas vary by location and personnel qualifications.

Initial determination of a release is the responsibility of the facility owner and/or operators. The Emergency Coordinator(s) of each facility should establish appropriate internal procedures for detecting a release and reporting in a timely manner. The methods and procedures used to determine a release occurred will also vary by the qualifications and resources available to the facility or shipper. It is the responsibility of any agent responsible for the transportation or storage of hazardous materials to be trained to recognize a release and take initial response actions.

The recognized methods and procedures of Grant County first responders will use to identify the release of hazardous materials vary by training and qualification. First responders will limit their actions to identify the occurrence of a release to those methods specified for their hazardous materials response qualification level and available equipment, including PPE.

As quickly as possible first responders should identify the type or types of materials involved, and the scope of the incident. Information can be gathered from the reporting party and given to dispatchers at the Multi Agency Coordination Center (MACC Dispatch). The responsible party, placards, and references such as the North American Response Guidebook, Chemtrec, and CAMEO can be used as resources in identifying types of materials involved.

The first emergency responder on-scene should report the size-up, request assistance as needed, and begin establishing the Incident Command System. The size-up and other information gathered will determine the establishment of safety and evacuation zones, as well as what emergency medical aid may be needed for anyone exposed to the hazard. Likewise the initial Incident Commander will need to assign a Safety Officer to ensure proper guidelines regarding personal protective equipment is issued, and National Response Guidelines are followed.

Grant County does not have a Technician Level HazMat Response Team. Many agencies in Grant County have Incident Command Personnel, and firefighters, who are trained to the HazMat Operations Level. This level allows for damming and diking of hazmat spills. Additionally, Operations Level are trained on the initial decontamination procedures of contaminated persons at the incident site.

There are also fire departments/districts within Grant County that are trained to Awareness Level only.

Responders trained to the awareness level will analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous materials present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material by:

- Detecting the presence of hazardous materials.
### ii. Determination of Effected Areas

Once on-scene, responders will determine the type and scope of threat within their training level and qualification in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 – Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

Reference materials and resources which will aid the decision making process includes:
- Emergency Response Guidebook (Current Edition)
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)
- AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines

The incident commander will identify the area and/or population likely affected by the release of each material using the current edition of the ERG, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), and shipping papers (if applicable) to:

- **Identify the recommended isolation and protective action distances relative to the materials released.**
- **Identify the wind direction, keep up wind and extend isolation and protective action distances as recommended.**
- **Identify low areas in the immediate proximity of the release in which heavier than air materials will collect and isolate those areas.**

### iii. Public and Responder Safety

The primary objective of every hazardous materials response to is to protect the people at risk. This includes the employees of the affected facility and/or Transportation Company as well as citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and projected plume.

Protection of the public during a hazmat emergency is a complex undertaking. Using information gathered on the hazard the IC/UC will determine an appropriate public protection strategy, which may include:
• Evacuation – Evacuation can be completely effective and safe if accomplished prior to the arrival of a toxic plume (see APPENDIX D-Precautionary Evacuation Plans).

• Sheltering-In-Place – In some cases, advising people to stay indoors and attempting to reduce air flow into a structure may be the most effective protective action (see APPENDIX D-Precautionary Evacuation Plans).

• Ingestion Advisory – Food crops and drinking water may be contaminated by a chemical release in certain situations; therefore, the public must be warned of a threat to the food and/or water supplies.

• Sewage and Run-Off – A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat and cause serious environmental problems.

Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. WAC 296-24-567 requires each facility to have an emergency action plan which includes, at a minimum:

• Evacuation procedures and route assignments;

• Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;

• Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;

• Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;

• The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and

• Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

It is essential on-scene response personnel are protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. Agencies also must be cognizant of additional risks and potential health hazards when responding to any incident. This includes PPE requirements, responder safety considerations and public notification, which may apply during non-hazmat emergencies.

iv. Emergency Response

The IC/UC will need to assess the situation, determine the projected impact area, develop priorities and a written Incident Action Plan, and implement the response. The IC/UC will concentrate on the immediate response at the incident site: isolating the area and restricting entry, implementing traffic control in the immediate area, employing resources to contain the spill, and formulating, communicating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public near the incident site.

The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 - Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder competency levels, like training, are defined at the awareness, operational and hazardous materials technician levels. Agencies responding to the release will do
so only to the extent of their personnel’s training and qualification, available resources and capabilities. Training Schedule and requirements can be found in Appendix F Training Schedule.

The following example outlines the methods and procedures of those standards:

**Public Protection Decision Tree**

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Major Incident -> Incident Commander: Collect Information

- Record
- Post
- Analyze

Is Public Threatened?

- YES: Incident Commander
- NO: Handle & Report Document Decision and File

Initial Warning Process
- Public Information
- Traditional Media
- Social Media
- Emergency Alert System

Select Public Protective Action

- Shelter In Place
- Evacuation

Monitor and Assess

Is Area Safe?

- YES: Issue “All Clear”
- NO: Continue Monitoring

Shelter In Place
- Implement: Exit and "Air Out" Building, Special Instructions

Evacuation
- Implement: Designate Assembly Area, Provide Transportation, Designate Evacuation Routes, Provide Traffic Control, Provide for Transient Population, Monitor Radio/TV Instructions

Return to Normalcy
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October 2018
With approximately 300 Tier 2 Reporting Facilities, it is not possible to list them all in this plan. A synopsis of methods and procedures used in responding to a release by the employees of prominent/key facilities in this County can be found in Section VIII, and Appendix A.

During an incident, the responsible party is expected to:

- Provide immediate verbal notification of all reportable hazardous materials spills, releases, and incidents
- During an incident, send a representative to the Incident Command Post with knowledge of the material released or provide this information to the IC/UC as expeditiously as possible
- Assist the IC/UC with identification of the material and determining affected areas in accordance with their emergency response plan, training and capabilities
- During an incident, coordinate and cooperate with the directions of the IC/UC
- Within 30 days, send written follow-up notifications as required under EPCRA
- Participate in post-incident after action reviews to enhance future prevention and emergency response operations.

v. Resource Management

Because of the diverse nature of hazardous materials, local resources may be quickly exhausted. The IC/UC is able to request further assistance by the use of local MOUs and coordination through the County Emergency Operation Center. The Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division maintains a separate binder of local resources that is updated on an as needed basis as resources and assets within the county change.

The response and recovery resource available to the GCSO-EMD come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders, government, and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisitions of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOA), interagency agreements (IAA) and contracts through emergent contracting in accordance with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.070.

Should Grant County exhaust mutual aid they may use the Fire Service Resource Mobilization Plan to request additional assets. In accordance with RCW 43.43.965, the plan is allowed in all incidents to which fire departments, fire districts, and regional fire protection service authorities typically respond, so long as the mobilization meets the requirements identified in the Washington state fire service mobilization plan.

A comprehensive list of resources can be found in Section X.

vi. Containment and Clean-Up

While coordination of spill containment and clean-up begins with the designated Incident Command agency, Grant County will not accept any financial responsibility for cleanup or disposal of hazardous substances owned and/or spilled by others.

Under most circumstances, the spiller, aka the responsible party, is responsible for cleanup, disposal and property damage. As per RCW 4.24.314, the spiller is responsible for costs incurred in the cleanup of a hazardous materials incident. If the spiller is unknown or there is a dispute with the spiller about cost recovery, cleanup efforts will be undertaken by the Department of Ecology.
and/or the Environmental Protection Agency. Waterborne spills may begin with local response, but will probably be turned over to the Department of Ecology or U.S. Coast Guard for response, recovery and determination of any financial responsibility of the spiller.

General guidelines for first responders are:

Identify, contain and treat hazardous materials to protect the public from exposure.

Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment.

Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of hazardous materials.

Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.

Additionally, once the emergency response is complete and cleanup begins, HAZWOPER requires a Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and cleanup personnel to be trained accordingly. See the Department of Ecology’s spill contractor list for details of available clean-up contracting companies within Grant County.

vii. Finance and Recovery

All responding agencies must keep an accurate account of all expendable materials used at the scene, any damage to equipment as a result of the response, personnel hours and any other expenses incurred as a result of the response. If a County disaster proclamation is made, agencies should report their response costs for tracking to EOC. If there is a responsible party involved in the response, the agencies will need to work through the responsible party for reimbursement. It is important to remember that even volunteer hours of work should be tracked.

Cost recovery for response and cleanup cost is the responsibility of responding agencies according to their specified procedures. Costs will be accounted for with material receipts and equipment, personnel and apparatus rates as prescribed by the Washington State Fire Chiefs.

Responding agencies will complete incident reports which will conform with the National Incident Reporting System.

Most hazmat incidents will not require a disaster declaration under the Stafford Act but may involve use of the Superfund or Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Recovery actions for the impacted areas and communities for a given hazardous materials incident will be coordinated by the GCSO-EMD on an incident by incident basis.

viii. Documentation and Investigation

All responders will assist with the identification of the party responsible for the hazardous materials incident through the collection and reporting of relevant information related to their response activities.

Criminal acts related to hazardous materials incidents will be investigated by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in cooperation with the Washington State Patrol. Additional enforcement response resources include:
• WSP’s Meth Lab Response Team
• WSP EOD Team
• US Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal Team out of the Yakima Training Center.
• 10th Civil Support Team out of Washington State National Guard
• Richland PD EOD Team
• Hanford EOD Team

All responses will be followed by an After Action Review during which all responding agencies will participate. This will be facilitated by the Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division on request.

H. Emergency Notifications

i. Required Notifications

When chemical releases go beyond the facilities property boundaries, the facility must immediately provide verbal notification to the National Response Center (NRC), for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) chemicals, and to the LEPC and SERC.

Important contact numbers for use during a hazmat emergency in Grant County can be secured by calling (MACC-911).

The Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC -911) is the designated agency to receive initial notification of a hazardous materials incident for dispatching response personnel; however this notification to MACC does not satisfy the requirement for the responsible party to verbally notify the GCSO-EMD Duty Officer of a Hazardous Materials Spill. GCSO – EMD can be reached at (509) 237-2598. The Responsible Party must provide MACC with the following information:

• Chemical name
• Whether the substance is classified as an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)
• Estimation of the quantity released
• Time and duration of the release
• Location of release (air, water, land)
• Known/anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency
• Proper precautions (evacuation or shelter-in-place)
• Name and phone number of the contact person
• Safe routes of entry into the site for emergency response personnel.

ii. Release Notification to the Public

Hazardous materials release notification come from multiple sources. The most reliable notification come from the individual regulated facilities or responders. Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division, will support first responders and responsible parties by coordinating with them on public messaging. The public may receive emergency warning and notification of a hazardous materials release through multiple channels of communication such as:
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) [Public Radio, Television]
- Telephone Nonfiction System (TNS)
- Nixle Public Alerts
- Social Media
- Door-to-door notification be handled as needed by law enforcement, fire or emergency volunteers.

Responsible parties are also required to notify the SERC and the NRC. Verbal notifications to the SERC should be made through the Washington State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO) in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Alert and Warning Center.

- State Emergency Operations Center /Washington SERC – 1-800-258-5990
- National Response Center – 1-800-424-8802

Written follow-up reports must be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology representing the SERC and LEPC, within 30 days. See the Department of Ecology website for additional information on spill reporting and local contact information.

The Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC -911) has incorporated incident reporting within their Standard Operations Guides (SOGs). The emergency notification procedures required by EPCRA have been incorporated into these SOGs.

The Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC -911) provides a single point of contact for notification of hazardous materials incidents that will require emergency response personnel. Any local agency or SARA Title II reporting facility becoming aware of a hazardous materials incident should immediately notify the 9-1-1 by telephone. The center will attempt to get as much information about the incident as possible.

It shall be the policy of the Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC -911) receive and process calls regarding hazardous materials. For more details on MACC’s hazardous materials call handling and dispatching policies, and the most current versions of these policies, you may contact MACC at:

509-762-1160

The two primary strategies for public protection in the case of an event are, evacuation and shelter-in-place. The decision on what strategy to use is made by the on-scene Incident Command Agency with input from the local Emergency Operations Center.

iii. Additional Contact Resources

- Washington State Ecology- Contact 24 hours/day: 1-800-258-5990
- CHEMTREC® Contact Number -24 hours/day: 800-424-9300, 703-527-3887
  Will provide information on products as provided in manufacturers SDS. Can assist in identifying and contacting manufacturer of product or shipment.
- National Pesticide Information Center - 0630-1630 hours PST: 800-858-7378
  Will provide information on pesticides.
  - Burlington Northern/ Santa Fe Railroad 24 hours/day: 800-832-5452
  - Columbia Basin Railroad 24 hours/day: 800-833-8582
## Local Media Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Media</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Coulee Star</td>
<td>509-663-1350</td>
<td><a href="mailto:scott@grandcoulee.com">scott@grandcoulee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coulee City News &amp; Standard</td>
<td>509-632-5402</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tns@accima.com">tns@accima.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County Journal</td>
<td>509-754-4636</td>
<td><a href="mailto:news@gcjournal.net">news@gcjournal.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenatchee World</td>
<td>509-664-1164</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mehaffey@wenatcheeworld.com">mehaffey@wenatcheeworld.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:robbins@wenatcheeworld.com">robbins@wenatcheeworld.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenatchee World</td>
<td>509-664-1164</td>
<td><a href="mailto:news@gcjournal.net">news@gcjournal.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Basin Herald</td>
<td>509-765-4561</td>
<td><a href="mailto:city@columbiabasinherald.com">city@columbiabasinherald.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:editor@columbiabasinherald.com">editor@columbiabasinherald.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quincy Post Register</td>
<td>509-787-4511</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gvpeditor@gmail.com">gvpeditor@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattawa Area News</td>
<td>403-431-8983</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Greent71@gmail.com">Greent71@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCW Life</td>
<td>509-888-6295</td>
<td><a href="mailto:News@ncwlife.com">News@ncwlife.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio Media</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPQ-FM</td>
<td>509-888-8445/8446</td>
<td><a href="mailto:newswenatchee@cherrycreekradio.com">newswenatchee@cherrycreekradio.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDRM</td>
<td>509-765-3441</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kdrradio.com">www.kdrradio.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWIQ Radio</td>
<td>509-765-1761</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Gary.patrick@alphamediausa.com">Gary.patrick@alphamediausa.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KONA-Radio</td>
<td>509-547-1618</td>
<td><a href="mailto:konanews@cherrycreekradio.com">konanews@cherrycreekradio.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television Media</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ifiber Television News</td>
<td>509-398-8201</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jutter@ifiber.tv">jutter@ifiber.tv</a> <a href="mailto:soggins@ifiber.tvoun">soggins@ifiber.tvoun</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
v. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agencies

Primary agencies have lead responsibilities for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery with a focus on life safety, property protection and environmental preservation. These responsibilities include but are not limited to ensuring the readiness of skilled personnel, equipment, response procedures and protocols, responder training programs, resource coordination and the hazardous materials response program.

i. Grant County Sheriff’s Office – Emergency Management Division (GCSO-EMD) (As the ESF Coordinator)

- Maintain and coordinate the updating of this plan, and develop interagency agreements for response to hazardous materials incidents. The LEPC will review this plan annually to address any changed conditions within their community, and submit their plans to the SERC for review when updated, but not less than at least once every five years.
- Designate a coordinator to work with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
- Function as lead agency for the Grant County LEPC.
- Provide public education materials to the public and businesses on hazardous materials and preparedness.
- Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.
- Provide emergency management or emergency operations center (EOC) support to the IC/UC during hazardous materials emergencies. Coordination of resource needs will be made through [509-237-2598].
- Coordinate training for hazardous materials response/recovery support functions including an annual exercise designed to test part or all of this plan.
- Sponsor exercises and drills, and plans for evacuation and shelter-in-place.
- Develop lists of specialized resources available.
- Coordinate and host local LEPC meetings.
- In conjunction with the LEPC, conduct outreach to review any relevant agency, facility and shipper hazardous materials response plans.

- The emergency management staff will as necessary:
  - Open the Grant County EOC when requested.
  - Provide on-scene liaison when requested by the IC/UC.
  - Script and transmit emergency alert system (EAS) messages when requested and appropriate.
  - Attempt other methods of notification to the public, as necessary.
- Support first response agencies and the IC/UC with information and resource coordination as required.
- Assist with federal, state and other notifications.
- Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place or evacuation or other information as required.
- Assist incident command in determining need for evacuation or shelter-in-place.
- Support any on-scene Public Information staff by establishing a Joint Information Center if requested by the IC/UC.

ii. Municipal Fire Departments and Grant County Fire Protection Districts

- Act as the initial incident commander (except on state, interstate highways or in areas where the Washington State Patrol is designated as incident commander).
- Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).
- Determine the need/size of exclusion and evacuation zones, as well as what emergency medical aid may be needed for anyone exposed to the hazard.
- Communicate all known or suspected incident site hazards through dispatch and/or other communications means to all responding agencies to provide the greatest assurance for responder safety, including but not limited to safe access routes and staging areas.
- Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
- Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).
- Attempt to identify the Responsible Party so they can be contacted for further information.
- Support requested Hazmat Team with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required and within the scope of their training.
- Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardous material incident.

iii. Private Sector HazMat Response Teams

- Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the Grant County LEPC, as updated.
- Train and equip personnel to implement the plans.
- Notify 9-1-1, LEPC, SERC, and NRC as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.
- Implement emergency plans utilizing NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions.
- Include evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity, in hazardous materials emergency plans.

iv. Washington State Department of Ecology

- Coordinate the activities according to the Department of Ecology Spill Prevention and Policy, and Spill Operations Sections. Coordinate with representatives from the Grant County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Provide 24-hour response to oil spills or hazardous material incidents. ECY spill response personnel will make necessary emergency notifications, and determine the source and course of the incident.
- Assist with determining the release source, cause and identification the Responsible Party for the incident. Assume responsibility for incident management and clean-up (in conjunction with USCG or EPA), if the Responsible Party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified.
- Set clean-up standards for the incident in accordance with Federal and State laws, and ensure that source control, containment, clean-up, and disposal are accomplished. Coordinate incident cleanup if the responsible party is non-responsive or unknown. Assist the Safety Officer in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel.

v. Washington State Patrol (WSP)

- Act as designated incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents on interstate and state highways and in areas specifically designated by the local political entity. When the local jurisdiction does not designate an incident command agency, assume incident command for the jurisdiction in accordance with RCW 70.136.030.
- When necessary, establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies.

B. Support Agencies

i. Emergency Medical Services

- Triage, treat, and transport victims.
- Provide necessary medical surveillance of emergency response personnel in the exclusion zone.
- Utilize available ambulance decontamination and isolation procedures when required prior to any transport for hospital admission.
- Provide a liaison between various medical personnel and scene. They will notify area hospitals regarding what chemicals are involved, and what decontamination and exposure situations will be expected for proper handling and care of victims throughout the triage-treatment-transport process.
• Coordinate with local control hospital for patient tracking.

ii. Executive Head of At Risk Jurisdiction

• The Executive Head of the jurisdiction at risk has a joint responsibility for policy and decision making in coordination with IC/UC within their jurisdiction in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
• May provide Emergency Proclamation to their jurisdiction when resources are overwhelmed and provide a Delegation of Authority to an IC/UC acting of their behalf.

iii. Grant County Board of County Commissioners

• May provide Emergency Proclamation to the County when resources are overwhelmed and provide a Delegation of Authority to an IC/UC acting of their behalf.

iv. Grant County Health District

• Take such measures as the Health Officer deems necessary to promote and protect the public’s health.
• Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions.
• In conjunction with the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health, assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
• Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary. The County Health Officer may issue public health orders to close or curtail public gatherings or for isolation and/or quarantine of individuals under the authority of RCW 70.05.070, if required.
• Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from a hazardous materials release as needed.
• Make a final determination on when contamination no longer poses a public health risk.
• Initiate actions to reopen sites once contaminated when the threat is properly mitigated.

v. Law Enforcement Agencies

• Provide on-scene security to support hazardous materials spills and releases occurring within their jurisdiction (evacuations, perimeters, investigating events with a criminal nexus).
• Provide logistical support to the Grant County Sheriff’s Office - Emergency Management Division

vi. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
• Receive Tier II reports and maintain updated list of where chemicals are located in the county.
• Members provide support to first responders as their resources allow during a hazardous material response.

vii. Multi Agency Communications Center (MACC Dispatch)

• Communicate location and all known or suspected incident site hazards to ensure responder safety. Pass critical information including but not limited to safe access routes and staging areas.
• Notify response partners as per standard operation guidelines addressing the passing of information as it is provided to them.

viii. Public Works/ Engineering Departments

• Mobilize and manage public works personnel, equipment and necessary materials to help with containment of a hazardous materials release and isolation of the hazard area (e.g. physical barriers, signs).
• Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.

vi. Tier Two Facilities

• Facilities storing/transporting extremely hazardous substances must identify the location of such substances and designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator to act as the contact for facility and hazardous materials information in accordance with 40 CFR 355.30. 40 CFR 355.30 (c) requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to the section to designate a facility representative who will participate in the local emergency planning process as a facility emergency response coordinator.
• Submit Tier Two-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required, by federal, state or local law.
• Notify 9-1-1, LEPC, SERC, and NRC as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.

ix. Washington State Department of Health (WSDOH)

• Support the Grant County Health District as requested during a hazardous materials incident.

x. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

• Assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on State Highway evacuation routes.
xi. Washington State Emergency Management Division (WA-EMD)

- Maintain a 24-hour duty officer system to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state and federal response agencies.
- Provide communications links to state agencies and local jurisdictions through the state EOC.
- Issues mission numbers.
- Assist with resourcing.

xii. American Red Cross (Apple Valley Chapter)

- Provide temporary housing, mass care shelter and feeding facilities, emergency first aid, welfare inquiries, disaster mental health care, and information services to victims of a disaster.
- Provide a representative to the EOC to coordinate actions with other agencies

xiii. National Weather Service (NWS)

- Provide real time weather data for accurate plume modeling and protective actions

xiv. United States Coast Guard (USCG)

- Serve as on scene Federal Coordinator for spills in navigable waterways.
- Provide Incident Management Team support through established response rosters.

xv. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Serve as on scene Federal Coordinator for spills on land and in non-navigable waterways.
- Provide Incident Management Team support through established response rosters.


vi. Training

Hazardous materials response training requirements are governed by WAC 296-824-30005, which meets or exceeds the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards in 29 CFR 1910.120. In addition, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) established a standard (NFPA 472) of professional competence for responders to hazardous materials incidents.

All hazardous materials incident emergency responders and workers at hazardous materials facilities, transport companies, waste treatment facilities, storage facilities and disposal facilities will be provided training which meets federal and state standards. Such training will be commensurate with their employers or organization’s plan and policies.

EPCRA requires that each LEPC plan describe a multi-year hazardous materials training program for emergency response personnel (including schedules); however this is typically managed by the jurisdiction’s Department of Emergency Management. (See APPENDIX F- Training Schedule)
VII. Exercises

On behalf of the Grant County LEPC the Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division will organize at least one exercise each year to test part or all of this plan. At a minimum, exercises will evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the plan and supporting, standard operating procedures as well as the readiness of response agencies, facilities and the public. These exercises may be discussion-based (seminars, workshops, tabletops and games) or operation-based (drills, functional, and full-scale) in order to test the full spectrum of preparedness. (See APPENDIX G- Exercise Schedule)
VIII. EPCRA Reporting

Purpose

To provide guidance for hazardous materials incident notification and response, and off-site emergency planning and notification procedures as required by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (SARA), currently known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).

Operational Concepts

- For the purposes of this plan, a hazardous material is defined as "Any substance or material, including radioactive materials, which, when uncontrolled, can be harmful to people, animals, property or the environment."

- Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting life and property threatened by hazardous materials incidents, except where this has been specifically preempted by state or Federal law or regulation. The State Emergency Management Division provides a single point of contact through the 24-hour phone number 1-800-258-5990 for notification of state agencies for assistance.

- It is the policy of Grant County that planning and training activities under the scope of this Plan and under the requirements of EPCRA will be in support of and coordinated with the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in Grant County.

- The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), as established by EPCRA, is the group which coordinates the community planning for hazardous materials and the Community Right-to-Know program established under SARA.

- Community Right-To-Know information is filed for public availability in the Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division (GCSO-EMD). The GCSO-EMD is the agency to receive and file written reports from facilities concerning releases at 35 C St NE Ephrata WA 98823, covered under Section 304 of Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986.

- This Plan outlines the general off-site emergency procedures as required by EPCRA for facilities in Grant County. On-site emergency procedures are in individual facility plans.
## Local Agency Contact Information

### Fire Protection Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Agency</th>
<th>Chief</th>
<th>Office Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ephrata FD</td>
<td>Jeremy Burns</td>
<td>509-754-4666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Lake FD</td>
<td>Brett Bastian</td>
<td>509-766-2204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coulee City FD</td>
<td>Don Rushton</td>
<td>509-632-5331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Coulee FD</td>
<td>Rick Paris</td>
<td>509-633-1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric City FD</td>
<td>Mark Payne</td>
<td>509-631-1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 3</td>
<td>Don Fortier</td>
<td>509-787-2713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 4</td>
<td>Randy Wiggins</td>
<td>509-349-2471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 5</td>
<td>Dan Smith</td>
<td>509-765-3175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 6</td>
<td>Daryl Dormaier</td>
<td>509-639-2522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 7</td>
<td>Kirk Sheppard</td>
<td>509-246-0321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 8</td>
<td>Dave Patterson</td>
<td>509-932-4777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 10</td>
<td>Eric Linn</td>
<td>509-346-2658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 11</td>
<td>Eric Linn</td>
<td>509-346-2244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 12</td>
<td>Scott Mortimer</td>
<td>509-750-5960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County FD 13</td>
<td>James Stucky</td>
<td>509-754-2027</td>
</tr>
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### Law Enforcement Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law Agency</th>
<th>Police Chief</th>
<th>Office Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant Co Sheriff</td>
<td>Tom Jones</td>
<td>509-754-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coulee City PD</td>
<td><em>Administered by GCSO</em></td>
<td>509-632-5331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephrata PD</td>
<td>Mike Warren</td>
<td>509-754-2491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses Lake PD</td>
<td>Kevin Fuhr</td>
<td>509-764-3887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Coulee PD</td>
<td>Jon Tuff</td>
<td>509-633-1411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap Lake PD</td>
<td>Ryan Cox</td>
<td>509-246-1122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quincy PD</td>
<td>Keith Seibert</td>
<td>509-787-4718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal City PD</td>
<td>Darin Smith</td>
<td>509-346-2212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warden PD</td>
<td>Rick Martin</td>
<td>509-793-1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattawa PD</td>
<td>Joe Harris</td>
<td>509-932-4112</td>
</tr>
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### Emergency Medical Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Point of Contact</th>
<th>Office Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>Patrick Ramsey</td>
<td>509-765-2155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Executive Heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Office Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant County Commissioners</td>
<td>Richard Stevens, Chair</td>
<td>509-754-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Coulee City</td>
<td>Robert Dove</td>
<td>509-632-5331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Electric City</td>
<td>Jerry Sands</td>
<td>509-633-1510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
City of Ephrata       | Bruce Reim          | 509-754-4601
City of George       | Elliot Kooy         | 509-785-5081
City of Grand Coulee | Chris Christopherson| 509-633-1370
Town of Hartline     | Jim Bergen          | 509-639-2606
Town of Marlin       | Tracy Lessor        | 509-345-2521
Town of Mattawa      | Scott Hyndman       | 509-932-4037
City of Moses Lake   | Karen Liebrecht     | 509-764-3701
City of Quincy       | Paul Worley         | 509-787-3523
City of Royal City   | Kent Anderson        | 509-346-2263
City of Soap Lake    | Raymond Gravelle    | 509-246-1211
City of Warden       | Tony Messa          | 509-349-2326
Town of Wilson Creek | Kevin Newland       | 509-345-2531

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following agencies will be contacted through the MACC Dispatch- 509-762-1160:
Grant County Prosecuting Attorney/Public Works/Public Health District/Assessor Office - 509-754-2011
Department of Ecology, Eastern Region - 1-800-258-5990/509-329-3400
Chelan County Emergency Management/509-667-6864
Kittitas County Emergency Management/509-933-8206
Okanogan County Emergency Management/509-422-7207
Douglas County Emergency Management/509-884-0841
American Red Cross – 1-800-218-0493

The two primary strategies for public protection in the case of an event are, evacuation and shelter-in-place. Evacuation/In-Place Sheltering Procedures are located in the ESF 15 – External Affairs: Emergency Communications Plan. The decision on what strategy to use is made by the on-scene Incident Command Agency with input from the local Emergency Operations Center. (See: Appendix D – Precautionary Evacuation Plans)
Emergency Release Notifications (EPCRA, Section 304)

A facility must notify state and local authorities responsible for local emergency planning if:

- there is a release at the facility (which includes releases from motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft) of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or a Hazardous Substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance, and
- The release could result in exposure of persons outside the boundary of the facility site.

Report chemical releases immediately to any State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC), and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) potentially affected by the release. Facilities must also report a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance to the National Response Center. In most instances, the facility must submit a written follow-up report within thirty days of the release to the SERC and LEPC.

To be safe, we recommend making the call. If it is determined that the release did not meet or exceed the substance’s reportable quantity, the business will have prudently met its responsibility. There are no penalties for reporting a spill unnecessarily, but there may be significant penalties for not reporting one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTACT INFORMATION FOR VERBAL NOTIFICATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If Fire or Medical Response is Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington SERC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Response Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant County LEPC (EM Duty Officer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How much ammonia will it take to report an emergency release?

- When a spill is a threat to life, health;
- And/or the environment;
- And/or 100 lbs.;
- And/or more than two persons injured.

The Emergency Release Follow-Up Notification Form required by Washington State Emergency Response Commission can be found HERE.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE INFORMATION:

To the best of your ability, please be ready with the following information:

Where is the spill?

What spilled?

How much spilled?

How concentrated is the spilled material?

Who spilled the material?

Is anyone cleaning up the spill?

Are there resource damages (e.g. dead fish or oiled birds)?

Who is reporting the spill?

How can we get back to you?
IX. References


Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management for Grant County, 2013

SARA Title III – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra.

Public Law 99-499 – Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Chapter 118-40 WAC – Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning
x. Terms and Definitions

Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) - Governmental official with the responsibility of making the determinations necessary to implement county Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) - The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – A law regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites (i.e., Superfund sites).

Consequence Management - Measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by emergencies. It includes measures to restore essential government service, protect public health and safety, and provide emergency relief to affected governments, businesses, and individuals. Federal agencies will provide support local response efforts under the coordination of the FEMA.

Crisis Management - Measures to resolve the hostile situation, investigate, and prepare a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. Crisis management response is under the primary jurisdiction of the federal government with the FBI acting as the lead agency.

Critical Facilities - Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communications centers.

Decontamination - The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - Formerly the Emergency Broadcasting System (EBS) the EAS is used to inform the public about the nature of an emergency incident and what safety steps they should take.

Emergency - A situation which poses a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, and/or property.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g. fire, law enforcement, and medical services); by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, or tribal); or some combination thereof.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) - Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. s. 11001, et seq which is often referred to as SARA Title III. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State
and local levels; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at facilities; and mechanisms for making information about these substances available to citizens. Facilities that use, produce, or store extremely hazardous substances or hazardous chemicals may fall under the reporting requirements of EPCRA. Facilities must report their chemical inventories if those inventories meet or exceed the listed threshold planning quantity for an EHS or if 10,000 pounds of a hazardous chemical that requires the facility to maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is present.

**Exclusion Zone** - The area that immediately surrounds a hazardous material or a nuclear, chemical, or biological release or spill. This is the innermost of the three HazMat control zones, and is also known as the hot zone.

**Exercise** - A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

**Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)** - Those chemicals identified by the US EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under EPCRA, Section 302.

**Facility** - Defined in Section 302 of EPCRA as all property (e.g., field or grove), buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control of such person) and where the threshold planning quantity is met for one or more extremely hazardous substances. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term facility includes motor vehicles, transported loads, and aircraft.

**Hazardous Material (HazMat)** - Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, petroleum, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

**Hot Zone** – An area where hazardous vapors and liquids are present. This area is considered to be dangerous due to biological, chemical, or nuclear contamination. Individuals must be trained and prepared to enter and leave the area through specific corridors. This is also known as the exclusion zone.

**Incident Action Plan (IAP)** – Formal documentation of incident goals, operational period objectives, and response strategy defined by the Incident Commander during response planning.

**Incident Commander (IC)** - The pre-designated local, State, or Federal official responsible for the coordination of hazardous materials response actions, as outlined in the pertinent emergency response plan.

**Incident Command Post (ICP)** - Facility located at a safe distance upwind from an accident site, where the on scene commander, responders, and technical representatives
can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with the media, and handle communications.

**Incident Command System (ICS)** - The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and having the responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident as mandated by OSHA.

**Level A Protection** - The highest available level of respiratory, skin, splash, and eye protection which requires fully encapsulating vapor protective clothing with supplied breathing air. Level A HazMat releases have a high vapor pressure and is toxic through skin absorption or is carcinogenic.

**Level B Protection** - The level of protective equipment utilized where the environment is not considered acutely vapor toxic to skin but may cause respiratory effects. In such situations a chemical splash suit or full coverage, non-air tight, chemical suit with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air breathing apparatus (SABA) is required.

**Level C Protection** - The level of protective equipment required to prevent respiratory exposure but does not include protection of skin contact (i.e., full-face air purifying respirator, inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves, hard hat, escape mask, and disposable chemical-resistant out boots).

**Level D Protection** - The level of protective equipment required when the atmosphere contains no known hazard, when splashes, immersions, inhalation, or contact with hazardous levels of any chemical is precluded. Work uniform such as coveralls, boots, leather gloves, and hard hat are used for such situations.

**National Incident Management System (NIMS)** - The system mandated by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 identifies these items as the ICS, multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

**National Response Framework (NRF)** The purpose of the NRF is to establish a comprehensive, natural, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response by establishing an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures to guide the national response. Designed as a follow-on to the initial National Response Plan, which was actually a “framework” written to guide the integration of State, tribal, and Federal response efforts. Adopting the word “framework” within the title now actually aligns the former NRP document with its intended purpose. It has been written for senior elected and appointed leaders at all levels of government - those who have a responsibility to
provide for effective incident management. At the same time, it is designed to inform emergency management practitioners, explaining the operating structures and tools used routinely by first responders and emergency managers at all levels of government.

**National Response Plan (NRP)** - The former plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrated Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into on all-discipline, all-hazard plan. Plan has been replaced in 2008 by the National Response Framework.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** – Equipment worn to minimize exposure to a specific hazard. Examples of PPE include items such as gloves, foot and eye protection, protective hearing devices, hard hats, respirators, and full body suits.

**Risk** - A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself; this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

**Risk Analysis** - Assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community by a hazardous substance release.

**Special Populations** - Groups of people that may be more susceptible than the general population (due to preexisting health conditions [e.g., asthmatics] or age [e.g., infants and the elderly]) to the toxic effects of an accidental release.

**Unified Area Command (UAC)** - An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of a large-scale incident or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. The Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

**Unified Command (UC)** - An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designed members of the UC, often the senior person from each agency and/or discipline will participate in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan (IAP).

**Vulnerability Analysis** - Assessment of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazardous materials release occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone; conditions that influence the zone; size and type of the population within the zone; private and public property that might be damaged; and the environment that might be affected.
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Appendixes

Appendix A – Regulated Facilities

Tier II Facilities List

The name of the Facility Emergency Coordinator, and personal contact information is secured at the Grant County Sheriff’s Office, Emergency Management Division – 35 C St NW PO Box 37 Ephrata WA, 98823 (509-754-2011). If a copy of these records is needed, it can be acquired by contacting the Grant County Public Records Department and requesting the documentation through a Public Records Request.

Regulated Facilities
Extremely Hazardous Substances and Facilities are listed and published separately for information contact:

Grant County Sheriff’s Office
Emergency Management Division
35 C St NW
PO Box 37
Ephrata, WA 98823
509-754-2011 Ext 4522

Grant County Public Records Department
35 C St NW
PO Box 37
Ephrata, WA 98823
509-754-2011 Ext 2938
Appendix B – Incident Command Agencies

In areas within Grant County where an **Incident Command Agency** has been designated, the WSP shall continue to respond with a supervisor to provide assistance to the incident command agency in accordance with RCW 70.136.035. **Incident Command Agencies are listed as:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant County Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Designated IC Agency</th>
<th>Date Designated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GCFD 3</td>
<td>GCFD 3</td>
<td>12/2/1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCFD 4</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCFD 5</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>9/04/1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCFD 6</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
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<td>GCFD 7</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
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<td>GCFD 8</td>
<td>GCFD 8</td>
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<td>GCFD 10</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>11/18/2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCFD 11</td>
<td>WSP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCFD 12</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCFD 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCFD 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCFD 14</td>
<td>WSP</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCFD 15</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>10/23/2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coulee City</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric City</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>8/24/1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephrata</td>
<td>Ephrata FD</td>
<td>10/12/1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George (GCFPD 3)</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Coulee</td>
<td>Grand Coulee FD</td>
<td>12/15/1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartline</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlin/Krupp</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattawa (GCFPD 8)</td>
<td>GCFD 8</td>
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<td>Moses Lake</td>
<td>Moses Lake FD</td>
<td>12/19/2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port of Mattawa</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Moses Lake</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Quincy</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Royal Slope</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>2/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port of Warden</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>02/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quincy (GCFPD 3)</td>
<td>GCFD 3</td>
<td>12/19/2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal City (GCFPD 10)</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>02/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap Lake (GCFPD 7)</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>01/01/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warden (GCFPD 4)</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>02/01/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson Creek (GCFPD 12)</td>
<td>WSP</td>
<td>02/01/1988</td>
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Appendix C – Public Safety Resources

Public Safety
The primary objective of every hazardous materials response to is to protect the people at risk.

This includes the employees of the affected facility and/or transportation company as well as citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and/or the projected plume. Protection of the public during a chemical emergency is a complex undertaking. Evacuation is the recognized standard for population protection; however, recent research indicates shelter-in-place should be considered as a better alternative for many hazardous materials incidents.

a) Each strategy (evacuation or shelter-in-place) has inherent advantages and disadvantages.

- The advantage of evacuation is it removes employees, citizens and visitors from the present and any future risks in the affected area. The concept of removing the population from risk is also an acceptable and preferred strategy for many members of the public. Evacuations are, however, highly disruptive events which create other challenges such as traffic control and sheltering. An effective evacuation may take hours to complete, during which evacuees may be exposed to unsafe concentrations of the toxic substance they are attempting to avoid.

- Shelter-in-place can be instituted in a relatively short period of time. The population does not have long distances to travel and they are, for the most part, familiar with their surroundings. The speed with which a shelter-in-place effort can be implemented may make it the only reasonable short-term protective option for hospitals, nursing homes and corrections facilities. However, the concept of shelter-in-place is a foreign notion to many citizens who will self-evacuate. Training and exercising sheltering-in-place plans for those facilities where it might prove useful will facilitate its use when it is needed. It should be considered only for incidents expected to last for a short duration.

b) No single protective strategy is applicable in all situations whereas some incidents may be suited to either evacuation or shelter-in-place. The two strategies are not mutually exclusive and may be combined to achieve the maximum population protection in some situations. For example, shelter-in-place for the public in an appropriate radius around a toxic release, combined with evacuation of downwind populations, might result in the best protection potential for the greatest number of people.

c) The decision to evacuate or order shelter-in-place should be based upon known data or perceived risk when insufficient data is immediately available. Reference materials and resources which will aid the decision making process includes:


- Safety Data Sheets (SDS), https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3514.html

- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), https://www.chemtrec.com/


d) The Incident Commander (IC) is authorized to order the protective measures appropriate to the type of threat, current weather conditions, condition of population at risk, response capabilities and timeliness, available transportation resources, time of day and ability to communicate with the at risk population. USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter I Section 11003(c) (7), requires plans include “Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.”

e) Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. Washington State Administrative Code (WAC) 296-24-567 requires each facility to have an emergency action plan which includes, at a minimum:

- Evacuation procedures and route assignments;
- Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;
- Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;
- Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;
- The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and
- Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.
Public Safety vs. Responder Safety

It is essential on-scene response personnel are protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. The safety of response personnel is a priority of the IC system. A Safety Officer will be appointed to the Command Staff to assist the Incident Commander (IC) with responder safety. If the IC does not appoint a Safety Officer for some reason, the IC assumes the responsibilities of the Safety Officer. The Safety Officer shall be assigned to monitor operations, identify potential safety hazards, correct unsafe situations and develop additional methods and procedures to ensure responder safety. The Safety Officer will be given authority to alter, suspend or terminate any activity he/she deems is unsafe. Safety Officers must be trained to the level of the incident, i.e., an operations level incident (gasoline spill) requires a Safety Officer trained to the operations level.

a) All responders to a hazardous materials incident will:

- Adhere to applicable local, state and federal laws, statues, ordinances, rules, regulations, guidelines and established standards pertaining to responder safety.
- Not exceed individual response certification level in accordance with CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) and Chapter 296-824 WA training under any circumstance.

b) The minimum procedures by responder certification level are:

- Awareness level responders are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They will not take any further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release.
- Operations level responders are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release and as such will maintain a safe distance, keep the release from spreading and prevent exposures.
- Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. As such they will be able to:
  - Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.
  - Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
- Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. As such they will be able to:
  - Select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment.
Perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.

- Determine and implement decontamination procedures.
- Develop a site safety and control plan.

**Hazardous Materials Response Checklists**

The multiple Hazardous Materials Checklists below serves as reminders/ resources for responders. Each jurisdiction is responsible for the response efforts during a hazardous materials incident, and their own internal procedures supersede the guidelines and checklists presented here. The checklists have been developed for the purpose of update and change by the agency. Emergency Management staff will ensure the checklist are updated and review annually.
First Responder Hazardous Material Checklist

☐ 1. DOCUMENT time of notification. Time: __________ Date: ______

☐ 2. BEFORE RESPONDING

☐ Get wind direction: from ____________________
☐ Get wind speed ____________________ mph
☐ Get name of hazardous material ____________________
☐ Form of material ____________________
☐ Where is cloud or spill located? Address: ____________________

☐ 3. WHILE ENROUTE TO THE EMERGENCY

☐ Plan route to approach
☐ Look up material in ERG (Current Edition)
  a. Toxic effects
  b. Symptoms of exposure
  c. Reactions (i.e. water reactions)
  d. Health affects (i.e. skin exposure /breathing vapors)
    “What to do first” information.

☐ 4. UPON ARRIVAL

☐ FROM A DISTANCE USE BINOCULARS to look for placard on vehicles.
☐ IF YOU DON’T KNOW- STAY BACK (down the road or outside the gate) and check it out slowly and carefully before doing anything
☐ IF SPILL OR WET AREAS ARE SEEN- stay away from them. Park uphill from spill.
☐ IF VAPOR RELEASE IS SUSPECTED -stay well away from them as an invisible cloud is usually much larger than visible cloud.
☐ IF NO RELEASE IS SEEN - look at spectators to spot any people who are ill or unconscious. If people are down -STAY AWAY until you know
☐ YOU MAY HAVE TO STOP WELL BACK FROM AN INCIDENT and wait for responders with personal protective equipment to check the situation.
☐ GET INFORMATION FROM PEOPLE ON SCENE (driver, plant official, eye witnesses, shipping papers, Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Your assessment should be given to the Command Post or MACC.
☐ ESTABLISH COMMAND POST AND STAGING AREAS WELL AWAY from the area on the upwind side only. Consider alternate command post for possible wind direction change.
☐ ESTABLISH CONTROL POINTS for egress into incident area for emergency services, personnel and public. Consider second control point for contaminated area.
☐ REMEMBER YOU DO NOT CARRY THE EQUIPMENT AND ENTRY SUITS FOR ALL CHEMICALS, so you cannot deal with all chemicals.
☐ **SOME GASES ARE TOXIC** - are absorbed through the skin - through standard turnout gear - and have no odor.

☐ **IF YOU CANNOT FIND OUT WHAT CHEMICAL IS INVOLVED**, treat it as highly toxic, violently reactive, or explosive.

  - **GET TECHNICAL HELP** with expertise on the hazardous materials involved; **CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**; Tri County HazMat Team: 509-585-4320; Spokane HazMat Team: 509-625-7000 GCSO-EMD Duty Officer – 509-237-2598; WA-Dept of Ecology: 1-800-258-5990
Executive Head

☐ 1. DOCUMENT time of notifications. **Time:** __________ **Date:** __________
☐ 2. **Standby** until close-out or escalation (unless asked to report to Emergency Operations Center).
☐ 3. **Respond to staff Emergency Operations Center.**
☐ 4. **Implement** National Incident Management System/Incident Command System.
☐ 5. **Approve** Emergency Alert System releases (except initial notification).
☐ 6. **Coordinate** activities with other officials when the impact may affect the town(s) or cities or rural community.
☐ 7. **Consider Proclamation of Emergency.**
☐ 8. **Coordinate** with Incident Command on “Shelter in Place” or Evacuation decision.
☐ 9. **Public notification** verified.
☐ 10. **Prepare** for broadcast of public information coordinate with Public Information Officer.
☐ 11. **Consider** provision for second shift.
☐ 12. **Invoke** disaster expenditures and loss accounting methods.
☐ 13. **Provide** all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.
☐ 14. **Participate** in the after-action review process.
☐ 15. **Begin** Recovery Operations

**EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION PROCEDURES**

In the event that any emergency should escalate to a disaster the capability and the resources of the response agencies may be depleted. Also the normal function of the government will greatly differ from the daily operations that we are accustomed. An emergency or disaster will require certain changes to readily allow the expenditures needed to provide resources to the response agencies.

The proper procedure to accomplish this is for the City/Town or County Official to the departments are authorized to enter into contracts and into contracts and obligations necessary to combat such disasters, protecting the health and safety of citizens and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. (The authority to accomplish this task is found in RCW 38.52.020.070.)
Law Enforcement

☐ 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time:** _______ **Date:** _______

☐ 2. **Document** arrival at the Emergency Operations Center
   **Time:** _______ **Date:** _______

☐ 3. **Assign** personnel for duty until close-out or escalation

☐ 4. **Staff Emergency Operations Center** until close-out

☐ 5. **Coordinate** with Incident Command for evacuation (refer to CEMP ESF 13 Appendix A).

☐ 6. **Maintain** traffic control for evacuation.

☐ 7. **Ensure** evacuation verification is carried out.

☐ 8. **Assure** free movement of facility personnel needs at facility site and for Hazardous Materials Teams in county areas, over county road, etc.

☐ 9. **Coordinate** with GCSO Emergency Management Division for requested support or other assistance not readily available.

☐ 10. **Provide** input/feedback to Public Information Officer.

☐ 11. **Consider** second shift

☐ 12. **Provide** all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.

☐ 13. When notified of **TERMINATION, PARTICIPATE** in the After-Action Review process.
Emergency Management

☒ 1. DOCUMENT time of notifications. Time: _______ Date: _______

☒ 2. On receipt of notification determine activation level for the Emergency Operations Center.

☒ 3. DETERMINE which emergency management staff should be notified.

☒ 4. Notify staff to activate the EOC or standby

   Time: _______ Date: _______

☒ 6. Notify state EMD duty officer mission #__________.

☒ 7. Determine activation of Emergency Alert System

☒ 8. ACT as Public Information Officer until the position is staffed.

☒ 9. Coordinate with American Red Cross for welfare, first aid and staffing of shelters (see CEMP ESF 13 Appendix A

☒ 10. Coordinate transportation of evacuees

☒ 11. Continue coordination with the State EOC for Mission Number and additional resources.

☒ 12. Consider second shift

☒ 13. When notified of TERMINATION, PARTICIPATE in the After-Action Review process.

☒ 14. PROVIDE a copy of all documentation to the Emergency Coordination Center Manager upon termination of the emergency.

☒ 15. Begin recovery operations
Health District

☐ 1. DOCUMENT time of notifications. Time: _______ Date: _______

   Time: _______ Date: _______

☐ 3. District Health personnel to standby status until close-out or escalation

☐ 4. Provide advice to Executive Head concerning health hazards.

☐ 5. Provide protective actions guidance for emergency workers.
   (Radiological hazard only).

☐ 6. Coordinate any radiation related advice or decision with State EOC
   Health Officer.

☐ 7. Provide assistance to state Department of Health as needed.

☐ 8. Provide advice or message content to be released by Public Information Officer to citizens.

☐ 9. Consider second shift

☐ 10. When notified of TERMINATION, PARTICIPATE in the after-action review process.

☐ 11. PROVIDE a copy of all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.

☐ 12. Begin recovery operations
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Public Information Officer

☐ 1. DOCUMENT time of notifications. Time: _______ Date: _______

☐ 2. Document arrival at the Emergency Operations Center
   Time: _______ Date: _______

☐ 3. Provide necessary media releases and coordinate with Chief Deputy of
   Emergency Management Division/Incident Commander.

☐ 4. Public Information releases over Emergency Alert System if required
   by Chief Deputy Emergency Management Division as approved by
   Executive Head.

☐ 5. Provide necessary Emergency Alert System releases as the facility area
   and/or transportation routes are affected if approved by the Executive
   Head.

☐ 6. Establish contact with the affected facility and press center to effect
   public inquiries

☐ 7. Coordinate Emergency Alert System news release with Radio Stations
   and KBSN (1470 AM), KDRM (99.3 FM), KONA (610 AM)

☐ 8. Coordinate news releases with Washington State Emergency Public
   Information Officer.

☐ 9. When notified of TERMINATION, PARTICIPATE in the after-action
   review process.

☐ 10. PROVIDE a copy of all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon
    termination of the emergency.

☐ 11. Begin recovery operations
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Emergency Medical Services

☐ 1. DOCUMENT time of notifications. Time: _______ Date: _______

☐ 2. EVALUATE the situation

☐ 3. BEFORE RESPONDING
   - Get wind direction: from ____________________________
   - Get wind speed ____________________________ mph
   - Get name of hazardous material_____________________
   - Form of material ________________________________
   - Where is cloud or spill located?
     Address: ________________________________

☐ 4. WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE EMERGENCY
   - Plan route to approach
   - Look up material in ERG 2012 (DOT Manual-Yellow Book)
     a. Toxic effects
     b. Symptoms of exposure
     c. Reactions (i.e. water reactions)
     d. Health affects (i.e. skin exposure /breathing vapors)
     "What to do first" information.

☐ 5. UPON ARRIVAL
   - FROM A DISTANCE USE BINOCULARS to look for placard on vehicles.
   - IF YOU DON'T KNOW- STAY BACK (down the road or outside the gate) and check it out slowly and carefully before doing anything
   - IF SPILL OR WET AREAS ARE SEEN- stay away from them. Park uphill from spill.
   - IF VAPOR RELEASE IS SUSPECTED -stay well away from them as an invisible cloud is usually much larger than visible cloud.
   - IF NO RELEASE IS SEEN - look at spectators to spot any people who are ill or unconscious. If people are down -STAY AWAY until you know
   - YOU MAY HAVE TO STOP WELL BACK FROM AN INCIDENT and wait for responders with personal protective equipment to check the situation.


☐ 7. Request additional resources as needed.

☐ 8. Activate Mass Causality plan as needed

☐ 9. Utilize decontamination and control zones as established by appropriate agencies
10. Evaluate the situation, number of patients and triage categories

11. Destinations for transport of patients
Public Works

☐ 1. DOCUMENT time of notifications. **Time:** _______ **Date:** _______
☐ 2. Standby until close-out or escalation
☐ 3. **Respond to staff Emergency Operations Center**
☐ 4. Notify staff to stand by at their designated Road District stations
☐ 5. **Collect/Load** barricades for possible traffic control and road blocks.
☐ 6. **Consider** second shift
☐ 7. Notify staff to support law enforcement with traffic control
☐ 8. Notify staff to assist with fuel supplies for emergency vehicles.
☐ 9. Notify staff to support transportation routes with
   ☐ Snow removal.
   ☐ Water removal.
   ☐ Sand crew.
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Appendix D – Precautionary Evacuation Plans

General Guidance

Precautionary evacuation occurs when it is recommended to evacuate within a certain parameter usually a building or a block until the initial situation is contained. This type of recommendation is usually found in hazardous materials handling manuals and determined by the Fire and Emergency Services. Do to hazardous materials being transported through Grant County, an incident has the potential to occur in numerous locations throughout the County.

Methods used to assist in evacuation are very significant and provisions must be made for those persons unable to supply their own transportation; jurisdictions must be prepared to activate agreements to provide means of moving those in congregate care and other special populations.

Another important issue is the availability of evacuation routes, their capacities, and their vulnerability to the hazard. On–site hazardous materials means detailed plans can be developed for evacuation routes and the number of people to be evacuated.

The Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division is available to assist any Tier 2 reporting facility in developing evacuation plans.

Evacuation or Shelter in Place Orders

The public is more likely to respond positively to an evacuation directive when they are well informed of the threat and appropriate action to take. It is very important the IC get the shelter-in-place or evacuation order out to the public as expeditiously as possible to minimize the potential of a whole community self-evacuation. Uninformed, self-evacuees could frustrate response operations and compromise the traffic control plan. The IC is responsible for determining the need to evacuate, executing the evacuation order and communicating evacuation procedures to the public. The Grant County Sheriff’s Office uses the Ready – Set – Go! Evacuation levels for community evacuation alerts. More information on the evacuation alerts, Shelter-In-Place messaging and Public Outreach resources can be found in ESF 15 of the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
Neighborhood or Area Evacuation Planning Factors

The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

- Consider the characteristics of the hazard/threat: magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, impact.
- Determine area to be evacuated.
- Establish a perimeter. Consider access and functional needs equipment:
  - Barricades with flashing lights.
  - Barricade tape.
  - Evacuation route signs.
- Determine the number of people to be evacuated, time available in which to effect the evacuation, and the time and distance necessary to insure safety.
- Establish entry and exit control points.
- Identify access and functional needs populations:
  - Schools.
  - Day care centers.
  - Nursing homes.
  - Handicapped persons (hearing, sight, mentally, mobility impaired).
  - Non-English speaking persons.
  - Hospitals, health care facilities.
  - Transient populations (street people, motel/hotel guests).
  - People without transportation.
  - Animals: Kennels, veterinary hospitals, pet stores, animal shelters.
- Identify assembly areas for people without transportation.
- Estimate numbers of people requiring transportation.
- Identify evacuation routes. Consider: traffic capacity, risk areas. Plan for “what ifs,” i.e. vehicle breakdowns, bridge/road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc.
- Consider need for animal control, care, evacuation.
- Identify mass care facilities, shelters, and safe areas as needed.
- Plan for security: Perimeter control, property protection, etc.
- Minimize family separation. Consider how to reunite families.
- Is an “evacuation order” from the Mayor needed?
- Determine reentry procedures.
- Issue specific evacuation instructions to include:
  - Emphasize hazard/threat/risk.
  - The life/death consequences for not evacuating.
  - Services that will be discontinued or interrupted within the evacuation area.
  - Legal consequences for re-entering the area.
  - Identification of the specific area(s) to be evacuated.
  - List of items that evacuees should take with them (such as food, water, medicines, portable radio, fresh batteries, clothing, and sleeping bags).
  - Departure times/ Pickup points for people Requiring Transportation assistance.
  - Evacuation routes (give easy to understand instructions using major roads, streets, highways, rivers, etc.)
  - Location of mass care facilities outside of the evacuation area.
  - Where family members go to be united.
  - How access and functional needs populations are being assisted.
  - What to do with animals.
Remember to keep evacuees and the general public informed on evacuation activities and the specific actions they should take.

**Identified Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes:**

**Pipelines**
There is a regional natural gas distribution pipeline that runs from the south border of Grant County along Wheeler Road near Moses Lake, as well as some transport lines in the South Eastern area of the County near the City of Warden.

Yellowstone Pipeline has product that moves via pipeline through central Grant County.

**Roadways**
Interstate 90 that runs east to west. SR 17, SR 28 and US Highway 2 US Highway 243, while not having the same volume of traffic, can be inundated with traffic when the main interstates have back-ups.

**Rail lines**
Burlington Northern rail lines follows SR 28 East through the City of Quincy and City of Ephrata till the line exits the county into Lincoln County. Numerous shipments of commodities including hazardous materials are shipped daily.
Columbia Basin Railroad operates in the southeastern section of Grant County, with rail lines in Warden and Moses Lake connecting south to Othello and East to Schrag.
Royal Slope Rail Line operates in the area around Royal City, connecting it to Othello.

**Identified Hazardous Materials in fixed locations**

Appendix A of ESF 10 –Hazardous Materials has a process for requesting information on hazardous materials in fixed locations

**Possible Evacuation Zones**
The attached maps of the major population bases in the County show evacuation zones that can be used to facilitate evacuations. A major hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens from any location in Grant County along the major traffic routes of SR 17, SR 28 US 2 or I-90. These maps reflect alternative zones that could be used. Due to the fluid nature of HazMat events, and hundreds of Tier II facilities around the county, only the Incident Commander will or should make determinations on routing. **These are only suggested zones.**
Evacuation Shelters

The American Red Cross (ARC), in conjunction with faith-based organizations, will operate in Grant County and takes the lead in providing shelters. The services provided in these shelters/reception centers will be in accordance with ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing & Human Services of the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. In the case of an evacuation due to a HazMat incident, the Incident Commander should work with the Grant County American Red Cross and Grant County Sheriff's Office to determine the safest shelters to activate. Residents should follow the directions given in the evacuation announcements. The Red Cross will also track evacuees and make any sheltered members' names available in accordance with their established Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).
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Appendix E – Response Resources

The response and recovery resources available to the Grant County LEPC come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisition of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), interagency agreements (IAAs) and contracts or through emergent contracting in accordance with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.070. The Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division maintains a separate resource list for use in emergency situations that is updated more regularly than this ESF.
Appendix F – Training Schedule
The numerous of jurisdiction’s fire district, law enforcement, public works departments maintain their own individual training records for due diligence purposes. All National Incident Management System reporting is passed to the county through the NIMS Casting report system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSES</th>
<th>Check link for Dates</th>
<th>LOCATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry for Emergency Response</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/ftatrain.htm#hazmat">http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/ftatrain.htm#hazmat</a></td>
<td>Fire Training Academy 50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend, WA</td>
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<td>Hazmat IQ/ Above the Line/Below the Line</td>
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<td>Hazardous Materials On-Scene Incident Command</td>
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<td>Hazardous Materials Operations</td>
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<td>Hazmat Safety Officer</td>
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<td>HAZMAT On-Scene Incident Command</td>
<td>March 31-April 1 2017</td>
<td>Washington State Hazmat Conference Spokane, WA</td>
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<td>April 20- 22 2018</td>
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<td>February 13-16 2017</td>
<td>WSP Academy 631 W Dayton-Airport Rd Shelton WA</td>
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<td>LOCAL Training for LEPC and First Responders (List here)</td>
<td>HazMat Train the Trainer March 6-9 2018</td>
<td>Grant County Fire District 5 Training Center 12801 Rd 2 NE Moses Lake, WA 98823</td>
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<td>Incident Command System 300 and 400 hosted by GCSO-EMD for LEPC (List here)</td>
<td>April 17th and 18th, 2018 Fall/Winter 2018 (If there is continued interest)</td>
<td>Big Bend Community College Moses Lake, WA</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICS 300 Intermediate Event Response-</td>
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<td>Big Bend Community College Moses Lake, WA</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICS 400 Advanced Response for Complex Incidents</td>
<td>May 29th and 30th, 2018 Fall/Winter 2018 (If there is continued interest)</td>
<td>Big Bend Community College Moses Lake, WA</td>
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<td>Hazardous Materials Awareness Training</td>
<td>As needed by jurisdiction and agency, on a yearly refresher basis</td>
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## Minimum Training Requirements as per WAC 296-824-30005

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<th>Training Needed</th>
<th>HazMat Team</th>
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<th>EMS</th>
<th>Public Health</th>
<th>Emergency Management</th>
<th>Support Agency</th>
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1: Required for Hospital Emergency Room and Safety Personnel
2: These Training modules are covered in the Hazardous Materials Technician training level and are required for supervisory personnel needing additional training beyond First Responder Levels.
3: New Incident Command Training Requirements under National Incident Management System (NIMS)
4: These courses are required only for command and general staff, select department heads with multi-agency coordination system responsibilities, area commanders, and emergency managers.
### Awareness Level

Awareness level responders are those personnel who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials/ weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and be expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials/WMD, protect themselves, call for assistance and secure the scene.

**Awareness Level First Responders competencies:**

- Understand what hazardous substances are and their associated risks.
- Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
- Can identify the hazardous substances, when possible.
- Understand the potential consequences of hazardous substances in an emergency.
- Understand the role of a first responder at the awareness level as described in:
  - The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control.
  - The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
- Can use the Emergency Response Guidebook.
- Recognize the need for additional resources and the need to notify the incident's communication center accordingly.

### Operations Level

Operations level responders are personnel who respond to hazardous materials/WMD incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect people, property and the environment from the effects of a release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion, which may include attempts to confine, contain or otherwise control the release without coming into contact with the material/product.

First responders at the operations level must receive at least eight hours of training and demonstrate awareness level competencies as well as the competency to:

- Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for first responder operations level.
- Understand basic hazardous materials terms.
- Perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.
- Implement decontamination procedures to their level training.
- Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures.
Technician Level | Technician level responders are personnel who respond to a hazardous materials/WMD incident using a risk-based response process to analyze the situation involving hazardous materials/WMD, select applicable decontamination procedures and control the release using specialized protective clothing and control equipment.

First responders at the technician level must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:

- Implement an employer’s emergency response plan.
- Function within their assigned role in the incident command system.
- Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
- Use field survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident.
- Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for hazardous materials technicians.
- Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.
- Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training.
- Understand termination procedures.
### Specialist Level

Specialist level responders are personnel who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of hazardous materials technicians but require a more specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. Hazardous materials specialists also act as site liaisons with federal, state, tribal and local government authorities with regard to site activities.

First responders at the specialist level must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate technician level competencies as well as the competency to:

- Implement the local emergency response plan.
- Know of the state emergency response plan.
- Develop a site safety and control plan.
- Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior.
- Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques.
- Use advanced survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify and verify materials at the incident.
- Select and use proper specialized chemical PPE given to hazardous materials specialists.
- Perform specialized control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.
- Determine decontamination procedures.

### Incident Commander

The Incident Commander (IC) is the person responsible for all incident activities, including development of strategies and tactics and ordering and release of resources. Incident commanders, who assume control of a hazardous materials incident from the responders first on the scene, must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:

- Know of the state emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team.
- Implement the local emergency response plan.
- Implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- Have knowledge of the incident command system (ICS) and understand how they relate to it.
- Implement the employer's ICS.
- Understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
- Understand the importance of decontamination procedures.
Appendix G – Exercise Types and Schedule

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance based exercise program which provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. While exercising is important, equally important is the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.

Exercises in Grant County are holistic in nature and include first responders, elected officials, non-governmental organizations, and private sector response partners.

Exercise Types

1. Discussions-based Exercises familiarize participants with current plans, policies, agreements and procedures, or may be used to develop new plans, policies, agreements, and procedures. Types of Discussion-based Exercises include:

   - **Seminar.** A seminar is an informal discussion, designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedures (e.g., a seminar to review a new Evacuation Standard Operating Procedure).
   - **Tabletop Exercise (TTX).** A tabletop exercise involves key personnel discussing simulated scenarios in an informal setting. TTXs can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures.

2. Operations-based Exercises validate plans, policies, agreements and procedures, clarify roles and responsibilities, and identify resource gaps in an operational environment. Types of Operations-based Exercises include:

   - **Drill.** A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single, specific operation or function within a single entity (e.g., a fire department conducts a decontamination drill).
   - **Functional Exercise (FE).** A functional exercise examines and/or validates the coordination, command, and control between various multi-agency coordination centers (e.g., emergency operation center, etc.). A functional exercise does not involve any "boots on the ground" (i.e., first responders or emergency officials responding to an incident in real time).
   - **Full-Scale Exercise (FSE).** A full-scale exercise is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, multidiscipline exercise involving functional (e.g., emergency operation centers, etc.) and "boots on the ground" response (e.g., firefighters decontaminating mock victims).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tabletop Exercise (TTX)</td>
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<td>Columbia Basin Hospital Ephrata WA</td>
<td>Cammy Zambala - CBH</td>
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<td>Functional Exercise (FE)</td>
<td>Columbia Basin Hospital Hazmat/De-con Sept 28&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; 2017</td>
<td>Columbia Basin Hospital Ephrata WA</td>
<td>Cammy Zambala - CBH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)</td>
<td>Port of Moses Lake Triannual Exercise Oct 13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; 2017</td>
<td>Port of Moses Lake</td>
<td>Rich Muller- Port of Moses Lake</td>
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Appendix H – OSHA Emergency Planning Requirements

Regulatory (APPENDIX A:  40 CFR PART 68)
Subpart E — Emergency Response
Section 68.90 Applicability
(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with Program 2 and Program 3 processes shall comply with the requirements of § 68.95.
(b) The owner or operator of stationary source whose employees will not respond to accidental releases of regulated substances need not comply with § 68.95 of this part provided that they meet the following:
(1) For stationary sources with any regulated toxic substance held in a process above the threshold quantity, the stationary source is included in the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003;
(2) For stationary sources with only regulated flammable substances held in a process above the threshold quantity, the owner or operator has coordinated response actions with the local fire department; and
(3) Appropriate mechanisms are in place to notify emergency responders when there is a need for a response.

Section 68.95 Emergency Response Program
(a) The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for the purpose of protecting public health and the environment. Such program shall include the following elements:
(1) An emergency response plan, which shall be maintained at the stationary source and contain at least the following elements:
   (i) Procedures for informing the public and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases;
   (ii) Documentation of proper first-aid and emergency medical treatment necessary to treat accidental human exposures; and
   (iii) Procedures and measures for emergency response after an accidental release of a regulated substance;
(2) Procedures for the use of emergency response equipment and for its inspection, testing, and maintenance;
(3) Training for all employees in relevant procedures; and
(4) Procedures to review and update, as appropriate, the emergency response plan to reflect changes at the stationary source and ensure that employees are informed of changes.
(b) A written plan that complies with other Federal contingency plan regulations or is consistent with the approach in the National Response Team’s Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance (“One Plan”) and that, among other matters, includes the elements provided in paragraph (a) of this section, shall satisfy the requirements of this section if the owner or operator also complies with paragraph (c) of this section.
(c) The emergency response plan developed under paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be coordinated with the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003. Upon request of the local emergency planning committee or emergency response officials, the owner or
operator shall promptly provide to the local emergency response officials information necessary for developing and implementing the community emergency response plan.

Informative Introduction

Emergency Action Plan and Alarm Systems Requirements

The emergency action plan requirements apply to employers who will evacuate their employees from the danger area when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency. Arrangements will be made with off-site personnel to respond to ammonia releases at the facility.

Procedures

The procedures for preparing an emergency action plan are divided into the following sections:

- Purpose and Scope
- Statement of Policy
- Current Revision Date
- Facility Description
- Employee Responsibilities
- Incident Discovery
- Procedures for Internal and External Notifications
- Scenarios and Procedures
- Planning
- Logistics
- Termination and Follow-Up Activities
- Training

Purpose and Scope

This document is to ensure that the facility is properly prepared for a fire, explosion, or an unplanned or accidental discharge of a hazardous substance. This emergency action plan addresses the actions that will be taken.

This plan was designed specifically to conform to the following regulations:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Process Safety Management (PSM) of Highly Hazardous Chemicals Requirements (29 CFR 1910.119)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Employee Alarm Systems, 29 CFR 1910.165
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Risk Management Programs for Chemical Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR Part 68)

Local Emergency Response

The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set forth in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 - Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder competencies, like training, are defined at the awareness, operational and hazardous materials technician levels.
1) Awareness level personnel shall be able to perform the following tasks when on scene of a hazardous materials/WMD incident:

- **Analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous materials/WMD present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material/WMD agent by completing the following tasks:**
  - Detect the presence of hazardous material/WMD.
  - Survey the hazardous material/WMD incident from a safe location to identify the name, UN/NA identification number, type of placard or other distinctive marking applied for the hazardous material/WMD involved.
  - Collect hazard information from the current edition of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.

- **Implement actions consistent with the emergency response plan, the standard operating procedures and the current edition of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook by completing the following tasks:**
  - Initiate protective actions.
  - Initiate the notification process.

2) Operations level responders shall be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials/WMD incidents:

- **Analyze a hazardous materials/WMD incident to determine the scope of the problem and potential outcomes by completing the following tasks:**
  - Survey the hazardous materials/WMD Incident to identify the containers and materials involved, determine whether hazardous materials/WMD have been released and evaluate the surrounding conditions.
  - Collect hazard and response information from MSDS, CHEMTREC/CANUTEC/SETIQ; local, state and federal authorities and shipper/manufacturer contacts.
  - Predict the likely behavior of a hazardous material/WMD and its container.
  - Estimate the potential harm at a hazardous material/WMD incident.

- **Plan the initial response to a hazardous materials/WMD incident within the capabilities and competencies of available personnel and personal protective equipment by completing the following tasks:**
  - Describe the response objectives for the hazardous materials/WMD incident.
  - Describe the response options for each objective.
  - Determine whether the personal protective equipment provided is appropriate for implementing each option.
  - Describe emergency decontamination procedures.
  - Develop a plan of action, including safety considerations.

- **Implement the planned response for a hazardous materials/WMD incident to favorably change the outcomes consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures by completing the following tasks:**
  - Establish and enforce scene control procedures, including control zones, emergency decontamination and communications.
  - Where criminal or terrorist acts are suspected, establish means of evidence preservation.
  - Initiate Incident Command System (ICS) for hazardous materials/WMD Incidents.
  - Perform tasks assigned as identified in the incident action plan.
  - Demonstrate emergency decontamination.
- **Evaluate the progress of the actions taken at a hazardous materials/WMD incident to ensure the response objectives are being met safely, effectively and efficiently by completing the following tasks:**
  - Evaluate the status of the actions taken in accomplishing the response objectives.
  - Communicate the status of the planned response.

3) **Hazardous materials technician level responders shall be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials/WMD incidents:**

- **Analyze a hazardous materials incident to determine the magnitude of the problem in terms of outcomes by:**
  - Surveying the hazardous materials incident to identify special containers involved, to identify or classify unknown materials, and to verify the presence and concentrations of hazardous materials through the use of monitoring equipment.
  - Collecting and interpreting hazard and response information from printed resources, technical resources, computer databases, and monitoring equipment.
  - Determining the extent of damage to containers.
  - Predicting the likely behavior of released materials and their containers when multiple materials are involved.
  - Estimating the size of an endangered area using computer modeling, monitoring equipment, or specialists in this field.

- **Plan a response within the capabilities of available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment by:**
  - Identifying the response objectives for hazardous materials incidents.
  - Identifying the potential response options available by response objective.
  - Selecting the personal protective equipment required for a given action option.
  - Selecting the appropriate decontamination procedures.
  - Developing a plan of action which includes safety considerations, is consistent with the local emergency response plan and the organization’s standard operating procedures, and is within the capability of the available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.

- **Implement the planned response to favorably change the outcomes consistent with standard operating procedures and site safety and control plan by completing the following tasks:**
  - The following site safety and control plan considerations are from the NIMS Site Safety and Control Plan (form ICS 208HM)
    - Site description.
    - Entry objectives.
    - On-site organization.
    - On-site control.
    - Hazard evaluation.
    - Personal protective equipment.
    - On-site work plans.
    - Communication procedures.
    - Decontamination procedures.
    - Site safety and health plan.
  - Perform the duties of an assigned hazardous materials branch position within the local incident management system (IMS).
o Don, work in, and doff personal protective clothing, including, but not limited to, both liquid splash- and vapor-protective clothing with appropriate respiratory protection.

o Perform the control functions identified in the plan of action.

o Perform the decontamination function identified in the Incident Action Plan.

- **Evaluate the progress of the planned response by evaluating the effectiveness of the control functions:**
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of the control functions.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of the decontamination process.

- **Terminate the incident by:**
  - Assisting in the incident debriefing.
  - Assisting in the incident critique.
  - Providing reports and documentation of the incident.

An After Action Review (AAR) will be provided after the incident.

4) Facilities and responders will monitor a verified release using the following capabilities and methods.

- Facility methods and capabilities for monitoring a release include consulting with facility emergency coordinators from key, regulated facilities in the planning district to develop a synopsis of the tools, methods and procedures used by the facility.

- Responders will monitor releases in accordance with agency policy.
Appendix I – Petroleum Crude Oil Response Reference

COMMODITY PREPAREDNESS AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REFERENCE SHEET

PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL

CAS NO. 8002-05-9
UN 1267
DOT Hazard Class: 3
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
ERG Guide No. 128

HAZARD RATING = HIGH

TRANSPORTATION AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

• With the increased production of oil from shale reserves in states such as North Dakota and Texas, there has been a dramatic increase in the transportation of crude oil by rail. Rail shipments of crude oil from these regions are typically made using unit trains. Unit trains of crude oil are single commodity trains that generally consist of over 100 tank cars, each carrying approximately 30,000 gallons of crude oil.

• Unit trains typically move from one location (e.g., shipper’s production facility or transloading facility) to a single destination (e.g., petroleum refinery). Given the usual length of these trains (over a mile long), derailments can cause road closures, create significant detours, and require response from more than one direction to access the scene of the incident.

• In the event of an incident that may involve the release of thousands of gallons of product and ignition of tank cars of crude oil in a unit train, most emergency response organizations will not have the available resources, capabilities or trained personnel to safely and effectively extinguish a fire or contain a spill of this magnitude (e.g., sufficient firefighting foam concentrate, appliances, equipment, water supplies).

• Responses to unit train derailments of crude oil will require specialized outside resources that may not arrive at the scene for hours; therefore it is critical that responders coordinate their activities with the involved railroad and initiate requests for specialized resources as soon as possible.

• These derailments will likely require mutual aid and a more robust on-scene Incident Management System than responders may normally use. Therefore, pre-incident planning, preparedness and coordination of response strategies should be considered and made part of response plans, drills and exercises that include the shippers and rail carriers of this commodity.
• Tank cars carrying crude oil may also be found in general freight (manifest) trains that are made up of shipments of many different commodities from many different shippers. In these situations, emergency responders need to consider the potential impact that tank cars containing other hazardous commodities may have on tank cars containing crude oil if a release occurs, and vice-versa.

• To determine what specific commodities or hazardous materials may be involved, responders should obtain a train consist from the train crew or by contacting the rail carrier’s emergency contact number.

HAZARD SUMMARY

• Petroleum crude oil is a light to dark colored liquid hydrocarbon containing flammable gasses. It is not a uniform substance and its physical and chemical properties may vary from oilfield to oilfield or within wells located in the same oilfield. Light sweet crude oils contain flammable gasses such as butane and propane (unless it is known that the gasses have been removed). These gasses can readily ignite if released, when they come in contact with an ignition source. These crude oils may also contain hydrogen sulfide, a toxic inhalation hazard material, in the vapor space of the tank car. Due to the characteristics of crude oil, in an accident scenario, the behavior of this product may range from that of gasoline for the lighter (sweet) crude oils to diesel fuel for the heavier (sour) crude oils.

• Releases may create vapor/air explosion hazards indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Remove sources of heat, sparks, flame, friction and electricity, including internal combustion engines and power tools. Use caution when approaching the scene and positioning apparatus. Implement air monitoring as soon as possible to detect the presence of combustible gasses.

• Volatile vapors released from the spill area may create flammable atmospheres. Some crude oil vapors may be heavier than air and accumulate in low areas, and travel some distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

• When working in flammable atmospheres (where any concentration of lower explosive limit (LEL) exists), extreme caution must be taken to avoid creating ignition sources. This includes but is not limited to the use of non-sparking tools and intrinsically safe/explosion-proof equipment.

• The more volatile materials in crude oil may be present in air in high concentrations creating an inhalation hazard. There is also the possibility that the crude oil may contain varying concentrations of benzene or hydrogen sulfide. Products of combustion may also include toxic constituents. Responders should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to avoid potential exposure.

• Use water fog spray to cool containers, control vapors, and to protect personnel and exposures. Direct the cooling water to the top of the tank. There is some potential that containers of liquid that are not properly cooled may rupture violently if exposed to fire or excessive heat. Stay away from ends of tank(s) involved in fire, but realize that shrapnel may travel in any direction.
RAILROAD SAFETY PROCEDURES

Emergency response personnel should always be aware of the potential for serious injury when working in and around railcars, tracks and related equipment. The following safe operating practices should be followed when involved in emergency response operations at the scene of a crude oil train derailment:

- Expect a train or rail equipment to move on any track from either direction at any time.

- **DO NOT APPLY WATER DIRECTLY INSIDE A TANK CAR.** Apply water from the sides of the tank car and from a safe distance to keep fire exposed containers cool. Use unmanned fire monitors for cooling tank cars when available. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting pressure relief devices or discoloration of tank. If available, dry chemical extinguishing agents, such as potassium bicarbonate (i.e., Purple K) may also be used in conjunction with Class B foams.

- Improper application of fire streams may create a dangerous phenomenon known as a *slopoover*, thereby increasing risks to emergency responders. A *slopoover* results when a water stream is applied to the hot surface of burning oil. The water is converted into steam causing agitation of the liquid and burning oil to slop over the sides of the tank car. This can occur within 10 minutes of the product becoming involved in fire. **Note:** *Slopoover* will not occur in a pool of crude oil on the ground.

- Hazardous combustion/decomposition products may be released by this material when exposed to heat or fire. These can include carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides and aldehydes. Response personnel should exercise extreme caution on-scene and wear appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment, including respiratory protection.

- **Apply Class B firefighting foam as you would on fires involving other hydrocarbons.** Class B foam blankets prevent vapor production and ignition of flammable and combustible liquids. Foam is most effective on static fires that are contained in some manner. Firefighting foam is not effective on hydrocarbon fuels in motion (i.e., three dimensional fires) that include product leaking or spraying from manways, valves, fractures in the tank shell (e.g., rips, tears, etc.) or spills on sloping terrain.

- As a general rule, **DO NOT** flush crude oil spills with water. Most crude oils are not water soluble and will have a tendency to float on water. Some crude oils will sink and some fractions of crude oil are water soluble. For those crude oils that float on water, burning crude oil may be carried away from the immediate area and may reignite on the surface of the water.

- Prevent runoff from entering storm/sewer systems and sensitive areas, as this may create a serious hazard and potential environmental problems. Notify proper authorities, downstream sewer and water treatment operations, and other downstream users of potentially contaminated water. Runoff may be flammable and/or toxic and should be contained, treated and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations.
• Watch for movement in both directions before crossing tracks. If the tracks are clear, walk single file at a right angle to the rails.

• Trains can approach with little or no warning. You may not be able to hear them due to atmospheric conditions, terrain, noisy work equipment, or passing trains on other tracks. Stand a minimum of 25 feet away from the tracks if possible, and face the train when rail equipment is passing through.

• Always contact the railroad to advise them of your presence – they may not know that you are on-scene or that they have a problem. Work with the railroad to be sure the track is “blue flagged” – the railroad’s version to provide protection by their lock-out, tag-out process.

• Never stand, walk or sit on railway tracks, between the rails or on the ends of ties. Never step on the rail - step over it. The rail can be a slip, trip, or fall hazard. Never put your feet on moveable parts of a rail car such as couplers, sliding sills or uncoupling levers.

• Do not occupy the area between adjacent tracks in multiple track territory when a train is passing. If crossing between two stationary railcars, ensure there is at least 50 feet between them.

• Be especially careful working in rail yards and terminal areas. Tank cars are pushed and moved, and can change tracks often. Cars that appear to be stationary or in storage can begin to move without warning. Be sure that any rail equipment is secured against movement (wheels choked, hand brakes secured, etc.) before attempting to work on or near it. Keep at least 25 feet away from the end of a car or locomotive to protect yourself from sudden movement.

• Never move equipment across the tracks unless at an established road crossing or under the supervision of a railroad representative.

• If it is necessary to climb rail equipment, use three points of contact at all times. The ladders on rail equipment may curve around the car making it difficult to find the rung with your foot. The first step on to rail equipment is typically some distance off of the ground. When descending the ladder, step - do not jump from the last step. Normally, there is ballast around the tracks which can be uneven and shift, causing a fall hazard. Locomotive steps are considered ladders. Always face the locomotive going up and coming down.

• Never cross over or under rail equipment -- use the ladders, handholds and crossover platforms or walk around the attached equipment. Remember to block the feet and tie off ladders at the top. When ladderling tank cars or box cars, always consider using two points of access - the second being a point of escape should the other become inaccessible for any reason. Plan to use your own ladders.

• Avoid the use of cell phones when within 25 feet of live tracks.

• Be aware of the location of structures or obstructions where clearances are close.

• Stay away from track switches since they can be remotely operated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Emergency Telephone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BNSF Railway</td>
<td>(800) 832-5452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian National (CN) Railway</td>
<td>(800) 465-9239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Pacific (CP) Railway</td>
<td>(800) 716-9132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSX Transportation</td>
<td>(800) 232-0144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Southern Rail Network</td>
<td>(877) 527-9464</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norfolk Southern Railroad</td>
<td>(800) 453-2530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Pacific Railroad</td>
<td>(888) 877-7287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Emergency responders should contact federal agencies such as the U.S. Coast Guard to determine the level of assistance that may be provided in the event of a spill in navigable waterways located in their jurisdiction. This resource, as well as other federal resources, can be contacted through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.