ISLAND COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10

February 2017

Prepared for Island County by
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APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

Island County, Washington, developed the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities with respect to Federal Regulations, taking into consideration Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The ERP details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding, and that a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within and surrounding Island County.

The Island County Board of Commissioners directs each office, department, and division to study the ERP and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ERP in the event of a hazardous material event.

The Island County Department of Emergency Management is responsible for publishing and distributing this ERP, and will issue changes as required.

Eric Brooks, Director of Emergency Management Date

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Change #	Date of Change	Substance of Change	Entered By

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Table 1 - ESF – 10 Hazardous Materials

ESF Coordinator:	**Supporting Agencies:**
Island County Department of Emergency Management	Island County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) 9-11 Dispatch Center Fire / Local Law Enforcement Island County Health Department Island County / Local Public Works Agencies Washington State Department of Ecology Washington State Emergency Operations Center Washington State Department of Transportation American Red Cross Regulated Facilities Federal and State primary and support agency responsibilities for this ESF are outlined in the National Planning Frameworks (Federal) and Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
Primary Agencies	
Island County Hazardous Materials Response Team Washington State Patrol (WSP)	

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

To ensure a coordinated response to a Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) incident, oil spill, or other release while minimizing the effects of a hazardous materials incident on people and the environment.

The primary objective of every hazardous materials response to is to protect the people at risk. This includes the employees of the affected facility, as well as local residents 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.

This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Island County (*also referred to as "the County")* will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designed to prepare the County 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.

This plan shall be used in conjunction with the Island County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and other State and Federal Plans as applicable.

Scope

This Emergency Support Function (ESF 10) describes the situation, planning assumptions, concept of operations and responsibilities of a hazardous materials response in Island County.

This Plan was also developed as a stand-alone Hazardous Materials Response Plan for use during a hazardous materials incident, oil spill or other hazardous release affecting the County and its lands. When completed, this plan will also be used in conjunction with any Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan(s) which may exist for any fixed facility in the County. This ESF does not supersede those procedures; instead, it is designed to support coordination of efforts of the various agencies responding to the same incident. This Hazardous Materials Response Plan will be used in conjunction with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), to which this plan is incorporated as Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex.

Policies and Legal Authorities

- This plan was written in coordination with public sector agencies, specifically the various fire departments and districts throughout Island County made up of: Oak Harbor Fire Dept., Camano Island Fire & Rescue, South Whidbey Fire/EMS, Central Whidbey Island Fire & Rescue, and North Whidbey Fire & Rescue; law enforcement, and Washington State Patrol. All of these agencies have some level of duty to act in a hazardous materials release per the following: city and county codes and regulations, and state and federal statutes and regulations.
- Activities within this Plan and ESF-10 will be conducted in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Framework (NRF), and the Incident Command System (ICS).

The County will utilize the following statues and regulations for its hazardous materials planning and response:

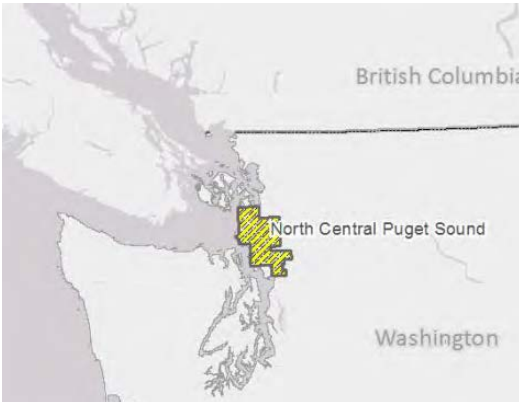
- Washington State statutes and regulations
  - RCW 4.24.480 – Liability of Members of State Hazardous Materials Planning Committee and Local Emergency Planning Committee
  - RCW 38.52.070 - Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized - Establishment, operation - Emergency powers, procedures.
  - Chapter 49.70 RCW Worker and Community Right to Know Act
  - Chapter 70.136 RCW - Hazardous materials incidents.
  - RCW 70.136.030 - Incident command agencies - Designation by political subdivisions.
  - Chapter 90.48 RCW – Water Pollution Control
  - RCW 90.56.020 – Director responsible for spill response (Department of Ecology).
  - Chapter 118-40 WAC - Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.
  - Chapter 173-180 WAC - Facility Oil Handling Standards
  - Chapter 173-303 WAC – Dangerous Waste Regulations
  - Chapter 296-62 WAC – General Occupational Health Standards

- Chapter 296-824 WAC - Emergency response.
- Chapter 51-50 WAC – International Building Code, including International Fire Code
- RCW 90.56.060 The Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP) has been adopted as WA State's Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Plan

- Federal statutes and regulations
  - America Petroleum Institute Standard 653 (
  - 29 CFR 1910 – Occupational Health and Safety Administration
  - 40 CFR Part 300 – National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
  - 40 CFR Part 355 - Emergency Planning and Notification
  - 40 CFR Part 370 - Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know
  - SARA Title 3
  - U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g - Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans
  - U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 301-303 Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (EPCRA)
  - U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 126 - American with Disabilities Act of 1990 (as amended)
  - 44 CFR 302 – Civil Defense – State and Local Emergency Management Assistance Program

- Northwest Area Contingency Plan: This Plan serves as the WA statewide master plan for oil spill and hazardous substance release response. It can be found at: http://www.rrt10nwac.com/NWACP/Default.aspx

- Geographic Response Plans (GRP): Each plan covers a specific geographic area and contains information meant to aid the response community in managing the incident through, and as necessary beyond, the initial phase of the response. Information contained in the plans include: site descriptions, reference maps, recommended response strategies, shoreline information, resource at risk details, and logistical information. The GRP for Island County is contained within the North Central Puget Sound Plan, which covers roughly 373 square miles of Puget Sound from Elliot Point in Mukilteo in the south, north to Similk Bay and the Swinomish Channel (south of the SR20 Bridge), and includes waters west of Deception Pass from the southern portion of Burrows Bay to Joseph Whidbey State Park. Marine waters east of Whidbey Island to the mainland coast of Washington State, including Deception Pass, Saratoga Passage, Skagit Bay, Possession Sound and Port Susan are covered by this plan. The North Central Puget Sound Plan can be found at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/preparedness/GRP/NorthCentralPugetSound/NCPS2012-Chapter2.pdf



SITUATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Situations

1. Hazardous materials are commonly stored, used and transported within Island County.

2. Hazardous materials incidents may occur along any transportation route, including air, sea, land, and pipeline, or at any processing or compounding point.

3. The local fire agencies, in conjunction with local Hazmat Teams, will be the lead on-scene agency except where the Washington State Patrol has been designated so.

4. The first responding unit to the scene of a hazardous materials incident shall notify the dispatch center and appropriate emergency management representative of the situation and request appropriate resources as needed.

5. If evacuation is necessary, routes of egress will be determined at the time of the incident depending on wind direction and what the weather and traffic condition is at the time.

6. There are a number of different hazardous materials and waste that are stored, used and transported throughout the County's boundaries. Figure 1 identifies those locations throughout the County.

7. The County itself does not have any individuals who would qualify as a response-type team for hazardous materials spills. However, the County works with the local fire jurisdictions in an Area Command capacity to handle hazardous material incidents. Those local agencies do have trained personnel. In addition, the County also has an existing MOU with Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, who provides hazmat response and assistance with decontamination. The County does maintain two Ecology Spill Response Trailers, and members are trained in deploying the equipment contained within those trailers to assist in managing oil spills for certain types of chemicals.

8. For purposes of spill response throughout the County, the County will make the appropriate notifications as necessary, and/or may elect to utilize State resources to serve as the lead agency for hazmat incidents.

9. If a responding agency is unable to handle a hazardous materials incident, it may use mutual aid agencies for help.

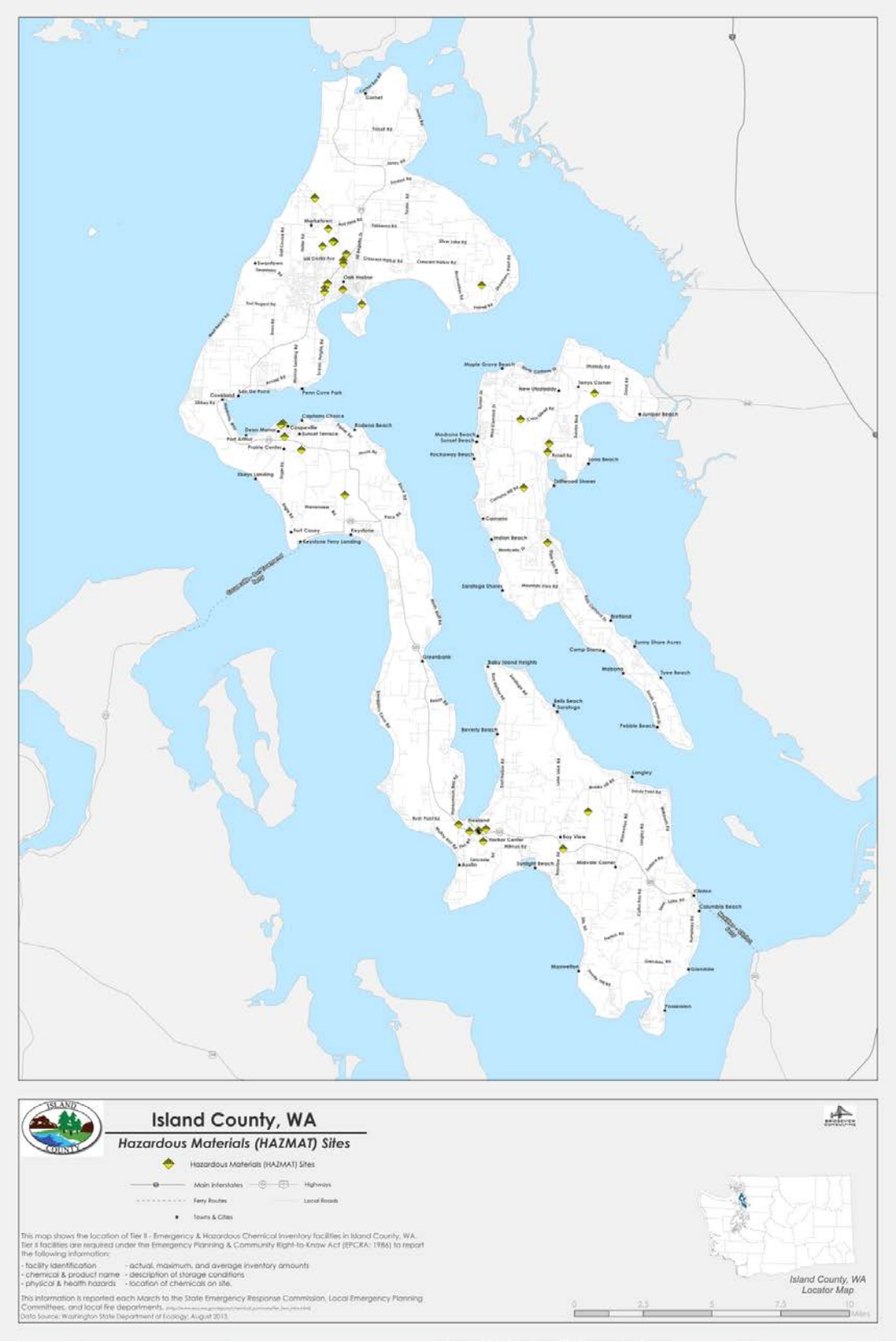


Figure 1 Hazardous Material Sites

Assumptions

1. An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment. Such an event may occur slowly, or may occur rapidly without warning.

2. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as an earthquake, flood, tsunami, severe weather, fire, shipwreck, or terrorist event.

3. Hazardous materials or hazardous waste may be released in the course of an emergency at a residence, business, or as a result of a transportation incident.

4. A major transportation hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens from any location throughout the County, including tourists, residents, and businesses.

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

6. Wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions during the course of an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

7. If an evacuation is recommended because of the hazardous materials incident, 80 percent of the population in an affected area will typically relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by local authorities. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously. People who evacuate may require shelter in a mass care facility.

8. During the course of an incident, wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions may necessitate changes in the protective action recommendations.

9. Citizens may be told to evacuate and may choose to disregard evacuation orders, posing additional response needs.

10. Residents with access and functional needs may require assistance when evacuating. The County does maintain a limited amount of identification for those citizens who may require assistance during an evacuation

11. Sheltering locations for special needs populations have been identified.

12. There currently is a plan in place to assist those will access and functional needs.

13. Hazardous materials could possibly enter well water and septic systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems.

14. Hazardous materials spills may also affect adjacent wetlands and tidal lands.

15. Some medical practice facilities do not have adequate decontamination capabilities for every hazardous situation.

Limitations

1. This Plan does not imply, infer, or guarantee that a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield citizens from all events.

2. Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters. Systems may be overwhelmed and there may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures. There may be no advanced time to conduct warning for all that might be impacted by a hazardous materials release.

3. Successful implementation of this Plan depends on a thorough information exchange between responding organizations, transportation companies and/or regulated facilities and the timely identification of actual capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident.

4. Evacuation routes in certain areas of the County are limited. Waterside evacuation methods may be necessary.

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

6. Efforts to provide warning of unique hazardous materials emergencies in languages other than English may not be available in a timely fashion. Emergency messaging may or may not be available in formats accessible to hearing or sight impaired persons.

7. Nothing in this plan supersedes the County's authority; as necessary, the County may elect to enter into Memoranda of Agreements or Understanding, or Mutual Aid Agreements in the execution of their plans and capacity to respond to hazards.

8. Problems arise for earthquake and flooding incidents with related hazardous materials as secondary events. It is possible that fire crews assigned to HAZMAT teams may be called to medical emergencies, fires, rescue, etc. making organized response to HAZMAT scenes difficult. Earthquake and flooding damages may make roads impassable for a HAZMAT team, making response difficult for requests for assistance. Exercises are regularly conducted within each response agency and at least annually at the county level.

9. Fire departments and districts throughout the County maintain different levels of training and operational capacity. Each fire entity should develop their own Hazardous Materials Response Plan specific to their operations. Once completed, those plans may become an annex to this document to ensure accurate information is maintained for the entire planning area.

10. Naval Air Station Whidbey Island Fire Hazmat Team may be called upon if needed to provide additional assistance.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
General

1. The Department of Emergency Management will prepare and review hazardous material response plans and procedures for the County.

2. All County Departments and local fire agencies will review this Plan and implement same as appropriate. Other supporting jurisdictions may implement complimentary plans according to local needs and capacity.

3. Facilities regulated under the Community Right-to-Know Act will report chemical inventories to the Island County Office of Emergency Management, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local Fire District.

4. For any spill, the Emergency Management Director will be notified during initial notification.

5. North, Central and South Whidbey Fire Districts may utilize Washington State Patrol (WSP) as Incident Commander during incidents. When WSP is designated at IC, further response actions and procedures will be determined by WSP. This may include activation of County, State and Federal response plans and procedures. Oak Harbor Fire Department does not operate under the same capacity, and does not designate WSP as IC during incidents.

6. Under Washington State Law, an evacuation order cannot be made mandatory; however, the County may elect to make such direction.

7. For spills that are regional in scope, the County will work with surrounding jurisdictions, as well as state and Federal agencies to determine removal and disposal of debris that is affecting or could potentially affect the County.

8. For water-side oil spills, the Outer Coast Geographic Response Plan (GRP) will be utilized to guide response actions. The CRP is available for review at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/preparedness/GRP/NorthCentralPugetSound/NCPS-AllChapters.pdf

9. After notifying the Office of Emergency Management that a hazardous materials incident has occurred, the authorized representative of the regulated facility and/or transportation company will promptly notify the SERC, LEPC or local jurisdiction of the incident and make recommendations to the local emergency responders on how to contain the release and protect the public and environment.

10. The on-scene employee/staff of the facilities involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will promptly notify the appropriate response team personnel and/or call 9-1-1. If possible, they will also make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release and protect the public and environment.

11. 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 will request the assistance of state or regional mutual aid partners when the size and scope of the hazardous materials incident exceeds the response capabilities of responders. In most incidents, County Emergency Management will defer Incident Command and related decisions to local fire authorities or the WA State Patrol.

12. The first priority of the Incident Commander will be to determine the appropriate protective action for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them.

13. 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. Incident-related information should be reported to the Incident Commander and the appropriate response teams.

Organization

Hazardous materials response operations shall be conducted using NIMS in accordance with local, state, and federal laws, and will be in concert with the National Response Framework (NRF).

Response activities will be conducted only at the level of the trained individual.

RESPONSIBILITIES

All responding first responders:

1. Will act as initial Incident Command and determine if 911 needs to be contacted.
2. Will assist with minor spill response and/or containment.
3. If Incident Command is given to WA State Patrol or another agency, those agencies will work with and assist IC to the best of their training, abilities, and resources.

Primary County Agencies

A. Department of Emergency Management

1. Serve as coordinator for the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
2. Function as lead agency for the County.
3. Provide public education materials to the public and businesses on hazardous materials and preparedness.
4. Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.
5. Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place or evacuation or other information as required.
6. Provide emergency management or emergency operations center (EOC) support for the logistical requirements of hazardous materials emergency response. Coordination of resource needs will be made through designated channels.
7. Provide notification of agencies and organizations as requested by either the facility representative or first responders.
8. Open the EOC when indicated.
9. Provide on-scene liaison when requested by incident/unified command.
10. Script and transmit emergency alert system (EAS) messages when requested and appropriate.
11. Attempt other methods of notification to the public, as necessary.
12. Support first response agencies and incident command with information and resource coordination as required.
13. Assist with federal, state and other notifications.
14. Assist incident command in determining need for evacuation or shelter-in-place.

B. Law Enforcement

1. Coordinate law enforcement resources during a hazardous materials emergency.
2. Provide for traffic control and maintenance of evacuation during a hazardous materials emergency.

3. Ensure law enforcement personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
4. Perform evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.
5. Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.
6. Assist with investigation of possible criminal acts involving hazardous substances and/or their intentional release.

Supporting Agencies:

Fire Departments and Districts

1. Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.
2. Notify the appropriate dispatch agency when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise of the initial responder(s).
3. Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).
4. Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).
5. Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
6. Effectively deploy all necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower.
7. Deploy mutual aid, as requested.
8. Support the HAZMAT Team with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required.
9. Provide coordination and control of manpower and equipment through the communications center and at a command post near the scene.
10. Provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the scene of a hazardous material incident.
11. Provide manpower and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous material release or fire involving hazardous materials, whenever possible.
12. Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardous material incident.
13. Perform other operations which may be appropriate in accordance with training.

Langley, Coupeville and Oak Harbor Emergency Management

1. Local Emergency Management Departments will provide support as necessary as requested by the Incident Commander and or the County Emergency Management.
2. On request by County Emergency Management, will act as the coordinator for the various local emergency organizations and as the local liaison to the WA EMD.
3. Participate in the development of training and exercise programs with the first response community.
4. Upon the declaration of a local disaster, coordinate resources through County Emergency Management to support emergency response efforts.
5. Function as LEPC coordination point.

State Agencies

Washington State Patrol

For all areas within Island County except Oak Harbor, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) may assume responsibility as Incident Commander for incidents within Island County and acts as the

lead state agency responsible for coordinating response when oil and hazardous substance spills occur on state highways. WSP also:

1. Assists local jurisdictions with law enforcement and evacuations;
2. Represents local jurisdictions as designated Incident Commander;
3. Coordinates and maintains liaison with other state agencies involved with an incident;
4. Assists in receiving and disseminating warning information;
5. Provides communications and technical support to the incident;
6. Provides aerial reconnaissance of the impacted area;
7. Coordinates fire resources when an emergency mobilization is authorized for a hazardous substance incident; and
8. Provides 24-hour, statewide communications support.

Washington State Department of Ecology

The Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) acts as state Incident Commander for oil or hazardous substance spills or threatened spills to waters of the state. Ecology provides 24-hour response to oil and hazardous substance spills when any amount of regulated waste or hazardous substance is released to the air, land, or water, or whenever oil is spilled on land or to state waters. The agency maintains spill response teams in Olympia, Seattle, Bellingham, Vancouver, Spokane, and Yakima that provide round-the-clock response service to emergencies that pose an immediate threat to human health and the environment. In addition, Ecology:

1. Confirms emergency notifications;
2. Determines the source and cause of an incident;
3. Identifies the responsible party for an oil spill or hazardous substance release;
4. Assumes responsibility for incident management and cleanup if the responsible party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified;
5. Sets state cleanup standards and ensures that source control, containment, cleanup and disposal are accomplished;
6. Assists in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel;
7. Determines the need for and initiates appropriate enforcement actions;
8. Coordinates spill response with other local, state and federal agencies using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) model of Incident Command System (ICS);
9. Establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC) with involved agencies and the responsible party to provide current and accurate information to the community;
10. Conducts on-site inspections of commercial vessels and oil handling facilities.
11. Investigates the cause of commercial vessel and oil handling facility spills;
12. Provides maritime expertise, such as advice on salvage operations;
13. Leads, activates, and coordinates the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team which also includes the state departments of Fish and Wildlife, Health, Natural Resources, and Community, Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation, and the state Parks and Recreation Commission;
14. Participates in the activities of the Wildlife Branch of the Operations Section of the ICS; and
15. Notifies the appropriate resource trustee agency of injury to fish, shellfish, habitat, and other wildlife.

Washington State Emergency Management Division – Emergency Operations Center

The Washington State Emergency Operations Center provides no additional response capability for hazardous materials incidents beyond notification requirements. The EMD State Emergency Operations Center [Duty] officer [SEOO] is the after-hours, weekend and holiday point of contact

for notification of the Department of Ecology Spill Response Teams. If local fire resources are exhausted, the SEOO may initiate request for the Civil Support Team (CST).

WA EMD maintains capabilities to make 24-hour notifications to Ecology, WSP and other appropriate local, tribal, state, and federal agencies. EMD also:

1. Activates the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when required;
2. Coordinates state agency response activities within the state EOC, including procurement of state resources, as requested;
3. Provides public information officer support to JICs or Incident Command Posts; and
4. Provides communication links on an ongoing basis.

State Department of Fish and Wildlife

1. Coordinates activities for the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife injured during oil and hazardous substance spills and releases;
2. Assists in identification of fish and wildlife protection needs; and
3. Assists in reconnaissance and NRDA efforts.

State Department of Health

1. Assumes the role as lead agency in incidents involving radioactive materials. Provides technical personnel and equipment and advises state and local governments of the hazards of radioactive materials.
2. Provides advice and guidance regarding the health hazards of pesticides and other toxic substances. Provides technical assistance, sample collection and laboratory analysis, risk assessment, and control information relative to incidents involving pesticides and other toxic substances.
3. Assist in determination of public health impacts to fish and shellfish harvesting and consumption.

State Department of Natural Resources

1. Assist in identification of aquatic habitat/state lands protection needs

Washington State Department of Transportation

1. Coordinates the activation of WSDOT personnel and equipment needed to establish traffic control and cleanup activities on state roads and interstate highways. The WSP may initiate activation.
2. WSDOT personnel will initially establish traffic control and notify the WSP when they discover a hazardous materials spill, on state roads and interstate highways.

Washington State Department of Agriculture

1. Develops, with the assistance of county extension agents, lists of farms, dairies, and ranches that may require monitoring or sampling due to a hazardous materials release.
2. Provides technical assistance, laboratory testing and sampling, and estimates on recovery costs for incidents involving pesticides and environmental contamination of farm properties, in coordination with the Department of Health.
3. Quarantines contaminated food and fodder.

State Fire Marshall

1. Provides assistance in damage assessments, investigations, and coordination with officials.
2. Authority for incidents involving common or special fireworks (Class B and C) explosives.

State Department of Labor and Industries

1. Enforces safety and health standards whenever employees are exposed to hazardous chemicals.
2. Provides technical assistance and information concerning worker exposure to hazardous chemicals including information on procedures, protective equipment, and specific chemical properties and hazards of substances.

State Utilities and Transportation Commission

1. Assists first responders by providing supportive data on shippers and haulers of hazardous materials statewide.

Federal Agencies

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island (NAS)

1. Provide assistance to County and local first responders by providing personnel and equipment in response to hazardous material release incidents.
2. Provide technical assistance and information concerning exposure to chemicals including information on procedures, protective equipment, and specific chemical properties and hazards of substances.
3. Provide decontamination personnel and equipment as needed.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

1. Develops and promulgates the National Contingency Plan (NCP), chairs the National Response Team (NRT) and co-chairs the Regional Response Teams (RRTs), implements Superfund and other environmental legislation, can provide emergency response team support for hazardous material contingencies, and trains state emergency officials.
2. Responds with advice and technical resources to protect the environment from all types of hazardous substances.
3. Acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for non-marine incidents.

United States Coast Guard

1. Operates the National Response Center (NRC), which receives reports of incidents and serves as a focal point for notification of government authorities when a pollution incident occurs.
2. Provides advice and assistance to users of the system by accessing computer data files that list hazardous substance characteristics.
3. Acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for incidents involving marine waters.

U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE)

1. Coordinates the off-site radiological monitoring, assessment evaluation, and reporting of all federal agencies per the provisions of the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP).
2. Maintains a common set of off-site radiological monitoring data and provides this data and their interpretation to other appropriate federal, state and local agencies requiring direct knowledge of radiological conditions.
3. Provides all monitoring data, assessments, and related evaluations to the federal and state response agencies and assists the federal authorities to develop protective action recommendations and other measures to protect the public as required.

U.S. Department of Transportation

1. Regulates the transport of many types of hazardous materials for all transport modes.
2. Provides (DOT/USCG) the vice-chairman for the National Response Teams and co-chairs the Regional Response Teams (RRT).
3. Coordinates responses to hazardous material contingencies through its National Response Center.
4. Provides emergency response team support to the RRTs and states.
5. Trains state emergency officials.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

1. Has the lead coordination role for federal offsite planning and response coordination for all types of radiological emergencies. FEMA develops and tests the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) for radiological emergencies, provides an important support role to the EPA for relocation functions under Superfund, provides funding to states to support state and local government emergency planners and trains many state and local government officials in planning for and responding to hazardous materials contingencies.
2. Promotes coordination among federal agencies and their interaction with the state, including the provision of federally developed or evaluated protective action recommendations for re-entry/recovery to the state or other appropriate off-site authorities responsible for implementing those recommendations.

Non-Governmental Agencies

American Red Cross

- Assist with providing for temporary shelter, feeding, welfare inquiries and information services.

Regulated Facilities

1. Facilities storing 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.
2. Report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local fire department.
3. Submit Tier Two-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required, by federal, state or local law.
4. Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the Island County Emergency Manager, LEPC/SERC.
5. Train and equip personnel to implement the plans.
6. Coordinate plans with the local fire jurisdictions.
7. Notify 9-1-1, and other agencies as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.
8. Implement emergency plans utilizing NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions.
9. Include evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity, in hazardous materials emergency plans.

Private Facility

1. The State of Washington has adopted the federal Title III law and regulations (WAC Chapter 118-40). Under **Section 311** of Title III, a covered facility must submit the Material Safety Data Sheet for, or a list of the Hazardous Chemicals present on-site in excess of the threshold level to the State Emergency Response Commission, the Local Emergency Response Commission (Island County) and the local fire department with jurisdiction over the facility.
2. Under Section 312, an Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form (known as a Tier Two Form) must be annually submitted by covered businesses for each Hazardous Chemical that was present at the facility at any time during the previous calendar year in excess of the threshold level. The Tier Two forms are due on or before March 1 of each calendar year to the SERC, LEPC, and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility. The information required on the Tier Two Form includes the location and storage method for the chemical, as well as the maximum average daily amounts on-site at any one time during the preceding calendar year. In addition, each facility will appoint a facility emergency coordinator, who:
3. Notifies appropriate tribal, local, state, and federal entities in a reliable, effective, and timely manner of a release of hazardous materials (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of Title III, Section 304 and other state and federal regulations governing hazardous material incidents).
4. Informs Island County Emergency Management of any relevant changes taking place at their facility as the changes occur or are anticipated to occur.
5. Promptly provides, upon request, information to the emergency planning committee that may be needed for developing and implementing the emergency plan.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Planning Requirements and Assistance

Many regulations require facilities with hazardous materials inventories to produce and maintain emergency plans for their facilities. These regulations include: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Dangerous Waste Regulations, Oil Pollution Act (OPO) 90, the International Fire Code (2012), Clean Air Act Amendments, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), and Washington State's Contingency Planning and Facility Oil Handling Standards regulations (Chapters 173-182 and 173-180 WAC).

Facilities with hazardous material inventories are obligated under OPA 1990, the Hazard Communication Standard, Dangerous Waste Regulations, the International Fire Code, Washington State's Contingency Planning and Facility Oil Handling Standards regulations (Chapters 173-182 and 173-180 WAC), and other regulations to produce plans for the safety of facilities, the employees, and the community potentially impacted by a release. These plans typically call for the inclusion of some, all, or more than the following:

- Alarm System
- Emergency Shutdown Procedures
- Warning and Legal Notifications
- Identification of the released chemical
- Employee Accountability
- Cleanup of affected area
- Identification of Potential health & environmental effects
- Evacuations, isolation and site control
- Emergency medical services
- Site plans and topography

If a facility is involved in an "active response" to the release, other provisions may apply per OSHA Regulations in SARA Title I, known as HAZWOPER. Active response usually involves attempts to: stop a release, divert its impact, or otherwise enter the area of immediate danger.

A recognized hazardous material going beyond the boundaries of the facility, container or intended use, in reportable amounts, within a 24-hour period, is considered to be a release.

This plan attempts to provide delineation between a routine spill (chronic impact) and an emergency (acute impact). Most regulations have specific amounts for spills of particular materials that trigger response. This plan does not address those amounts. Responders should utilize appropriate sources to determine those amounts, some of which are referenced below.

Transportation companies like trucking firms, pipelines and railroads (currently) are not required to participate in the report of inventories in transportation under SARA Title III, Section 312. However, the LEPC is required to make provisions for emergencies involving these areas of risk in its plan, and exercise those activities. Resources in the form of names, phone numbers and marine response "co-ops" are included in the appendices for reference.

Common Response Issues include:

- Public Information – Warning and Notification
- Evacuation, Sheltering-in-Place and Isolation
- Human Services and Sheltering
- Public Sector Response Capability
- Private Sector Response Capability
- Emergency Medical
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Training Levels
- Monitoring

The County will implement and utilize its trained personnel for its emergency response procedure, who will respond ONLY to the level of their specific training. Any incident above that level will be turned over to the appropriate Fire Districts/Department, Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, or WA State Patrol as appropriate to determine appropriate emergency response.

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, further discussed within the Training Section of this document.

Direction and Control

1. Incident Command (IC) for a hazardous materials incident will be performed in accordance with county policies and procedures, as well as RCW 70.136.030. The designated ICs for the County will be first responders, public works personnel, NAS personnel, or until WA State Patrol, as designated IC for some Island County Fire Districts takes over as Incident Commander. Oak Harbor Fire Department does not utilize Washington State Patrol as Incident Commander.

2. The Incident Commander 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, executing evacuation, containing the spill and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.
3. The County may designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) to convey incident information to the local community, including sheltering or evacuation procedures.
4. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will activate when requested to support IC actions. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to succeed.

Public Information

1. Warning and Notification

   Warning is defined as *a moral obligation to identify to a population at risk of an impending or possible imminent danger*. *Notifications* is defined as *a legal obligation to identify the occurrence of an event*. A citizen is warned, but a regulatory body is notified.

2. Warning Systems

   Island County Emergency Management does have a warning system which may be utilized for hazardous materials releases. Citizens can expect to be notified of a major release by the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Alert Sense, local news reports, or door to door by local police, fire or personnel from a facility with hazardous materials. Use of the EAS and Alert Sense systems do require a need for public education on using the systems. Following an earthquake, door to door warning may be hampered by collapsed or impassable roadways throughout the County, as well as the potential of an ensuing Tsunami in certain areas of the County.

   The County may also use the following methods to provide warning: telephone contact with facilities or businesses at risk; use of PA systems; or door to door warnings. Typically, the media might assist in releases that involve injuries or fatalities and/or are a threat to human health or the environment. The routine reporting of the occasional oil sheen on a local waterways is not called to the media's or the public's attention.

   The County does have designated Public Information Officers (PIO) in various departments, including PIOs in public works, public health, and general government. In addition, other public safety agencies, including local fire departments/districts and police may also be utilized.

   The Washington State Department of Ecology, Washington Military Department, Washington State Patrol, EPA, USCG, and NOAA also have PIOs. Where the EPA is involved in a response, the PIO function is typically deferred to the local governmental body. Where a major spill of petroleum products enters a navigable waterway, the USCG may be involved in the PIO function for the event.

   Information provided to the public is most useful for evacuations, shelters or sheltering-in-place, to establish confidence in the water supply, re-occupancy of evacuated areas or to inform the public of other emergency procedures.

3. Notifications are the obligation of the party responsible for the material(s) released. These notifications might be identified under federal, state or local codes. These might include, but are not restricted to: the USCG, Washington State Ecology, NRC, Washington State

Department of Transportation (WSDOT), the EMD of the Washington State Military Department, WDFW, Local Indian Tribes, Puget Sound Air Pollution Control, EPA, local health departments, LEPCs, SERC, and local utilities.

Isolation, Sheltering-in-Place and Evacuation

No single protective strategy is applicable in all situations. Some incidents may be suited to either evacuation or shelter-in-place, but 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.

The decision to evacuate or order shelter-in-place should be based upon known data or perceived risk when insufficient data is immediately available. It is essential that citizens and workers of the community be protected to the highest degree possible from the adverse effects of a hazardous materials release.

Customarily, protective measures taken to preserve the health and safety of the public during a hazardous materials event are: isolation, evacuation, and shelter-in-place or a combination of all three.

Evacuation or shelter-in-place each have inherent advantages and disadvantages.

- The advantage of evacuation is it removes employees, residents 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. In addition, certain parts of Island County may be isolated due to impassable roadways, making waterside evacuations the only possible solution.

- 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. However, the concept of shelter-in-place is a foreign notion to many residents 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.

1. Isolation

Isolation involves the immediate area affected or the structure (building) only. Example: a spill in the lab might include the removal of personnel from the room and/or building, but would not affect the neighbors.

2. Evacuation

Evacuation implies movement of a population to a safe area other than the original location. Evacuation may involve a larger area, like a facility or a building with multiple tenants. Evacuation has the inherent problem of moving people on short notice. In some cases, it may be impractical or unwise to move a large population during a hazardous materials event, in which case shelter-in-place may be the most viable option. First responders face many challenges in

evacuating affected populations. Evacuation of the disabled, elderly, children, and pets can prove challenging during evacuation, and must be taken into account in advance. Transportation available to assist in moving affected populations might include: personal vehicles, police cars/vans, fire command vehicles, school buses, mass transportation vehicles from Island County Transit, or other private sources.

3. Shelter-in-Place

Shelter-in-place requires the prior education of a population to be successful. This technique is useful where the population is unable to evacuate before an airborne material "plume" arrives but where the plume will pass the location in a brief period of time. As would be expected, this involves evaluations of the material, its properties, and the local weather conditions. The IC in conjunction with the safety officer and technical experts in the planning group make the decision to use one or more of the three outline protective measures.

The procedure of shelter-in-place involves the following steps:

- Go inside a building and remain until you are notified by television, radio, or other means that the danger has passed. Use the downwind side of the building, up/downstairs.
- Close all doors and windows.
- If possible, secure yourself in an inner room, using plastic and tape to further seal opening.
- Shut off all ventilation, heating and cooling systems.
- Use wet towels over mouth and nose as instructed.
- Do not use fireplaces or woodstoves. Put out any burning fires and close the damper.
- Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
- Additional information will be provided to citizens.

Level of Notification:

Communications to the public for their evacuation to a safe location happens in three levels:

- **Alert** – Persons are warned that current or projected threats from hazards associated with the approaching (hazmat, flood, etc.) are severe.
- **Request** – Events dictate a good probability that hazards associated with the approaching (Hazmat, Flood, etc.) will severely limit our ability to provide emergency services protection. Dangerous conditions exit that may threaten residents or businesses.
- **Order** – Current conditions present specific and immediate threat(s) to the life and safety of persons in this area.

In the event that evacuation is the choice of the IC, the following instructions may be given to citizens:

- Evacuation Order, act immediately.
- Turn off main switches for utilities before leaving.
- Gather only what you most need: example – medications, pets, and disaster supplies.
- Do not use phones unless it is an emergency.
- Do not call your children's school.
- Do not pick your children up from school, they will be the first moved if evacuation is necessary. You will be notified where they are by radio or television.

- Lock the house or building before you leave.
- Car-pool if possible. Keep vehicle windows closed, ventilation off, turn on radio for information.
- Follow directions given by officials along evacuation routes.

Evacuation routes should be directed upwind or crosswind from the affected area. Shelter locations for evacuees shall be created at a safe distance from the event.

Human Services and Sheltering

Emergency Management teaches citizens a minimum of three (3) days preparedness. Citizens may need to remain away from home for extended periods of time and are encouraged to be prepared for this possibility. Persons who have been evacuated from their homes or businesses due to impending danger to life and/or health may be provided with essential human services. These essential services should include, but are not limited to food, water and shelter. In the event an emergency situation requires human services, the Director of Island County Emergency Management shall implement provisions of the Sheltering Annex to ESF 6 of the County's CEMP.

Sheltering is managed by the County's Human Services Department in conjunction with the Emergency Management Department, and non-profit agencies like the local chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC). It is not possible to pre-identify shelter areas for the County prior to a release. Traffic patterns, weather conditions and road damages make pre-designation of evacuation routes impossible. Damage assessment following an earthquake will be needed to determine available directions of travel, routes and sites.

Release Identification

The methods and procedures for determining a release occurred and the affected areas vary by location and personnel qualifications. The recognized methods and procedures utilized for determining that a release has occurred are:

- *Minor Discharge***.** A minor discharge such as a small volume leak from a generator or other equipment will be handled by facility personnel or by hired contractor personnel during scheduled daily or monthly visits to the facility. Aboveground fuel tanks throughout the County are inspected in accordance with the International Fire Codes, adopted by Washington within the 2015 International Building Code – Chapter 51-50 WAC.

- *Major Discharge***.** A more severe and sudden discharge will trigger the automatic shutdown of the pumping units and will affect operations.

For other spills, it will be necessary to contact first responders, public works personnel, and/or 9-1-1 to identify the spill.

The recognized methods and procedures first responders will use to identify the release of hazardous materials vary by training and qualification. Personnel will limit their actions to identify the occurrence of a release to those protocols specified for the hazardous materials response qualification level to which they are trained and currently qualified. Associated duties with response may include:

- Responders trained to the awareness level will assist in identifying the size, scope and type of spill;

- Notify 9-1-1;
- Assist in containment to level of training;
- Convey incident information to the public, and
- Assist in implementing potential sheltering/evacuation procedures if directed to do so by Island County Emergency Manager

Releases of hazardous materials in transit will most likely be observed by the transport agent, citizens and/or responders. The methods and procedures used to determine a release occurred will also vary by the qualification of the responder and the resources available to the transport agent.

When spilled, various types of oil can affect the environment differently, and vary in degree of difficulty for clean-up. Spill responders group oil into four basic types, as follows:

Type 1: Very Light Oils (Jet Fuels, Gasoline)
- Highly volatile (should evaporate within 1-2 days).
- High concentrations of toxic (soluble) compounds.
- Localized, severe impacts to water column and intertidal resources.
- No cleanup possible.

Type 2: Light Oils (Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oil, Light Crudes)
- Moderately volatile; will leave residue (up to one-third of spill amount) after a few days.
- Moderate concentrations of toxic (soluble) compounds.
- Will "oil" intertidal resources with long-term contamination potential.
- Cleanup can be very effective.

Type 3: Medium Oils (Most Crude Oils)
- About one-third will evaporate within 24 hours.
- Oil contamination of intertidal areas can be severe and long-term.
- Oil impacts to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals can be severe.
- Cleanup most effective if conducted quickly.

Type 4: Heavy Oils (Heavy Crude Oils, No. 6 Fuel Oil, Bunker C)
- Little or no evaporation or dissolution.
- Heavy contamination of intertidal areas likely.
- Severe impacts to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals (coating and ingestion).
- Long-term contamination of sediments possible.
- Weathers very slowly.
- Shoreline cleanup difficult under all conditions

Additional information is available at the following source:
http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/oil-types.html

Public Sector Ability to Respond to Hazmat Events

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 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.

Incident Command for hazardous materials incidents lie with Washington State Patrol (WSP) on most state and interstate roads and ferries and/or local fire or WSP in cities and fire districts elsewhere in the state. This does not imply a responsibility to respond; rather, it is to coordinate response and/or request assistance.

Procedures for private or public enterprise when encountering a hazardous material spill remain for the first step: call 9-1-1, remain at a safe distance to report. Private sector facility owners, in addition to the above, should follow the established protocol for the material spill, call the National Response Center (800.424.8802), call the Emergency Management Director (360.632.3547) and the Washington Department of Ecology through the United States Coast Guard (360.407.7455) to report incident.

If the material remains within the containment area, collaborate with first responders and complete clean up as defined by the MSDS *if level of training allows this function.* If the spill expands beyond the containment area, follow the direction of the Incident Commander.

In each of the cases above, the reporting party should provide the following information for the spill:

- The time of the incident;
- The location of the incident;
- The material (if known);
- The name and contact information for the responsible party (if known);
- The name of the reporting party;
- The contact information of the reporting party; and
- Any additional information, such as any reactions to the material by the reporting party or others in the surrounding area of the spill

Responding HazMat Team(s) will work under the Incident Command System. Determination of the extent and damage of the spill will be determined by the hazardous material nature, as a solid, liquid, or vapor; terrain; weather conditions; and population distribution in the affected area. If the material is found to be a vapor that cannot be contained and evacuation or shelter in place becomes necessary, the Incident Commander will work with the National Weather Service to determine the greatest possible safe evacuation/shelter area recommended. The IC will make a request for an evacuation order.

Notification

Hazardous materials release notifications come from multiple sources. The most reliable notifications come from the individual regulated facilities or responders. The facility is responsible for immediately notifying 9-1-1 of any releases of hazardous materials on their site. The facility emergency coordinator will be responsible for notifying SERC and the National Response Center as determined.

For facilities, the Responsible Party will make the required notifications. The facility emergency coordinator, authorized representative or responsible party will provide reliable, effective, and timely notification of a release on behalf of the facility.

Response agencies and responders will be notified of a hazardous materials release in the following manner:

- Call 911.
- If phone service is not available, utilize emergency radio and/or ham radio communications.

The public will receive emergency warning and notification of a hazardous materials release through multiple channels of communication.

- CERT Activation/Evacuation Procedure;
- Utilizing Alert Sense emergency notification system or All-Hazard Alert Broadcast (AHAB) Siren;
- Police/Fire patrol broadcasting/alerting information;
- Door-to-door contact, as feasible.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

During hazardous materials events, EMS are provided by various service providers dispatched through 9-1-1. Their jobs may be complicated by contaminated patients, difficulty in acquiring access to the event scene, distribution of victims to medical facilities and existence of medical facilities capable of accepting victims with hazardous materials trauma.

Ambulance Services and Triage

Ambulance transportation shall be provided by local ambulance services, including for Advanced Life Support (ALS). Fire agency aid vehicles may also be utilized when appropriate. Additional mutual aid services for ambulance transportation may be requested at the discretion of the IC. The County does have an existing Memorandum of Understanding with Naval Air Station Whidbey Island for assistance, including for decontamination as needed. Paramedics responding to the scene of a hazardous materials release should be trained to at least the awareness level. Victims should be decontaminated by on-scene first responders prior to dispatch to medical facilities in a vehicle. Failure to decontaminate a victim prior to transportation can render the vehicle "out of service" until it is it decontaminated For Mass Casualty Incidents (MCIs), Whidbey Public Hospital will distribute patients to other local hospitals based on the facility's ability to care for hazardous materials patients.

Other Health and Medical Assistance

Where health considerations involve radiological events, the Washington State DOH is the lead agency. The medical facilities in Island County may be available in the event of a local hazardous materials release of a radiological nature, but availability will be based on other emergencies concurrent with the releases.

Personal Protective Equipment

Specific training is required as well as equipment and an adequate medical condition of members of any hazardous materials entry. *Personnel who are not trained to the appropriate hazmat response level or in the use of the personal protective equipment should not attempt any response activities, as they themselves may become victims.*

Personal protective equipment for hazardous materials events has limitations in practical use. These limitations include: compatibility with the material(s), susceptibility to tears, abrasion, and heat degradation, limited time in the hot zone and the expense of keeping a full inventory of suits. Protective equipment is classified into Level A, Level B, Level C, and Level D.

Level A Protection

A fully encapsulated suit covering all body parts chosen to be resistant to the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) inside the suit. The objective of Level A protection is to protect the occupant from airborne contaminants that may be absorbed through the skin or can cause exposure by inhalation. This or Level B must be worn where an oxygen deficiency may exist.

Level B Protection

A splash suit covers body parts and is chosen to be chemically resistant material for the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a SCBA worn outside the suit or from a Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). The objective of the protective equipment is to prevent contact with liquids/solids that may be corrosive to the skin or from airborne toxic substances that may be inhaled. This or level A must be worn where an oxygen deficiency may exist.

Level C Protection

A splash suit covers body parts and is chosen to be chemically resistant material for the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a mask with filters specific to the material that may be airborne. This equipment may only be worn where the material(s) released is known, cartridges for the material are available, and the air is not oxygen deficient.

Level D Protection

Ordinary street clothes are considered level D protection. Level D offers no specific protection from hazardous materials releases. Level D includes firefighting turnout bunkers, coveralls and rain suits without breathing protection.

Chemically resistant suits must be maintained and inspected regularly. Exposure to light or chemicals can cause cracking, softening or a general reduction in the chemical resistance of the material. Flashover suits are specialized for resistance to fire up to 1500o for 20 seconds. This does not protect the occupant from the underlying suit melting onto the occupant.

Chemically resistant suits might be made from: Saranex, Tyvek, and parts of the ensemble may be made from butyl rubber, Viton or other substance. Some suits are layered with various materials to increase their protective nature.

Search and Rescue

In the event of a hazardous materials release involving missing persons or the need for a rescue, the involvement of local law enforcement may not be practical because of safety issues. Personal

protective equipment may be required to affect entry of the hot zone to effect search and rescue. Specific training is required as well as equipment and an adequate medical condition of members of the entry team must be established. The SEOO may be contacted for specialized resources including the FEMA Region X USAR TF-1.

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.

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 WAC training under any circumstance.

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.

Monitoring the Site and Re-occupancy

Response agencies have limited means of monitoring a hazardous materials emergency. While the fire agency hazardous materials team in most instances has the responsibility for this function, they will only do so to their level of capability. If the fire service's ability is exceeded, the US EPA may be requested to assist with site monitoring. In some instances, the facility may have a greater ability to monitor their site.

Several agencies have an interest in the level of contamination at a site. These include:

AGENCY	INTEREST
Public Health	Occupancy*
Washington State DOH	Radiological and Occupancy
Washington State Dept. of L & I	Worker Safety & Business Occupancy
Washington State Dept. of Ecology	Environmental Impact
*The WAC identifies the local health department as the agency with the authority to certify re-occupancy of a residence/structure following drug lab cleanup.	

The County does have some capacity for site cleanup for small-to-medium size event, including the availability of two Department of Ecology Spill Response Trailers. Some capacity also exists along the coastline, with the two Port Districts also maintaining some capacity for spills. Spill kits are provided in various locations throughout the County and along Port facilities. These materials will be utilized for spills and containment. Additional resources will be provided by the spill facility owner, spills contractors, outside local, state and federal agencies that may be brought in by outside agencies.

Recovery and Cleanup

It is the obligation of the responsible party to arrange cleanup of a release site. If the site is abandoned, the responsible party is unable to pay for cleanup or if the responsible party cannot be identified, the Washington State Ecology and/or EPA take the lead. Gross cleanup is performed to mitigate the life, safety and health issues that may exist. A list of cleanup contractors and their contact information will be developed and is maintained in Appendix B.

While local fire agencies, law enforcement, WSP or NASWI may play a part in emergency response, they do not remain on the scene for the cleanup. The responsible party (RP) must pay for cleanup and where the RP is not identified or is unable to pay for cleanup, some funding may be available from the Washington State Ecology or from EPA under the Superfund Act. Some funding may be available to local jurisdictions for response activities.

A damaging earthquake may generate large quantities of contaminated debris and hazardous waste streams. The Local Hazardous Waste Management Program is developing messaging for the public regarding minimization of exposure to such debris and waste.

Cleanup and Disposal

The cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials is the responsibility of the owner or transporter of the material per RCW 4.24.314. Cleanup and disposal measures must be coordinated between the responsible party and the state/federal/local regulatory agencies or private cleanup and disposal contractors as determined by the nature and severity of the release.

In general, the County will utilize its spill kit equipment for spills and containment, and may also utilize an on-call spill clean-up contractor for spills beyond their capacity. However, Washington State Ecology is the lead agency for overseeing the cleanup and disposal of hazardous chemicals and chemical waste. The EPA is the IC agency for inland waterway spills and shares that oversight with Washington State Ecology.

For larger incidents, including those regional in scope, the County will work with the designated Incident Commander and local, state and federal agencies to determine containment and clean-up.

Coordination of spill containment and clean-up is the responsibility of the designated Incident Command agency. Responding agencies will:

- Identify, contain, recover and properly treat or remove hazardous materials and dispose of at state permitted site.
- 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.

For oil spills, the NW Area Contingency Plan will be utilized. The County will work with Incident Command to ensure that the Strategies listed in the Geographic Response Plan (GRP) are implemented.

A list of hazardous materials spill contractors is also available through the Department of Ecology at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills_happen/HazmatSpillContractorList_PRC.pdf.

Investigative Procedures and Documentation

Investigative follow up shall be the responsibility of the individual and/or company responsible for the release and state, local or federal regulatory agencies per standard operating procedures, as appropriate for the specific incident. The FBI is the lead investigative agency for terrorist incidents. Local law enforcement may be asked to be the lead agency for drug lab investigations or they may assist WSP. Local law enforcement may also assist the FBI with terrorist incident investigations.

Primary documentation and investigation of the incident will be conducted by local law enforcement agencies and/or the FBI, working with the Incident Commander or their designee. However, all agencies, departments and parties involved will document the incident, its response, and recovery as needed and/or required.

RCW 4.24.314, Person causing hazardous materials incident – Responsibility for incident clean-up – Liability:

(1) Any person transporting hazardous materials shall clean up any hazardous materials incident that occurs during transportation, and shall take such additional action as may be reasonable necessary after consultation with the designated incident command agency in order to achieve compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations.
(2) Any person, other than a person transporting hazardous materials or an operating employee of a company, responsible for causing a hazardous materials incident, as defined in RCW 70.136.020, is liable to a municipal fire department or fire district for extraordinary costs incurred by the municipal fire department or fire district, in the course of protecting the public from actual or threatened harm resulting from the hazardous materials incident, until the incident oversight is assumed by the department of ecology.
(3) 'Extraordinary costs' as used in this section means those reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the governmental entity in the course of protecting life and property that exceed the normal and usual expenses anticipated for police and fire protection, emergency services, and public works. These shall include, but not be limited to, overtime for public employees, unusual fuel consumption requirements, any loss or damage to publicly owned equipment, and purchase or lease of any specific equipment or services required to protect the public during the hazardous materials incident.

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.

The minimum level of responder training in accordance with WAC 296-824-30005 is:

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: o The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control. o 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.

The following training should be conducted locally. The Director of Emergency Management will work with local Emergency Managers and State Training Officers to determine availability of classes, and when available, ensure employees attend training.

- Hazardous Materials Awareness.
- Hazardous Materials Operations.
- Orientation to Radiological Incidents.
- Introduction to SARA Title III Reporting Requirements.

In addition to the above classes, FEMA also provides a series of four independent study courses which are relevant to Hazmat response:

- IS 346 An Orientation to Hazardous Materials for Medical Personnel
- Q 534 Emergency Response to Terrorism
- IS 5 A Citizen's Orientation to Hazardous Materials
- IS 700 Introduction to the National Incident Management System

Additional information concerning training requirements is available at:
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=296-824-30005

EXERCISES

The Department of Emergency Management will provide for and organize an annual exercise of this plan, or as needed, to 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.

An exercise of this plan may be conducted as part of a larger exercise conducted for other local, regional or state emergency plans and scenarios. These exercises may be discussion-based or operation-based (drills, functional, and full-scale) in order to test the full spectrum of preparedness. In addition, relevant seminars, workshops and other activities and events may be considered an exercise of this plan.

The County will follow the *Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program* (HSEEP) as a standard for exercise design, conduct, and evaluation where appropriate and/or determined to be needed. As such, tabletop, functional, and full-scale exercises may be documented in an after action report and corrective actions will be identified and assigned in an improvement plan.

EPCRA REPORTING

All facilities within Island County receiving, storing, and/or using extremely hazardous substances (EHS) referenced in 40 CFR Part 355 must notify the SERC and LEPC in accordance with Section 302 – Notification of Extremely Hazardous Substances.

Facilities must submit Material Safety Data sheets (MSDS) or a MSDS list of the hazardous chemicals present on-site in excess of threshold levels to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department/district in accordance with Section 311.

Facilities storing chemicals must provide specific information about chemicals on site to the County LEPC, the SERC, and local fire department/district using the Tier II Form in accordance with Section 312.

A facility must notify the LEPC and SERC, per Section 304, of a release at the facility in excess of the reportable quantity for the substance and when the release could result in exposure of person outside the facility. A verbal report must be submitted immediately, followed by a written report within 14-days.

Currently the county has in excess of 100 reporting facilities.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE REFERENCE INFORMATION

Reference materials and resources which will aid the decision making process include the following.

Websites

- Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG): http://phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/Files/Hazmat/ERG2012.pdf
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS): https://www.osha.gov/chemicaldata/
- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC): http://www.chemtrec.com/
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards: http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/
- CAMEO Chemicals: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/
- Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA) User's Manual: http://www.hazmatoklahoma.com/documents/ALOHAManual.pdf
- Mapping Applications for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT) (software data): http://www2.epa.gov/cameo/marplot-software

Resource Information

1. Northwest Area Contingency Plan (Oil Spills ONLY).
2. FEMA, Guide for All-Hazard Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG-101).
3. SARA Title III – Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

FEMA, *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning* (SLG-101).

US Department of Transportation and Transport Canada, *Emergency Response Guidebook.*

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)

WAC 118-40 – *Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning*

WAC 296-824-30005 – *Train Your Employees*

ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	
AHAB	All-Hazard Alert Broadcast Siren System
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
ALOHA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOT	Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guidebook
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAP	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan
GRP	Geographic Response Plans
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IC	Incident Command
ICP	Incident Command Post
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARPLOT	Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational
MSDS	Material Safety Data sheets
NCP	National Contingency Plan

ACRONYMS	
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRT	National Response Team
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RRT	Regional Response Teams
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIP	Shelter-in-place
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan
SR	State Route
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
UN/NA	United nations/ North America
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
WA	Washington (State)
WA DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
WA EMD	Washington State Emergency Management Division
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSP	Washington State Patrol

DEFINITIONS

ACCIDENT SITE - The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure or loss, either at a regulated facility or along a transportation route, at which a release of listed chemicals occurs.

ACUTE EXPOSURE - Exposures, of a short duration, to a chemical substance that results in adverse physical symptoms.

ACUTELY TOXIC CHEMICALS - Chemicals that can cause both severe short-term and long-term health effects after a single, brief exposure of short duration. These chemicals can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system and result in severe illness. In extreme cases, death can occur when ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.

AEROSOL - Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas such as fog or smoke.

CHEMICAL AGENT - A chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, smoke, and flame materials. The agent may appear as a vapor, aerosol or liquid. It can be either a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent.

CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER - a centralized toll-free telephone service providing advice on the nature of chemicals and steps to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved. Upon request, CHEMTREC may contact the shipper, or manufacturer of hazardous materials involved in the incident for additional, detailed information and appropriate follow-up action, including on-scene assistance when feasible.

COLD ZONE - The area outside the Warm Zone (contamination reduction area) that is free from contaminants.

DECONTAMINATION - The process of making people, objects or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing the hazardous material.

EMERGENCY - An event or set of circumstances which: (1) demands immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences or (2) reaches such a dimension or degree of destructiveness as to warrant the Governor proclaiming a state of emergency pursuant to RCW 43.06.010.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - Established to enable the dissemination of emergency information to the public via the Commercial Broadcast System by the President and federal, state and local jurisdiction authorities. Composed of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television broadcasters, and the cable industry. Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) 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. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) – The functional approach that groups the types of assistance a state and/or local jurisdiction is most likely to need, (e.g. mass care, health and medical services) as well as the kind of federal operations support necessary to sustain state response actions

(e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES - These are substances designated as such by the EPA. EHS inventories above certain threshold quantities must be reported to the Washington SERC, or TERC, and local fire department pursuant to Sections 302, 304, 311 and 312 of EPCRA. EHS releases which exceed certain quantities must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERCs, TERCs, LEPCs, and local fire departments that may be affected, pursuant to EPCRA Section 304. The EHSs and pertinent, reportable quantities are listed in 40 CFR 355 and EPA Consolidated List of Lists.

FACILITY - Fixed-site required to report under EPCRA.

HAZARD - The chance that injury or harm will occur to persons, plants, animals or property.

HAZARD ANALYSIS - The use of a model or methodology to estimate the movement of hazardous materials at a concentration level of concern from an accident site, either at fixed site or on a transportation route to the surrounding area in order to determine which portions of a community may be affected by a release of such materials.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS OR SUBSTANCES - Chemicals, mixtures, and other chemical products determined by US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a substance indicates it may be reportable under EPCRA. Reporting information software and current LEPC contact information is available at www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra .

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - A substance in a quantity or form posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, property, and/or environment when manufactured, stored, or transported in commerce. A substance which by its nature, containment, and reactivity has the capability for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence, characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous materials include extremely hazardous and hazardous substances of oil and other petroleum products. Other toxic substances include some infectious agents, radiological materials and materials such as industrial solid waste substances.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - Chemicals, chemical mixtures, and other products determined by US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals or substance exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a product or substance indicates it may be reportable under EPCRA regulations. Facilities that store 10,000 pounds or more of a HS at any time are required to report chemical inventories annually to the SERC, or TERC, LEPC, and local fire department in accordance with EPCRA regulations. Substances can also be designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). HS releases above certain levels may need to be reported to the National Response Center and must be reported to the SERC, TERC, and local agencies pursuant to CERCLA, Section 304 of EPCRA, and related state regulations.

HOT ZONE - The area surrounding a particular incident site where contamination does or may occur. All unauthorized personnel may be prohibited from entering this zone.

INCIDENT COMMANDER - The IC is the overall coordinator of the response team. Responsible for on-site strategic decisions and actions throughout the response phase and maintains close liaison with the appropriate government agencies to obtain support and provide progress reports on each phase of the emergency response. Must be trained to a minimum of Operations level and certified in the Incident Command System.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - An all-hazards, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology and procedures. ICS provides a means (unified command) for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency/jurisdiction authority, responsibility and accountability. ICS is a component of the National Interagency Incident Management Systems (NIMS).

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) - A facility that may be used by affected utilities, state agencies, counties, local jurisdictions and/or federal agencies to jointly coordinate the public information function during all hazards incidents.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - The planning body designated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER - Interagency organization, operated by the US Coast Guard, which receives reports when reportable quantities of dangerous goods, hazardous and/or extremely hazardous substances are spilled. After receiving notification of an incident, the NRC will immediately notify appropriate federal response agencies, which may activate the Regional Response Team or the National Response Team.

ON-SCENE - The total area that may be impacted by the effects of a hazardous material incident. The on-scene area is divided into mutually exclusive on-site and off-site areas.

PLUME - A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, or odorless and may not be visible to the human eye.

PRIMARY AGENCY - An agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of who has the most authorities, resources, capabilities or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) with assistance, if requested, from the EOC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF 1 - Transportation.

REGULATED FACILITY - A site where handling and transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this document, regulated facilities produce, use, or store EHSs in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities or they store one or more HS in a quantity of 10,000 pounds or more at any one time. Facilities that meet either criterion must annually report their chemical inventories of such materials to the SERC, LEPCs, local fire department, and when impacting tribal lands, the Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC).

REPORTABLE QUANTITY - The minimum quantity of hazardous substances released, discharged, or spilled that must be reported to federal, state, local and/or tribal authorities pursuant to statutes and EPCRA regulations.

RESPONSE - Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to: emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN - Pursuant to Section 112r of the Clean Air Act (CAA), facilities that produce, process, distribute or store certain toxic and flammable substances are required to have a RMP that includes a hazard assessment, accident prevention program, and emergency response

program. A summary of the RMP must be submitted to the EPA. RMP guidance is available at http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/rmp/ .

SUPPORT AGENCY - An agency designated to assist a specific primary or joint primary agency with available resources, capabilities or expertise in support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) activities under the coordination of the primary or joint primary, agency.

TITLE III - Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), requires the establishment of state and local planning organizations, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), a subcommittee of the Emergency Management Council, and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. The law requires site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances and notifications to the SERC or LEPC of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides a mechanism for information sharing on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES - Toxic substances are chemical or compounds which may present an unreasonable threat to human health and the environment. Human exposure to toxic substances can cause a variety of health effects including long-term adverse health effects. Certain facilities which have 10 or more full-time employees and manufacture, process or use a toxic substance in excess of threshold amounts during the calendar year are required to submit a Toxics Release Inventory Report annually to the US EPA and the Washington SERC. A current list of substances covered, reporting guidance, and software is available at the US EPA TRI website at www.epa.gov/tri .

TOXICITY - A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism. The relative toxicity of an agent can be expressed in milligrams of toxin needed per kilogram of body weight to kill experimental animals.

VULNERABLE FACILITIES - Facilities which may be of particular concern during a HAZMAT incident because they 1) are institutions with special populations that are particularly vulnerable or could require substantial assistance during an evacuation (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, jails), 2) fulfill essential population support functions (power plants, water plants, fire/police/EMS dispatch center), or 3) include large concentrations of people (shopping centers, recreation centers).

WARM ZONE - An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an incident could reach a concentration that may cause serious health effects to anyone exposed to the substance for a short period of time.

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Appendix A – Regulated Facilities

(On file at DEM – not published.)

Facility Name	Address	City	ZIP Code	Facility Emergency Coordinator	Title	24-Hour Telephone

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Appendix B – Emergency Contacts

Spill Response Contact Sheet

Required Notifications for Oil Spills & Hazardous Substance Releases	
Federal Notification - National Response Center	(800) 424-8802*
State Notification - Washington Emergency Management Division	(800) 258-5990*

- Other Contact Numbers -

U.S. Coast Guard	
Sector Puget Sound	
- Emergency	(206) 217-6001*
- Watchstander	(206) 217-6002*
- Incident Management Division	(206) 217-6214
- Port & Waterways Safety	(206) 217-6042
Pacific Strike Team	(415) 883-3311

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	
Region 10 - Spill Response	(206) 553-1263*
Washington Ops Office	(360) 753-9083
RCRA/CERCLA Hotline	(800) 424-9346*

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	
Scientific Support Coordinator	(206) 526-6829
Weather	(206) 526-6087

Canadian	
Marine Emergencey Ops/Vessel Traffic	(604) 666-6011
Environmetnal Protection	(604) 664-9100

Department of Interior	
Regional Environmental Officer	(503) 326-2494

US Navy	
Naval Station Everett	(425) 304-3202
NAS Whidbey Island	(360) 257-5641

Other Federal Agencies	
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (pager)	(360) 534-9313*
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - District	(206) 764-3400

Pipeline Companies, & Railroads	
BP Olympic Pipeline	(425) 235-7736
BNSF Railway	(800) 832-5452*

Washington State	
Dept of Ecology	
- Headquarters (Lacey)	(360) 407-6000
- NW Regional Office (Bellevue)	(425) 649-7000
- Bellingham	(360) 715-5200
- SW Regional Office (Lacey)	(360) 407-6300
Dept of Fish and Wildlife	(360) 902-2200
- Emergency HPA Assistance	(360) 902-2537*
- Marine Office (La Conner, WA)	(360) 466-4245
Dept of Health (Shellfish)	(360) 236-3330
- After normal business hours	(360) 789-8962
Dept Archaeology & Historic Preservation	(360) 586-3065
Dept of Transportation	(360) 705-7000

Response Contractors (OSRO & PRC)	
NRC Environmental Services / NRC	(800) 337-7455*
Marine Spill Response Corporation	(425) 252-1300*
Global Diving and Salvage	(206) 623-0621*

Tribal Contacts	
Lummi Nation	(360) 384-2298
Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	(360) 438-1180
Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians	(360) 652-7362
Suquamish Tribe	(360) 598-3311
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community	(360) 466-3163
The Tulalip Tribes	(360) 651-4000

State Patrol	
State office	(509) 891-6839
District 7 (Marysville, WA)	(360) 654-1204

Local Government	
Island County	(360) 678-5111
Skagit County	(360) 419-3303
Snohomish County	(425) 388-3411
City of Everett	(425) 257-7965
City of Marysville	(360) 363-8300
City of Mukilteo	(425) 775-4545
City of Oak Harbor	(360) 279-4500
City of Stanwood	(425) 388-5290

* Contact Numbers staffed 24-hour/day

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Appendix C – Incident Report

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

INITIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

(Check one): _____ REPORTED/ACTUAL INCIDENT _____ DRILL/EXERCISE

1. Date/Time of Notification: _____ Report received by: _____
2. Reported by (name & phone number or radio call signs): _____

   _____
3. Company/agency and position (if applicable): _____
4. Incident address/descriptive location: _____

   _____

   _____
5. Agencies at the scene: _____

   _____
6. Known damage/casualties (do not provide names over unsecured communications): _____

   _____

   _____

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

7. Nature: (check all that apply) ____ Leak ___ Explosion ___ Spill ___ Fire ___ Derailment ___Other Description: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____
8. Name of material(s) released/placard number(s): _____
9. Release of materials:

   _____ Has ended _____ Is continuing. Estimated release rate & duration: _____
10. Estimated amount of material which has been released: _____
11. Estimated amount of material which may be released: _____
12. Media into which the release occurred: _____ Air _____ Ground _____ Water
13. Plume characteristics:

    a. Direction (Compass direction of plume): _____ c. Color: _____

    b. Height of plume: _____ d. Odor: _____
14. Characteristics of material (color, smell, liquid, gaseous, solid, etc) _____
15. Present status of material (solid, liquid, and gas): _____
16. Apparently responsible party or parties: _____

Note: THIS INCIDENT REPORT IS ONLY AN EXAMPLE. IT CONTAINS SOME OF THE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO REPORT AN INCIDENT TO THE SERC. Go to www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra to obtain a reporting form for businesses to submit to the SERC. This form can be used at an incident, if applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

17. Current weather conditions at incident site:

    Wind From:_____ Wind Speed (mph):_____Temperature (F): _____

    Humidity (%): _____Precipitation: _____Visibility: _____

18. Forecast:_____

19. Terrain conditions:_____

HAZARD INFORMATION
(From ERG, MSDS, CHEMTREC, or facility)

20. Potential hazards:_____

21. Potential health effects:_____

22. Safety recommendations:_____

23. Recommended evacuation distance: _____

IMPACT DATA

24. Estimated areas/ populations at risk:_____

25. Special facilities at risk: _____

26. Other facilities with HAZMAT in area of incident: _____

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

27. Tools used for formulating protective actions

    _____ a. Recommendations by facility operator/responsible party

    _____ b. *Emergency Response Guidebook*

    _____ c. Material Safety Data Sheet

    _____ d. Recommendations by CHEMTREC

    _____ e. Results of incident modeling (CAMEO or similar software)

    _____ f. Other: _____

28. Protective action recommendations:

____ Evacuation ____Shelter-In-Place ____Combination ____No Action

____ Other _____

Time Actions Implemented _____

_____

29. Evacuation Routes Recommended: _____

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

30. Notification made to:

_____ National Response Center (Federal Spill Reporting) 1-800-424-8802

_____ CHEMTREC (Hazardous Materials Information) 1-800-424-9300

_____ RRC (Oil/gas spills - production facilities, intrastate pipelines)___

_____ State Emergency Response Commission (state spill reporting) 1-800-258-5990

_____ SERC written follow-up forms available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/

31. Other Information: _____

_____