

Lewis County ESF # 10 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan
***Significant Additions/Changes List**

2012 Revision

**Note: Due to the new State EMD (SERC) 2011 template requirements, this is a complete rewrite. Track changes are not included in this revision.*

What are the required elements of the Lewis County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan?

- Identification of facilities and transportation routes of extremely hazardous substances
- Description of emergency response procedures, on and off site
- Designation of a community coordinator and facility emergency coordinator(s) to implement the plan
- Outline of emergency notification procedures
- Description of how to determine the probable affected area and population by releases
- Description of local emergency equipment and facilities and the persons responsible for them
- Outline of evacuation plans
- A training program for emergency responders (including schedules)
- Methods and schedules for exercising emergency response plans

Overview Of ESF # 10 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan Changes:

In 2011, the Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) released a new Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) ESF # 10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (HMERP) Template. The template identified the information U.S. Code (USC) Title 42 requires the LEPC to include in the HMERP. The template also reformatted the presentation style making it easier to find pertinent sections and removed many duplications of material that made updating difficult.

The new template identified some major gaps in previous Lewis County plans that are required in Chapter 118-40 WAC - Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right-to-Know Reporting and U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003 a-g - Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans. The major additions included in 2012 are listed below. In subsequent years, additional plan revisions will close some of the gaps that could not be completed in time for this year.

For this revision, the discipline responsibilities were taken from the previous Lewis County plan. Any new responsibilities have been reviewed by at least one representative from that discipline to secure their concurrence that they are responsible for that activity and it is reasonable to assign the function to the discipline.

2012 ESF # 10

NEW Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan Revisions

| No. | Item Title | Description | Page(s) |
|-----|--|---|-------------|
| 1 | Release Identification | Provide for Release Identification, IV., E. | 9 |
| 2 | Notification Process | Specify process to make HazMat notifications IV, F. & IV. N, 1 & 2 | 9 & 10 |
| 3 | Specify Initial Receiving agency for reports | Designate E911 to receive initial HazMat release/spill notifications; IV., O, 1-b. | 11 |
| 4 | HazMat Resources | Specify available HazMat resources; IV, O. 6 and Appendix E, Response Resources | 16 93 |
| 5 | Training Schedule | Provide LEPC Annual Training Calendar, IV. T. 4-6 and Appendix K, HazMat Training Schedule 2012 | 23 102 |
| 6 | Responder Levels | Include HazMat responder training levels IV, T-3 | 21-23 |
| 7 | Exercises | Provide list of LEPC annual exercises IV, U-f | 24 |
| 8 | Maps & Perimeters | Maps of Regulated facilities showing vulnerabilities and evacuation zones/routes IV. V-2 Appendix C - Potential Minimum Safety Perimeter Maps | 26 69-84 |
| 9 | Lewis County Hazardous Materials | Appendix A - Lewis County Identified Hazardous Materials | 61-62 |
| 10 | Public Safety | Appendix D - Public Safety Procedures | 85-92 |
| 11 | Resources | Appendix E - Response Resources, to be completed | 93 |
| 12 | Evacuation | Appendix G - Evacuation Routes | 95-96 |
| 13 | Report Requirements; Contact/Guide | Appendix H - Chemical Release Notification Guide | 97-98 |
| 14 | Incident Report Form | Appendix J - HazMat Incident Report Form | 99-101 |
| 15 | Exercise Schedule | Appendix L - Exercise Schedule (4-year) | 103 |
| 16 | Report Requirements/ Phone numbers | Appendix N - Reporting Requirements for Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) | 105 |
| 17 | Community Emergency Coordinator | Appoint an CEC to oversee the hazardous material planning requirement set forth in EPCRA - defined (suggested procedure for appointment) need duties list created | 54 10 |

Lewis County

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10
(ESF #10)**

of the Lewis County
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

September 25, 2012

Lewis County Local Emergency Management Planning Committee (LEPC)

Lewis County Sheriff's Office
Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

345 W. Main Street, Chehalis, WA 98532
Phone: (360) 740-1151 Fax: (36) 740-1471 E-mail: DEM@lewiscountywa.gov

**Created: 2001
Revised: 2010; 2011
Reformatted: 2012
Adopted: September 25, 2012**

RECORD OF CHANGES

NOTICE TO PLAN HOLDERS: In order to maintain a current *Lewis County Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan*, changes will be issued periodically by the Lewis County Sheriff's Office Division of Emergency Management. Please make those changes upon receipt, and record them on this page. If a previous change number shows no entry, you may not have an up-to-date version of this plan.

| CHANGE | DATE | LOCATION/PAGES(S) CHANGED | INITIALS |
|-----------|-----------------|--|----------|
| 01 | 12-31-01 | Complete reformatting, updating. Change all. | |
| 02 | 09-01-02 | ESF #10 revision, replace all sections | |
| 03 | 07-03-03 | ESF #10 revision, replace all sections | |
| 04 | 08-10-05 | ESF #10 revision, replace all sections | |
| 05 | 08-10-06 | Complete 4-year revision, replace all sections | |
| 06 | 12-22-10 | Complete reformat to be consistent with State and Federal Response Plans | |
| 07 | 05-25-11 | 2011 Revision as listed on revision attachment | |
| 08 | 09-25-12 | Reformat per State EMD Template (September, 2011) | |
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PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

| Book | CD | Plan Agency | Staff Title | Date Issued |
|------|----|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | | BOCC | Clerk of the Board | |
| 2 | | Risk Management | Administrator | |
| 3 | X | Human Resources | Administrator | |
| 4 | X | E911 | Manager | |
| 5 | X | LC DEM | Deputy Director | |
| 6 | X | LC DEM | Deputy Director | |
| 7 | X | LC DEM | Deputy Director | |
| 8 | X | LC DEM | Deputy Director | |
| 9 | X | WA State EMD | Plans Section Coordinator | |
| 10 | X | Chehalis | EM Liaison | |
| 11 | X | Mossyrock | EM Liaison | |
| 12 | X | Morton | EM Liaison | |
| 13 | X | Napavine | EM Liaison | |
| 14 | X | Pe Ell | EM Liaison | |
| 15 | X | Toledo | EM Liaison | |
| 16 | X | Vader | EM Liaison | |
| 17 | X | Winlock | EM Liaison | |
| 18 | X | Centralia TRL | Librarian | |
| 19 | X | Chehalis TRL | Librarian | |
| 20 | X | Packwood TRL | Librarian | |
| 21 | X | Randle TRL | Librarian | |
| 22 | X | Salkum TRL | Librarian | |
| 23 | X | Winlock TRL | Librarian | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Elected Officials - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Law Enforcement - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Law Enforcement - 2 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Law Enforcement - 3 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Law Enforcement - 4 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Emergency Mgmt. - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Emergency Mgmt. - 2 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Fire Services - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Fire Services - 2 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | EMS - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Public Works - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Public Works - 2 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Public Works - 3 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Public Health Services - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Hospital - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Transportation - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Media - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | American Red Cross - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | The Salvation Army - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Facility Owners - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Facility Owners - 2 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Facility Owners - 3 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Facility Owners - 4 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Facility Owners - 5 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Facility Owners - 6 | |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| Book | CD | Plan Agency | Staff Title | Date Issued |
|------|----|---|----------------------|-------------|
| | X | LEPC Representative | Support Agencies - 1 | |
| | X | LEPC Representative | Support Agencies - 2 | |
| | X | Centralia | EM Liaison | |
| | X | LC Assessor | Assessor | |
| | X | LC Auditor | Auditor | |
| | X | LC Clerk | Clerk | |
| | X | LC Coroner | Coroner | |
| | X | LC District Court | Judge | |
| | X | LC Superior Court | Judge | |
| | X | LC Prosecuting Attorney | Prosecutor | |
| | X | LC Sheriff | Sheriff | |
| | X | LC Treasurer | Treasurer | |
| | X | LC Community Development | Director | |
| | X | LC Public Health & Social Services | Director | |
| | X | LC Central Services | Director | |
| | X | LC Budget/Fiscal | Director | |
| | X | LC Public Works | Director | |
| | X | LC Facilities | Director | |
| | X | Information Services (IT) | Manager | |
| | X | LC Radio Tech | Administrator | |
| | X | Fish & Wildlife | Supervisor | |
| | X | LC Cooperative Extension | Director | |
| | X | American Red Cross | Coordinator | |
| | X | AMR | Supervisor | |
| | X | Salvation Army | Administrator | |
| | X | ARES/RACES | Regional Coordinator | |
| | X | ARES/RACES | Radio Officer | |
| | X | Providence Hospital | Asst. Admin. Patient | |
| | X | Morton Hospital | Director | |
| | X | Lewis County PUD | Manager/Supervisor | |
| | X | Centralia City Light | Manager/Supervisor | |
| | X | Adna School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Boistfort School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Centralia Community College | Dean of Students | |
| | X | Centralia School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Chehalis School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Cispus Learning Center | Manager | |
| | X | Morton School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Mossyrock School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Napavine School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Pe Ell School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Toledo School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | White Pass School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Winlock School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Evaline School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | Onalaska School District | Superintendent | |
| | X | LC Adventist School | Principal | |
| | X | St. Joseph's School | Principal | |
| | X | South County EMS Toledo | Supervisor | |
| | X | Riverside Fire Authority #1 (Centralia) | Chief | |
| | X | Riverside Fire Authority #2 (Harrison) | Chief | |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
 Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| Book | CD | Plan Agency | Staff Title | Date Issued |
|------|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | X | Chehalis Fire Department | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 1 - Onalaska | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 2 - Toledo | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 3 - Mossyrock | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 4 - Morton | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 5 - Napavine | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 6 - Chehalis | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 8 - Salkum | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 9 - Mineral | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 10 - Packwood | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 11 - Pe Ell | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 13 - Curtis | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 14 - Randle | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 15 - Winlock | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 16 - Doty | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 17 - Ashford | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 18 - Glenoma | Chief | |
| | X | Lewis County FD # 20 - Cowlitz/Lewis | Chief | |
| | X | Washington State Patrol | Sergeant | |
| | X | Centralia Police Department | Chief | |
| | X | Chehalis Police Department | Chief | |
| | X | Morton Police Department | Chief | |
| | X | Mossyrock Police Department | Chief | |
| | X | Napavine Police Department | Officer in Charge | |
| | X | Pe Ell Marshal's Office | Marshal | |
| | X | Toledo Police Department | Chief | |
| | X | Vader Police Department | Chief | |
| | X | Winlock Police Department | Chief | |
| | X | Cowlitz County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |
| | X | Grays Harbor County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |
| | X | Mason County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |
| | X | Pacific County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |
| | X | Pierce County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |
| | X | Skamania County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |
| | X | Thurston County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |
| | X | Wahkiakum County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |
| | X | Yakima County Emergency Mgmt. | Director | |

APPROVALS AND CONCURRENCES

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Jonathan Meyer, Prosecuting Attorney

Date: _____

By:
Deputy Prosecutor

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
LEWIS COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Date: _____

Chairman

ATTEST:

Date: _____

Clerk of the Board

**Chehalis City Council
Chehalis, Washington**

Date: _____

Chairman

**Morton City Council
Morton, Washington**

Date: _____

Chairman

**Mossyrock City Council
Mossyrock, Washington**

Date: _____

Chairman

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

Napavine City Council
Napavine, Washington

_____ Date: _____
Chairman

Pe Ell Town Council
Pe Ell, Washington

_____ Date: _____
Chairman

Toledo City Council
Toledo, Washington

_____ Date: _____
Chairman

Vader City Council
Vader, Washington

_____ Date: _____
Chairman

Winlock City Council
Winlock, Washington

_____ Date: _____
Chairman

Centralia City Council
Centralia, Washington

_____ Date: _____
Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| RECORD OF CHANGES | ii |
| PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST | iii - v |
| INTRODUCTION | vi |
| APPROVALS AND CONCURRENCES | vii - viii |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | ix - xii |

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Primary / Support Agencies List | 1 |
| I. INTRODUCTION | 2 - 3 |
| A. Purpose | 2 |
| B. Scope | 2 - 3 |
| 1. Relationship to Other Plans | 2 |
| 2. How to Use This Plan | 3 |
| II. POLICIES AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES | 3 - 5 |
| 1. Federal Statutes and Regulations | 4 |
| 2. State Statutes and Regulations | 4 - 5 |
| a. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) | 4 |
| b. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) | 5 |
| 3. Agreements | 5 |
| III. SITUATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS | 5 - 8 |
| A. Situations | 5 - 6 |
| B. Assumptions | 6 - 8 |
| C. Limitations | 8 |
| IV. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS | 8 - 26 |
| Release Identification | 9 - 10 |
| Emergency Coordinators | 10 |
| 1. Community Emergency Coordinator | 10 |
| 2. Facility Emergency Coordinators | 10 |
| Emergency Response Responsibilities | 10 |
| 1. Notification | 10 - 12 |
| Lewis County Hazardous Materials Reporting Flow chart | 12 |
| 2. On-Scene | 12 - 13 |
| 3. Direction and Control | 14 |
| 4. Personal Protection of Citizens | 14 |
| 1) Evacuation | 15 |
| 2) Shelter-in-Place | 15 |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 5. Facility Plans | 16 |
| 6. Resources | 16 |
| 7. Responder Safety | 16 |
| a. Safety Officer Appointment - Duties | 16 |
| b. Adherence to Current Laws | 17 |
| c. Personnel Respond Only to Level of Training | 17 |
| Communication and Warning | 17 |
| Cleanup/Containment | 17 - 18 |
| 1. Performance of Cleanup Operations | 17 - 18 |
| 2. Hazardous Materials Contractor List | 18 |
| 3. Health and Safety Plan (HSP) | 18 |
| 4. Incident Documentation and Investigation | 18 |
| 5. Spiller Responsibilities for Clean Up Costs | 18 |
| 6. After Action Review and Evaluation | 18 |
| 7. Emergency Release Follow-up Notification Report and Form | 18 |
| Investigations | 19 |
| 1. County and City Fire Marshals | 19 |
| 2. Lewis County Public Health and Social Services Department | 19 |
| 3. Washington State Patrol | 19 |
| 4. Lewis County Sheriff's Office | 19 |
| 5. Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies | 19 |
| Provision for Cost Recovery | 19 - 20 |
| Model Toxics Control Act | 20 |
| Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) | 20 |
| Local Government Reimbursement Program | 20 |
| Reimbursement to Local Governments | 20 |
| Training | 20 - 24 |
| Exercise and Plan Maintenance | 24 |
| 1. Testing the Plan | 24 |
| LEPC Annual Exercise | 24 - 25 |
| 2. Plan Maintenance | 25 |
| a. Plan Reviews | 25 |
| b. Plan Revisions and Changes | 25 - 26 |
| c. Submitting Plan Revisions to SERC | 26 |
| Facility Responsibilities | 26 |
| EPCRA Reporting | 27 - 28 |
| Lewis County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) | 28 - 29 |
| A. Purpose | 28 |
| B. Membership | 28 - 29 |
| C. Annual Meeting Requirement | 29 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| D. Appointment of Officers | 29 |
| E. Public notification of Committee Activities | 29 |
| F. Public Comment at Meetings | 29 |
| V. RESPONSIBILITIES | 29 - 50 |
| B. Primary Agency(ies) | 30 - 32 |
| 1. Fire Services | 30 - 31 |
| 2. Washington State Patrol | 31 - 32 |
| 3. Community Emergency Coordinator | 32 |
| C. Support Agency(ies) - Local | 32 - 44 |
| 1. Clean-up Contractors | 32 - 33 |
| 2. Coroner (Lewis County) | 33 |
| 3. E911 Communications | 33 - 34 |
| 4. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) | 34 |
| 5. Fire Marshal | 35 |
| 6. Government (local) | 35 |
| 7. Hospitals | 35 |
| 8. Law Enforcement | 35 - 36 |
| 9. Lewis County Amateur Radio (ARES/RACES) | 36 |
| 10. Lewis County Director of Emergency Management | 36 - 37 |
| 11. Lewis County Division of Emergency Management (DEM) | 37 - 39 |
| 12. Lewis County Public Health and Social Services | 39 - 40 |
| 13. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) | 40 - 41 |
| 14. Public Works | 41 - 42 |
| 15. Regulated Facilities (including transportation companies) | 42 - 44 |
| 16. Responsible Party | 44 |
| D. Non Governmental Agencies | 44 - 45 |
| 1. American Red Cross, Mt. Rainier Chapter (ARC) | 44 - 45 |
| 2. Salvation Army | 45 |
| E. State Agencies | 45 - 49 |
| 1. Washington State Department of Ecology (ECOLOGY) | 45 - 46 |
| 2. Washington State Department of Health (DOH) | 46 |
| 3. Washington State Department of Labor and Industries | 46 - 47 |
| 4. Washington State Department of natural Resources (DNR) | 47 |
| 5. Washington State Department of Transportation (WS DOT) | 47 |
| 6. Washington State Emergency Management Division (State EMD) | 47 |
| 7. Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) | 48 |
| 8. Washington State Fire Marshal | 48 |
| 9. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) | 49 |
| 10. Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission *UTC) | 49 |
| F. Federal Agencies | 49 - 50 |
| 1. United States Coast Guard | 49 |
| 2. United States Department of Agriculture (DOA) | 49 |

3. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 49 - 50

VI. REFERENCES 50 - 51

A. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 50

B. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 50 - 51

C. Other 51

VII. ACRONYMS 52 - 54

VIII. DEFINITIONS 55 - 61

APPENDIX SECTION 62 - 106

A. Lewis County Identified Hazardous Materials 62 - 63

B. Regulated "Fixed" Facilities List 64 - 69

C. Potential Minimum Safety Perimeter Maps 70 - 85

D. Public Safety Procedures 86 - 93

 Communications 86

 Warning & Notification 87 - 88

 Public Protection Action Message Samples 88

 Public Protection: Isolation, Shelter & Evacuation 89 - 90

 Public Protection Strategies 90

 1. Shelter-in-Place Strategy 90 - 91

 2. Evacuation Strategy 91 - 92

 Re-entry to Evacuation Zones 92

 Evacuation Plan 93 - 94

E. Response Resources 94

F. Sample Evacuation / Shelter-in-Place Public Warning Message 95

G. Lewis County Evacuation Route List - 2012 96 - 97

H. Chemical Release Notification Guide - Required Notifications 98

I. Chemical Release Notification Guide -
 Supplementary and Incident - Specific Notifications 99

J. Hazardous Materials Incident Report 100 - 102

K. Hazardous Materials Training Schedule 103

L. Exercise Schedule 104

M. Designated Incident Command (IC) Agencies 105

N. Lewis County Hazardous Materials Contact List 106

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Fire Services
Washington State Patrol
Community Emergency Coordinator

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Local Agencies:

American Red Cross, Mt. Rainier Chapter (ARC)
Cleanup Contractors
Coroner (Lewis County)
E911 Communications
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
Fire Marshal
Government (Local)
Hospitals
Law Enforcement
Lewis County Amateur Radio (ARES/RACES)
Lewis County Director of Emergency Management
Lewis County Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
Lewis County Public Health and Social Services (LCPHSS)
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Public Works
Regulated Facilities (including Transportation Companies)
Responsible Party
Salvation Army

State Agencies:

Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)
Washington State Department of Health (DOH)
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries
Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Washington State Department of Transportation (WS DOT)
Washington State Emergency Management Division (State EMD)
Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
Washington State Fire Marshal
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)
Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)

Federal Agencies:

United States Coast Guard
United States Department of Agriculture (DOA)
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This plan describes the procedures and responsibilities for responding to emergency threats to life, property and the environment caused by an unintended release of hazardous materials within the geographic area of Lewis County, Washington. It provides guidance for hazardous materials incident notification and response. It also describes emergency planning and notification procedures required by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III and the Emergency Planning & Community Right to Know Act of 1986, (EPCRA).

The objective of this plan is to facilitate:

1. Identification of vulnerable areas, sites, and facilities
2. Appropriate response by responders
3. Coordination of responders and acquisition of resources
4. Timely warning and notification of affected populations
5. Notification of agencies and jurisdictions for response and recovery

B. SCOPE

1. Relationship to Other Plans:

- a. This Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan (HMERP) is the annex "Emergency Support Function # 10 - Hazardous Materials (ESF-10)" of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for Lewis County and its contracting cities.
- b. This plan is consistent with Washington State CEMP and Federal plans.
- c. This plan is based on the ESF format and does not stand alone. Some components will be covered by other ESFs and other elements of the CEMP.
- d. This Plan will also coordinate with the following agencies and plans:
 - 1) Washington State CEMP, Washington State Emergency Management Division (State EMD), Washington State Department of Ecology.
 - 2) Washington State CEMP, Emergency Support function (ESF) - 10 Hazardous Materials Annex.
 - 3) National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan or more commonly known as the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Federal Agencies.
 - 4) Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), EPA, Region X.

2. How to Use This Plan

a. Activation of this plan should begin if:

- 1) Casualties or injuries occur due to a hazardous materials incident
- 2) Evacuation is necessary due to a hazardous materials incident especially outside of a facility boundary
- 3) A facility or transporter requests assistance with a hazardous materials response beyond capability of their own resources
- 4) A facility or transporter is required to make warning, notification, or reports under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCARA) or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- 5) A hazardous materials release or a potential release may involve multiple jurisdictions or agencies.

b. This Plan is intended to:

- 1) Outline the responsibilities and procedures for responding to emergency threats to life, property, and the environment caused by a release of hazardous materials within the geographic area of Lewis County, Washington.
- 2) Define roles and responsibilities of facilities, jurisdictions, and agencies
- 3) Provide guidance to stakeholders
- 4) Coordinate local response and stakeholder plans with this plan
- 5) Be used for response, consistent to this plan, by all stakeholders
- 6) Define agency, jurisdiction, and facility roles and responsibilities
- 7) Coordinate training and exercises, policies and procedures, protocols, checklists, and guidelines to be consistent with this plan

C. This plan applies to all of Lewis County including unincorporated areas and the incorporated cities that contract with Lewis County for Emergency Management services.

II. POLICIES AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES

A. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) are charged with creating hazardous material response plans for their area (WAC 118-40-170). In Lewis County, the unincorporated county and small cities contracting with the County for Emergency Management services share an LEPC known as the Lewis County LEPC. This hazardous materials plan is developed and maintained by the Lewis County LEPC.

- B. This plan was developed based upon a template provided by the Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and seeks to incorporate relevant provisions of EPCRA and the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- C. This plan references 40 CFR, part 355, establishing a list of extremely hazardous substances, and 40 CFR, part 370, the reporting of hazardous materials. This plan includes the provisions according to US Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003 a-g and EPCRA sections 301-312.
- D. Each of the departments, agencies, jurisdictions, and organizations assigned responsibilities in the plan will be responsible for their own legal responsibilities, obligations, and reporting requirements.
- E. This plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained according to the following federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as Emergency Support Function # 10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan within the Lewis County CEMP.

1. Federal Statutes and Regulations:

- a. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund)
- b. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA)
- c. Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1990 Amendments, Section 112(r)
- d. Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972
- e. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations, 29CFR1910

2. State Statutes and Regulations:

- a. Revised Code of Washington (RCW):
 - 1) Emergency Management, 1995, Chapter 38.52 RCW
 - 2) Hazardous Substance Information Act, 1985, Chapter 70.102 RCW
 - 3) Chapter 70.136 RCW - Hazardous materials incidents
 - 4) Incident Command Agencies, RCW 70.136.030
 - 5) Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA), Chapter 49.17 RCW
 - 6) Chapter 90.56 RCW - Oil and hazardous spill prevention and response 173, and 317 for spill and water quality laws
 - 7) Title 70 RCW: Public Health and Safety

b. Washington Administrative Code (WAC):

- 1) Local Emergency Management/Services Organizations, Plans and Programs, Chapter 118-30 WAC
- 2) Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right-to-Know Reporting, Chapter 118-40 WAC
- 3) General Occupational Health Standards, Chapter 296-62 WAC
- 4) Emergency Response, Chapter 296-824 WAC
- 5) Washington State Department of Ecology, Title 173
- 6) Title 246 WAC Health, Department of

3. Agreements:

- a. Lewis County Agreement for Emergency Services, 2001
- b. Regional 3 Homeland Security Mutual Aid Agreement - Omnibus Agreement
- c. Lewis County Ordinance 1239 establishing Emergency Management, July 30, 2012

III. SITUATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

A. Situations

1. Hazardous materials are commonly used and stored in Lewis County at fixed facilities, with large amounts being transported through the area via pipelines, Interstate 5, at least 9 state routes or county roads, railways and air. See: Appendix A, Lewis County Identified Hazardous Materials, page 62-63. Additional vulnerabilities can be found in the Lewis County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA), available through the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management. Hazardous materials incidents have occurred in Lewis County and will likely occur again. They can occur with little or no warning, causing significant human suffering, injury and death, public and private property damage, environmental degradation, and economic hardship to government, businesses, families and individuals.
2. Extremely Hazardous Materials (EHS), as determined by substances classified under Title III, are transported, stored, and used within Lewis County. Listings of the Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) fixed facilities that are currently storing amounts of chemicals that require reporting to the LEPC are mapped and included in the Appendices of this plan. The Appendices maps also include main transportation routes with potential isolation zones and locations of pipelines. Reportable hazardous materials used at facilities within Lewis County are also transported via railway. Some fixed facilities locations have several chemicals on-site so the risk factor is increased with the possibility of chemicals mixing during a release.

3. In Lewis County, the initial Incident Command function will typically be established by the fire agency having jurisdiction. As the incident progresses, in accordance with RCW 70.136, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) is designated as the incident command authority for Hazardous Material incidents for all jurisdictions within Lewis County.
4. In accordance with RCW 70.136.030, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) is the designated incident command agency along state and interstate highway corridors.
5. Because of the diverse nature of hazardous materials, local resources may be exhausted and it may be necessary for the responders to request further assistance from additional agencies that may include Washington State Emergency Management Division (State EMD), Washington State Department of Transportation (WADOT), WA State Department of Ecology (DoE), WA State Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), WA State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), WA State Department of Agriculture (DOA), WA State National Guard, local and state fire marshal, and/or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to handle a specific incident.
6. Determination of a release is the responsibility of the facility owner and/or operators. The Facility Emergency Coordinator(s) should establish appropriate internal procedures for detecting a release and reporting in a timely manner. The Lewis County E911 Communications Center is the designated agency to receive initial notification of any hazardous material incident.
7. Response to Hazardous materials incidents will be performed to the level trained and equipped. Primary consideration will be given to protection of the public by either evacuation or sheltering in place.
8. The Lewis County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), through the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management, serves as the lead for countywide hazardous materials planning efforts.

B. Assumptions

1. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by, or occur during, another emergency, including:
 - a. Structure fire
 - b. Transportations accident (vehicle, rail, watercraft)
 - c. Flood
 - d. Earthquake
 - e. Terrorist act

2. A major hazardous materials incident may require the use of population protection methods at any location within Lewis County. The effects of a hazardous materials incident will vary upon factors such as the materials involved, quantity released, and the location of the incident, including its proximity to surface water, populated areas, and transportation. Other factors include time of day, weather conditions and immediate response capability, which can change during the course of the incident.
3. Some incidents involving hazardous materials have the potential to escalate from a minor incident into a full-scale disaster. The hazardous properties of chemicals range from dangerous to explosive. The uncontrolled release or spillage of hazardous substances may pose a serious threat to life, property and/or the environment.
4. In some hazardous materials incidents, it may be necessary for response teams to isolate the area for an indefinite time due to a lack of information, a lack of adequate or qualified resources, or danger to responders. Due to this possible limitation, protection of life, property and the environment inside the incident perimeter might have to be delayed for a period of time. Additional response delays may result from locally experienced extreme weather conditions or public transportation networks that may have been damaged or rendered impassable by the incident or that of the primary incident, i.e. an earthquake. Emergency communications and public warning and alert systems may also be disrupted by similar disaster events.
5. Hazardous materials could possibly enter water or sewer systems and it could necessitate the shutting down of those systems. This may also cause the need for population protection measures some distance away from the initial incident.
6. Community notification of a hazardous materials release can be accomplished through use of the capabilities of the CodeRED/MyStateUSA emergency notification programs, regular media channels, social media networks, area broadcast from police and fire vehicles, and door-to-door. Such notification could take hours or could be impossible due to transportation route or utility disruption, or the threat to emergency responders.
7. A major hazardous materials release may require evacuation or shelter-in-place response for citizens.
8. In any given emergency there will be some people that will choose not to follow recommended instructions or that may not receive any of the various messages for various reasons. Law enforcement and fire department personnel will make reasonable attempts to explain, convince and notify as many as possible, but cannot be held responsible for those that chose not to

follow recommended instructions or those that were unintentionally missed through best of efforts.

9. Business and industrial facilities located in Lewis County strive to comply with EPCRA rules and coordinate their facility emergency response plans with their serving Fire District/Departments and Emergency Management organizations.
10. An accidental release of hazardous materials can occur suddenly, without warning, allow little or no time to respond, and may overwhelm the facility, transporter, or local jurisdiction's ability to respond adequately.
11. The entity having legal responsibility for the hazardous material at the time of release is referred to as the 'Responsible Party'.

C. Limitations

1. It is neither implied nor should it be inferred that this plan guarantees a perfect emergency or disaster response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events. While reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies or disasters, personnel, resources, and/or systems may be overwhelmed.
2. Some events provide little or no warning to implement operations procedures and all emergency plans are dependent upon tactical execution, which may be imperfect. Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to industry standards. Successful implementation of this plan depends on close coordination and thorough information exchange between responding agencies, and timely identification of actual capabilities and resources available at the time of the incident.
3. Each agency, facility, and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training or actual capabilities and qualifications.
4. Responders will endeavor to coordinate plans with, and respond according to, this plan.

IV. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS

- A. Lewis County and the incorporated cities within are encouraged to read and implement this plan.
- B. Regulated facilities will report chemical inventories to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Lewis County Emergency Management, and their local fire district/departments.

- C. Hazardous materials response operations shall be conducted using the Incident Command System (ICS) in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) per state and federal laws and will be in concert with the National Response Framework (NRF). ICS is required for the management of personnel and resources from the initial response to an accidental chemical release through to termination of the incident (RCW 70.136.030). At a minimum, documentation of the incident using ICS forms is encouraged starting with an ICS 201 - Incident Briefing form.
- D. Only when local jurisdictions, facilities, and agencies resources are exhausted will state, regional, and federal assistance be requested.

E. Release Identification

Determination of a release of Title III classified substances is the statutory responsibility of the facility owner and/or operators. The Facility Emergency Coordinator(s) will establish internal procedures for detecting a release and reporting they comply with 40 CFR subparts B and C. Facility owners/operators will assist in making recommendations to responders for containing the release, protecting the public and environment, as requested.

- F. The Lewis County E911 Communications Center is the designated agency to receive initial notification of a hazardous materials incident, and this notification to the dispatch center satisfies the requirement for the party responsible for the release to verbally notify the LEPC and the appropriate fire department/district. Responsible Parties are also required to notify the Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) (through the State Emergency Management Duty Officer) and the National Response Center.
- G. Lewis County E911 Communications Center will dispatch the fire agency having jurisdiction and notify the State Patrol as applicable.
- H. Local fire service will respond following their protocols to determine size, type, location, risk of hazard and establishing initial incident command. First responders will limit their response actions to a release to those protocols specified for the hazardous materials response qualification level to which they are trained and currently qualified. (Most agencies in Lewis County are trained to the Awareness Level only).
- I. It is likely that a Unified Command structure will be established at significant hazardous materials-related incidents. Participants in Unified Command will typically include the local jurisdiction (fire or police agency), the State of Washington (State Patrol), the federal government (Coast Guard or Environmental Protection Agency) and the party responsible for the release.

- J. Incident command will determine appropriate protective action recommendations for the public, ensure that such recommendations are disseminated, and implement them.
- K. The Lewis County Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will assist the LEPC by preparing and presenting countywide hazardous materials response plans and procedures for review and approval. DEM is responsible for submitting the local plan to the SERC for their approval.
- L. Responders will assist with the collection of information for identification of the party responsible for the hazardous material incident, if it is not known.
- M. To assist in common terminology and organization, responding agencies will function according to ICS/NIMS guidelines during a hazardous materials incident.

N. Emergency Coordinators

1. Community Emergency Coordinator

The Community Emergency Coordinator, recommended by the LEPC and Director of Emergency Management and appointed by the BOCC, will be contacted through Lewis County E911 Communications.

2. Facility Emergency Coordinators

Names of Facility Emergency Coordinators, designated by SARA Tier II regulated facilities, (from the Tier II reports) are kept on file at the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management (DEM) office. The Facility Emergency Coordinators will be contacted by using the "Coordinator Phone Number" listed on the annual Tier II reports.

O. Emergency Response Responsibilities

1. Notification

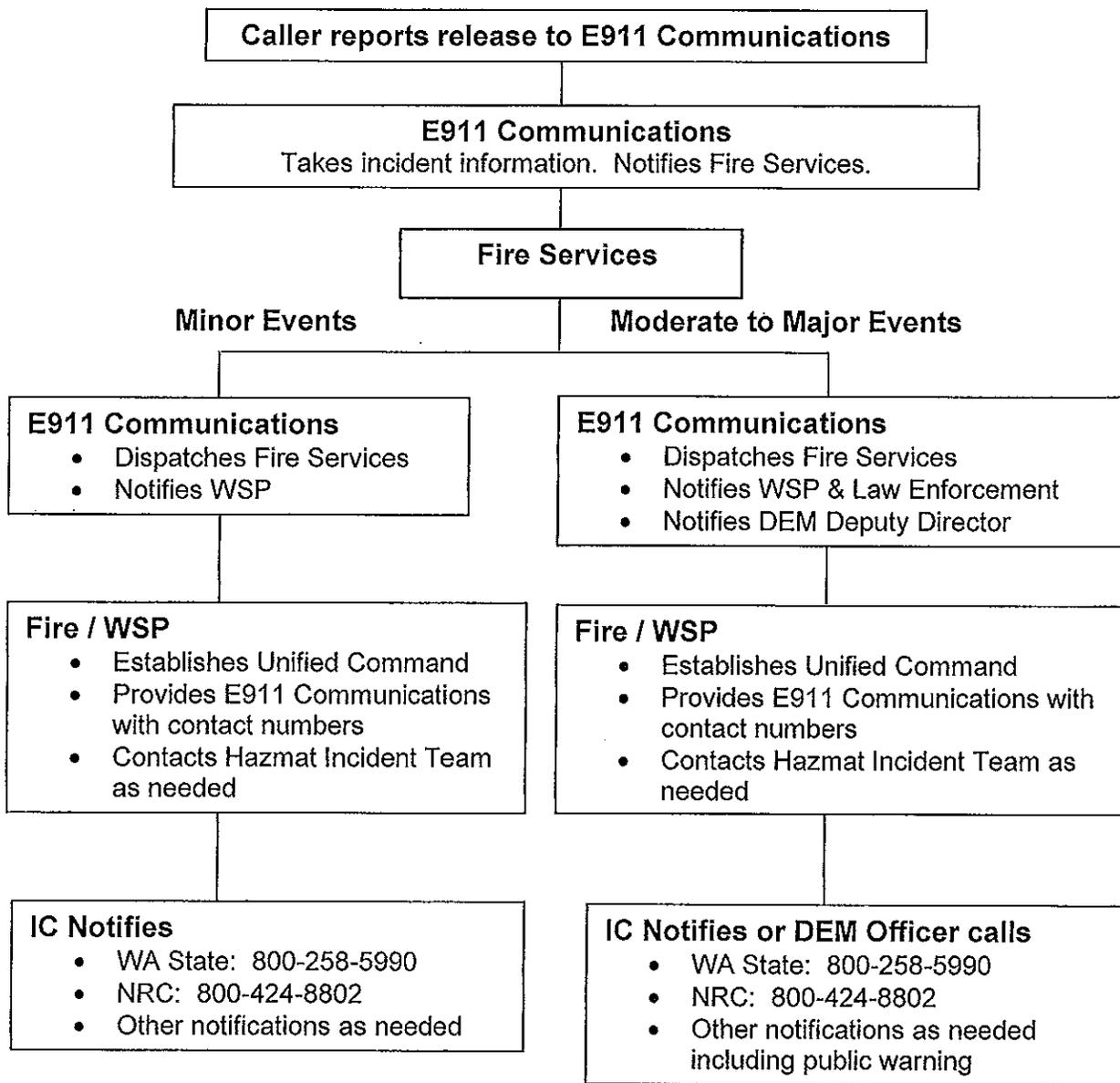
- a. Determination of a release of Title III classified substances is the statutory responsibility of the facilities owners and/or operators. The Facility Emergency Coordinator(s) shall establish appropriate internal procedures for detecting a release and for making notification internally to appropriate personnel, as well as to local, state and federal agencies, according to 40 CFR (Subparts B and C), in a timely manner. Facilities will respond initially to a release according to limits of training or actual capabilities and qualifications.

Reportable releases are subject to the following:

- 1) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103 (40 CFR Part 302.6, Part 300.405) requires that the release of a CERCLA hazardous substance that meets or exceeds the reportable quantity (RQ) set forth in 40 CFR 302.4 must be reported to the NRC.
 - 2) EPCRA Section 304 (40 CFR Part 355.40) requires that the release of a reportable quantity or more of an EPCRA extremely hazardous substance or a CERCLA hazardous substance that results in exposure of people outside the facility boundary be reported to the NRC, State, and local authorities.
 - 3) Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) Section 1808 (49 CFR Part 171.15) requires that the release of a DOT hazardous material during transportation be reported to the NRC under certain circumstances such as death, injury, significant property damage, evacuation, highway closure, etc.
 - 4) Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 311 (40 CFR Part 110.3) requires that the release of oil be reported to the NRC if the release:
 - (a) Violates applicable water quality standards
 - (b) Causes a film, sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines; or
 - (c) Causes sludge or an emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon the adjoining shorelines.
- b. Lewis County E911 Communications is the designated agency to receive initial notification of hazardous materials incidents. E911 Communications will dispatch the appropriate fire agency to investigate.
- c. The on-scene Incident Commander(s) are responsible for ensuring State EMD and National Response Center (NRC) are notified, and that additional resources are notified as needed.
- d. Hazardous Materials Reporting Flow Chart

Depending upon the severity of the event, notifications and reports will be made according to the following Lewis County Hazardous Materials Reporting Flow Chart:

Lewis County Hazardous Materials Reporting Flow Chart



2. On-Scene

- a. When scene access control has been established, the type and scope of threat can be determined. The current accepted method of quickly determining the affected area during a hazardous materials release is by using the current edition of the Emergency Response Guide (ERG), using the "Table of Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances". See

the following for additional information regarding fixed facility names, transportation routes and safety perimeter maps:

- Appendix B - Regulated "Fixed" Facilities List, pages 64-69.
- Appendix C - Potential Minimum Safety Perimeter Maps, pages 70-85.
- Appendix G - Lewis County Evacuation Route List - 2012, pages 96-97.

- b. Using information gathered on the hazard, the IC will determine whether and if shelter-in-place or evacuation, or a combination thereof, is appropriate. The IC will determine the area involved and work with the emergency management duty officer to determine the most appropriate evacuation methods and routes, and dissemination of this information. Special attention will be given to known special populations, to determine what actions to take, as well as any extra assistance needed. Media, social media, email, text messaging, telephonic, emergency alert system messaging, area broadcast and/or door-to-door notifications can be used for alerting special populations, such as pregnant women, young children, or those with breathing difficulties. Special precautions are suggested in some situations if evacuation or shelter-in-place is not warranted for the general populace.
- c. While on-scene, the IC will call both the State EMD (800-258-5990), and the National Response Center (800-424-8802). The IC needs to be prepared to provide:
 - 1) Spill location
 - 2) Product
 - 3) Quantity
 - 4) Concentration
- d. Community notification of those within the affected or potentially affected zone can be accomplished through use of the capabilities of:
 - 1) MyStateUSA emergency notification
 - 2) CodeRED Emergency Community Notification System (ECNS)
 - 3) Local radio stations and regular media channel
 - 4) Social media networks
 - 5) Telephone notification of vulnerable facilities
 - 6) Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - 7) Area broadcast from public address systems
 - 8) Door-to-door from police and fire vehicles
- e. The IC or other authorized official determines the population to be contacted based on the location; quantity and type of release; and current

weather conditions. Adjacent jurisdictions may be contacted if release is likely to affect them.

3. Direction and Control

- a. Direction and control functions during a hazardous materials event will follow those stated in the Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- b. Incident Command will initially be performed by the local fire agency and will typically evolve to include representatives from the state, federal government, and the responsible party. The IC or Unified Command will need to assess the situation, determine the projected impact area based on the circumstances of the release or spill, develop priorities and action plans, and implement them. The IC(s) will concentrate on the immediate response at the incident site: isolating the area, implementing traffic control in the immediate area, employing resources to contain the spill, and formulating/implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public near the incident site. The IC(s) will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements.
- c. An Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Coordination Center (EOC/ECC) may need to be activated based on the scope of the incident.
- d. As resources may be exhausted, further assistance should be sought from state and/or federal agencies as appropriate with command operations following ICS/NIMS structures. The Incident Commander may request additional fire and emergency medical resources, a Hazardous Materials Team, law enforcement, public works, Lewis County Public Health and Social Services Department, utilities, private industry, American Red Cross, and other assisting agencies as appropriate. In the case of an unattended (unidentified responsible party) release of hazardous materials, the Incident Commander is also responsible for notifying the State Emergency Operations Center and the National Response Center.

4. Personal Protection of Citizens

During a hazardous materials emergency it is essential, to the degree possible, that citizens of the community be protected from the adverse effects of the hazardous materials release. The protection of the public during a chemical emergency is a complex task. "Evacuation" and "Shelter-in-Place" are options to be considered by Incident Command.

- a. Each protective strategy has its own inherent advantages and disadvantages:

1) Evacuation

The advantage of an evacuation is that it removes the population from both present and future risks. The concept of removing the population from the risk is also an acceptable strategy to many members of the public. Evacuations, however, are highly disruptive events that pose many problems, such as congestate care operations and traffic concerns. An effective evacuation may take several hours to complete, during which time evacuees may be exposed to concentrations of the toxic substance, which they are trying to avoid.

2) Shelter-in-Place

Shelter-in-place protection can be instituted on a relatively quick basis. The population does not have long distances to travel for protection and they are generally familiar with their surroundings. The speed of an in-place effort may make it the only reasonable short-term protection method for hospitals, nursing homes and jails. The in-place concept, however, is foreign to many citizens and primarily should be considered only for incidents expected to last for a short duration.

No single protective strategy is applicable to all situations. Whereas some incidents may be suited to either evacuation or in-place protection, 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 highest number of citizens.

b. The decision to evacuate or order in-place protection should be based upon known data or perceived risk when sufficient scientific data is immediately unavailable. Suggested reference materials include:

- 1) Emergency Response Guidebook (current edition)
- 2) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- 3) Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)
- 4) Response Information Data Sheets
- 5) AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines
- 6) NOISH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
- 7) CAMEO Chemicals, found at <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/>

c. The IC, or other authorized officer, shall have the authority for ordering or recommending the plan of action based on the type of threat, current weather conditions, condition of populations in the area, response

capabilities, available transportation, time of day, and ability to quickly communicate to the at-risk population (RCW 38.52.070).

5. Facility Plans

Under WAC 296-24-567 each facility will have written an emergency plan and notify their employees about its contents. This plan should include:

- a. Escape plans and routes
- b. Procedure for employees to operate critical plan operations before evacuation
- c. Procedures to account for all employees after an evacuation
- d. A preferred means of reporting an emergency
- e. Alarm systems
- f. Training
- g. Fire prevention plan

6. Resources

Updated resource information is available through Lewis County Division of Emergency Management (DEM). It includes information on county fire departments/districts and law enforcement agencies.

The response and recovery resources available to the Lewis County LEPC come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisition of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), interagency agreements (IAAs) and contracts or through emergency contracting in accordance with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.070. Response resources immediately available through MOU, MOA or IAA are available through the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management.

7. Responder Safety

a. Safety Officer Appointment - Duties

During any hazardous material emergency it is essential that on-scene response personnel be protected from adverse effects resulting from contamination by hazardous materials. The safety of response personnel shall be a priority responsibility of the IC. Depending on the size and nature of the incident, the appointment of a Safety Officer is required or strongly recommended to support the IC with this responsibility. The Safety Officer shall be assigned to monitor the safety hazards, unsafe situations and develop methods to ensure personnel safety. The appointed Safety Officer shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate any activity that may be judged unsafe.

b. Adherence to Current Laws

It is the policy of the LEPC that all responders in a hazardous materials incident adhere to applicable local, state, and federal laws, statues, ordinances, rules, regulations, guidelines and established standards pertaining to responder safety.

c. Personnel Respond Only to Level of Training

Under no conditions are response personnel authorized to exceed their individual level of certified training in accordance with CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) training.

P. Communication and Warning

1. Lewis County E911 Communications is responsible for receiving primary tactical communications and coordinating communications with responders during a hazardous materials incident. In large part, responders will communicate with each other, the IC and E911 Communications via radios. They may also use cell phones, other personal communication devices, computers, runners, and/or face-to-face. A combination of these may need to be employed for communication between the various agencies.
2. The off-scene EOC/ECC will be a focal point for communications, and should also be able to communicate with the various governments and agencies involved using whatever communication methods necessary.
3. Transmission and/or dissemination of information to the public by the PIO can be accomplished through use of the capabilities of:
 - a. MyStateUSA emergency notification
 - b. CodeRED Emergency Community Notification System (ECNS)
 - c. Local radio stations and regular media channel
 - d. Social media networks
 - e. Telephone notification of vulnerable facilities
 - f. Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - g. Area broadcast from public address systems
 - h. Door-to-door from police and fire vehicles

Q. Cleanup/Containment

1. Performance of Cleanup Operations

Private facilities or the local fire department/district may conduct minor cleanup operations. Cleanup of more significant incidents will be performed as authorized by the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) and/or

the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. See: Appendix N, Lewis County Hazardous Materials Contact List, page 106.

2. Hazardous Materials Contractor List

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

3. Health and Safety Plan (HSP)

Once the emergency response is complete and cleanup begins, HAZWOPER requires a Health and Safety Plan (HSP) and cleanup personnel to be trained accordingly.

4. Incident Documentation and Investigation

On-scene incident documentation and/or investigative follow-up is a joint or individual responsibility of local law enforcement, local fire department/district and/or the fire marshal, WSP, DOE and/or the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

5. Spiller Responsible for Clean Up Costs

As per RCW 4.24.314, the spiller is responsible for costs incurred in the cleanup of a hazardous materials incident. If the spiller is unknown or there is a dispute with the spiller about cost recovery, cleanup efforts will be undertaken by the DOE and/or EPA. Lewis County, and municipal jurisdictions therein, will not accept any financial responsibility for cleanup or disposal of hazardous substances owned and/or spilled by others.

6. After Action Review and Evaluation

The Incident Commander will be responsible for arranging an after-action review and evaluation of significant incidents. The review and evaluation should be conducted within 48 hours following control of the incident.

7. Emergency Release Follow-up Notification Report and Form

Written report notification needs to be made within fourteen (14) days following immediate verbal notification to the WA SERC and Lewis County LEPC on the Emergency Release Follow-up Notification Form available at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/section304.html>. Following immediate verbal notification to the National Response Center, written notification is to be made as soon as is practical. The form is available at <http://www/nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html>.

R. Investigations

1. County and City Fire Marshals

- a. Reviews and inspects storage, use and handling of hazardous materials.
- b. Investigates the origin and cause of fires, is the lead agency in fire and arson investigation involving hazardous materials.

2. Lewis County Public Health and Social Services Department (LCPHSS)

- a. Leads in providing information about the proper destruction or decontamination of structures, vehicles and property.
- b. LCPHSS Site Hazardous Assessment Program conducts initial investigations of potentially contaminated sites for priority ranking and possible listing with the Department of Ecology's Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Program.
- c. Investigates complaints involving improper waste disposal practices or hazardous waste spills resulting in potential contamination or exposure.
- d. Provides public health education, makes recommendations for protecting the public's health and safety, and enforces environmental health rules and regulations.

3. Washington State Patrol (WSP)

Investigates criminal acts on state highways and roads.

4. Lewis County Sheriff's Office (LCSO)

- a. Investigates criminal acts on county highways and roads.
- b. Investigates criminal acts in unincorporated Lewis County.

5. Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies

Investigates criminal acts within incorporated boundaries.

S. Provision for Cost Recovery

1. The Responsible Party, the transportation company, or facility will make their own arrangements for cost recovery.
2. The responsible party pays for costs of responding agencies and jurisdictions.

3. Responding agencies and jurisdictions will separately document costs associated with the specific incident response.
4. **The Model Toxics Control Act** may provide funding.
5. **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)**

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires reporting of releases of hazardous substances, establishes the liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous substances and establishes an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) trust fund.

6. **Local Government Reimbursement Program**

If no Responsible Party can be determined, EPA may provide funding through the Local Government Reimbursement Program (800-431-9209) for up to \$25,000 in extraordinary local expenses for qualifying incidents.

7. **Reimbursement to Local Governments**

EPA Form 9310-1, Application Package for Reimbursement to Local Governments, will be used to apply for reimbursement; instructions and guidelines are included.

T. **Training**

1. 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) establishes a standard (NFPA 472) of professional competence for responses to hazardous materials incidents.
2. 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.
3. The minimum of level of responder training in accordance with WAC 296-824-30005 is:

| LEVEL | REQUIREMENTS |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>Awareness Level</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>Awareness Level First Responders competencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control ○ The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook. • Can use the Emergency Response Guidebook. • Recognize the need for additional resources and the need to notify the incident's communication center accordingly. |
| <p>Operations Level</p> | <p>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 defense fashion, which may include attempts to confine, contain or otherwise control the release without coming into contact with the material/product.</p> <p>First responders at the operations level must receive Operations training and demonstrate awareness level competencies as well as the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques. • Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for first responder operations level. • Understand the 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. |

| LEVEL | REQUIREMENTS |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures. |
| <p>Technician Level</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>First responders at the technician level must receive training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| <p>Specialist Level</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>First responders at the specialist level must receive Specialist training and demonstrate technician level competencies as well as the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |

| LEVEL | REQUIREMENTS |
|----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>and behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| <p>Incident Commander</p> | <p>The Incident Commander (IC) is the person responsible for all incident activities, including development of strategies, tactics, ordering and release of resources.</p> <p>Incident Commanders, who assume control of a hazardous materials incident from the responders first on the scene, must receive Incident Commander training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

4. In Lewis County, each organization with a responsibility for responding to hazardous materials incidents normally will complete the training for their own organization. As such, there is no cooperative, county-wide schedule that is maintained. Fire agencies will typically complete awareness and operations training internally, in the course of their firefighter training programs. The Washington State Patrol Fire Training Academy also offers regular awareness and operations courses as well as on-scene incident command courses. For more information, see:

<http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/ftatrain.htm>

5. Each year, in the spring, the Washington State Patrol and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) conduct an Annual Hazmat

Workshop at the HAMMER Training Facility in Richland, Washington. This training is offered over a weekend to allow for participation by volunteer responders. HazMat Operations and On Scene Incident Command courses as well as courses on specialized subjects are offered at this workshop.

6. Other hazardous materials training courses are offered over the course of the year. See the LEPC, DEM and/or the Northwest Regional Training Center websites to keep informed of these training opportunities.

U. Exercise and Plan Maintenance

1. Testing the Plan

- a. Testing refers to the exercise of all or part of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (HMERP) to improve the efficiency of all working elements.
- b. All or part of the agencies involved may be active participants in the drill (testing) process.
- c. After the drill, a critique by the participants shall be held to identify any elements of the plan that needs to be reviewed, revised, changed, or updated.
- d. This process shall support sound operational concepts and identify resources needed to carry out necessary functions in hazardous material emergencies.
- e. Agencies, organizations, and facilities may be informed of the testing and will be invited to participate or observe.
- f. **LEPC Annual Exercise**
 - 1) The Lewis County LEPC is responsible for coordinating one (1) annual exercise of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (HMERP). The annual exercise and other exercises may be added to the LEPC work plan at the annual meeting. The date may be set at a later meeting of the LEPC and announced to the general membership.
 - 2) This exercise may be a tabletop, functional, or full-scale exercise.
 - 3) Response drills may be in conjunction with other emergency response agencies and plans.
 - 4) After the exercise, participants will gather for a review to identify any elements in the plan needing to be revised or updated. This process will assure that operational concepts are sound and resources are

adequately prepared to carry out necessary functions in a hazardous materials emergency.

- 5) An actual event that includes an after-action review may be substituted for an annual exercise. Any elements needed may be reviewed and updated.
- 6) A critical component of this plan is to provide for the safety of citizens from the adverse effects of hazardous materials incidents. In addition to the on-going public education efforts of the LEPC, public components of the plan, including alert and warning, emergency public information, and shelter-in-place and evacuation shall be regularly exercised. While exercise objectives may not always focus on these public components, every effort should be made to include one or more of the public safety elements in functional and full-scale exercises.

2. Plan Maintenance

a. Plan Reviews

- 1) The HMERP shall be reviewed at least annually by the Lewis County LEPC, according to its By Laws and as required by WAC 118-40-180(5).
- 2) If no changes are required, the LEPC will report to the SERC in writing of when the review occurred and the findings of the review.

b. Plan Revisions and Changes

- 1) All revisions to the Lewis County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed and approved by the LEPC according to LEPC By Laws.
- 2) The LEPC is responsible for the distribution of all approved revisions to the distribution list, and the accurate maintenance of the directories of plan holders.
- 3) The coordinator of the LEPC is the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management Deputy Director.
- 4) If changes are necessary, a revised HMERP plan will be distributed to all agencies, organizations, and facilities that hold a current copy of the original plan as soon as possible. Within 60 days of each revision, three paper copies of the revised plan will be submitted to State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for review.

- 5) The annual review shall assure that appropriate changes are made to the telephone roster, legal requirements, and resources.
- 6) Requests may be made for further information regarding hazardous materials inventories or information regarding the hazard of a particular chemical or reporting facility by contacting the LEPC Coordinator, the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management Deputy Director, or designee.
- 7) The HMERP will also be revised as necessary after debriefs by the LEPC, following drills, exercises or significant hazardous materials incident.

c. Submitting Plan Revisions to SERC

- 1) Within 60 days of each revision, three (3) paper copies of the revised plan will be forwarded to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) in compliance with WAC 118-40-180 for plan review and comment.

V. Facility Responsibilities

1. A list of fixed facilities that possess extremely hazardous substances (EHS), their locations, and types of business is found in Appendix B: Regulated "Fixed" Facilities List, page 64-69.
2. Maps showing fixed facility sites, pipelines, other vulnerabilities, and main transportation routes are found in Appendix C: Potential Minimum Safety Perimeter Maps, page 70-85.
3. The Facility Emergency Coordinator(s) of each facility shall establish appropriate internal procedures for detecting a release and for making notifications internally to appropriate personnel, as well as to local, state and federal agencies, according to 40 CFR 110, in a timely manner.
4. Initial verbal notification to Lewis County E911 Communications serves as notification to the local fire department/district and Lewis County LEPC. Lewis County E911 Communications is responsible for the notification of appropriate emergency response agencies. Notification of the WA EMD Duty Officer with information concerning the incident satisfies the requirement to verbally notify the SERC. Verbal notification of the NRC under certain conditions is required:
 - a. CERCLA Section 103 (40 CFR Part 302.6, Part 300.405) requires that the release of a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund Act) (CERCLA) hazardous substance

that meets or exceeds the reportable quantity (RQ) set forth in 40 CFR 302.4 must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC).

- b. EPCRA Section 304 (40 CFR Part 355.40) requires that the release of an Reporting Quantity (RQ) or more of an EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or a CERCLA hazardous substance (one pound or more if a reporting trigger is not established by regulation) that results in exposure of people outside of the facility boundary be reported to state and local authorities.
- c. HMTA Section 1808 (49 CFR Part 171.15) requires that the release of a DOT hazardous material during transportation be reported to the NRC under certain circumstances such as death, injury, significant property damage, evacuation, highway closure, etc.
- d. CWA Section 311 requires that the release of oil be reported to the NRC if the release: (1) violates applicable water quality standards; (2) causes a film, sheen or discoloration of the water or adjoining shorelines; or (3) causes a sludge or an emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon the adjoining shorelines.

Written report notification needs to be made within fourteen (14) days following the initial verbal notification to the WA SERC and Lewis County LEPC on the *Emergency Release Follow-up Notification Form* available at [http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/section 304.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/section%20304.html). Following immediate verbal notification to the National Response Center, written notification is to be made as soon as is practical. The form is available at <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html>.

W. EPCRA Reporting

1. According to EPCRA Section 302 all facilities that receive, store and/or use Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (see 40 CFR Part 355) at or above its Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) must notify the SERC and LEPC. State and local authorities are required to develop chemical emergency preparedness and response capabilities through coordination and planning with local businesses.
2. A business facility must notify the SERC and Lewis County LEPC as per Section 304 if:
 - a. There is a release at the facility of an EHS in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance, and
 - 1) The release could result in exposure of persons outside the facility
 - 2) This may be done immediately by verbal notification, and must be followed up with a written report within fourteen (14) days.

3. Under Section 311, a facility must submit the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or a MSDS list for the hazardous chemicals present on-site in excess of the threshold level to the SERC, Lewis County LEPC, and the local fire department/district.
4. Under Section 312, facilities that store chemicals must provide specific information about the chemicals on site to the SERC, Lewis County LEPC, and the local fire department/district via the Tier II form.

X. Lewis County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

A. Purpose

The Lewis County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), through the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management, is responsible for the establishment of a hazardous materials emergency preparedness, response, and Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) program as required by law. Lewis County LEPC duties may include:

1. Develop, review and evaluate local hazardous materials emergency response planning procedures.
2. Adoption and promulgation of the Lewis County Emergency Support Function (ESF) # 10 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.
3. Administration and coordination of the Lewis County hazardous materials emergency response program for implementation of Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).
4. Establishment of procedures for the receipt, management and access to notifications, reports, plans and other information required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

B. Membership

In accordance with 118-40 WAC, the Lewis County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), appointed by the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), shall consist of representatives of the following groups and organizations:

1. Local elected officials
2. Law enforcement
3. Emergency management
4. Fire services
5. Emergency medical services
6. Public Works

7. Public health services
8. Environmental health
9. Hospitals
10. Transportation
11. Broadcast and print media
12. American Red Cross
13. The Salvation Army
14. Owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of Section 302(b) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

C. Annual Meeting Requirement

Chapter 118-40 WAC requires that the local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will meet at least once annually to review and revise the plan and conduct general business. A quorum shall consist of those members present when reasonable and timely notification has been made.

D. Appointment of Officers

A chairperson and vice-chair will be appointed from the active membership at the annual meeting. The recommended term of service is one (1) year.

E. Public Notification of Committee Activities

A public notice will be issued by the committee regarding the location and time of meetings or any other action of the committee as a whole. Publication of such announcement in local print media shall be considered adequate notification.

F. Public Comment at Meetings

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) shall include reasonable time at each public meeting for the receipt of public comment regarding the emergency plan. At the discretion of the committee, response to public comments may be made immediately, or in writing to the appropriate parties within twenty-one (21) days.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Response agencies and jurisdictions have the following responsibilities:

1. Develop plans consistent with the HMERP.
2. Provide the resources for hazardous materials response.
3. Provide representative to the Incident Command Post and EOC/ECC when requested by the Incident Commander.

4. As directed by the Incident Commander, will coordinate public information, support and representation at the authorized Joint Information Center.

B. Primary Agency(ies)

1. Fire Services

Lewis County fire services consist of a mixture of municipal departments and special districts that, in general, provide Awareness Level response capabilities to hazardous materials incidents. Responsibilities of fire service include:

- a. Develop, test and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for response to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this plan.
- b. Assure that response personnel are familiar with the SOPs and this plan, and personnel are trained to identify potential hazardous material incidents. Training for identification of hazardous material includes how to use the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) (minimum awareness level).
- c. Train department response personnel in the Incident Command System (ICS) and NIMS.
- d. Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.
- e. Establish initial incident command for on-scene operations and operate under ICS/NIMS guidelines. For all Lewis County agencies, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) is designated as the Incident Command for hazardous materials incidents.
- f. Manage the hazard scene until WSP arrives by establishing perimeters and denying access.
- g. Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc).
- h. Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
- i. Take appropriate defensive steps to minimize the effect of a hazardous condition on life, property and the environment.

- j. Provide fire suppression, immediate life safety services, and conduct rescue operations to the extent of the training level.
- k. Cooperate and coordinate with the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and/or the Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Coordination Center (EOC/ECC).
- l. Deploy mutual aid, as requested.
- m. Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).
- n. Provide coordination and control of manpower and equipment through the communications center and at a command post near the scene.
- o. Provide manpower and equipment for gross decontamination and emergency medical aid at the scene of a hazardous material incident.
- p. Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardous material incident.
- q. Request technical support from hazardous materials response teams when necessary.
- r. Provide representative to the EOC/ECC, as requested.
- s. Perform other functions which may be appropriate in accordance with training.
- t. Provide a representative to the Incident Command Post and/or Emergency Operation Center/Emergency Coordination Center (EOC/ECC) as requested.

2. Washington State Patrol (WSP)

The Washington State Patrol (WSP) is the designated Incident Command for all state and interstate highways and jurisdictions within Lewis County. SEE: Appendix M, Designated Incident Command (IC) Agencies, page 105). WSP assists with local communications, law enforcement, and technical resource information.

- a. Conducts safety inspections on vehicles transporting hazardous materials/waste and enforces state and federal transportation regulations, Chapter 46.48 RCW.
- b. Provides technical assistance to shippers and carriers.

- c. Investigates accidents involving hazardous materials within its jurisdiction.
- d. Assists with identification of responsible party.
- e. Acts as the Incident Command agency on state and interstate roadways during hazardous materials events and in other jurisdictions where designated as the Incident Commander.
- f. Acts as Incident Commander, where designated, for those fire departments/districts that recognize the WSP as IC agency for hazardous material incidents. Establishes initial incident command for on-scene operations and operates under ICS/NIMS guidelines. (For all Lewis County agencies, the Washington State Patrol (WSP) is designated as the Incident Command for hazardous materials incidents).
- g. When necessary, establish a unified command system with fire departments/districts, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies.
- h. Provides assistance with warning and emergency information dissemination.
- i. Provides training through the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Hazardous Materials Unit.
- j. Conducts ongoing hazardous materials recognition and operations training for WSP personnel and local fire, law enforcement and EMS responders.

3. Community Emergency Coordinator

- a. Receive Hazardous Spill/Release Notifications from E911.
- b. Implement this Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.
- c. Other duties as developed.

C. Support Agency(ies) - Local

1. Clean-Up Contractors

- a. Respond to support first response agencies when requested.
- b. Provide a Technician Level response to hazardous materials incidents.

- c. Provide scene management expertise and equipment.
- d. Perform substance identification testing, hazard ID analysis and/or radiological testing.
- e. Determine the proper level of personal protective equipment, emergency medical treatment, decontamination techniques and additional authorities requiring notification.
- f. Advise Incident Commander of the clean-up action plan and provide status updates as necessary.
- g. Coordinate with representatives from the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management and/or the Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Coordination Center (EOC/ECC) as appropriate.

2. Coroner (Lewis County)

- a. Develop, test and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for response to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this plan.
- b. Assure that response personnel are familiar with the SOPs and this plan, and personnel are trained to identify potential hazardous material incidents. Training for identification of hazardous material includes how to use the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) (minimum awareness level).
- c. Train department response personnel in the Incident Command System (ICS) and NIMS.
- d. The Lewis County Coroner is the lead for activities concerning the deceased.
- e. Provide a representative to the Incident command Post and/or Emergency Operation Center/Emergency Coordination Center (EOC/ECC) as requested.

3. E911 Communications

E911 Communications is the designated agency to receive initial notification of any hazardous materials incident, whether at a fixed facility or transportation-related. They are also responsible for the initial notification of appropriate emergency response agencies including fire departments/districts and emergency management. Additional notifications are the responsibility of either the incident commander and/or emergency management.

- a. Dispatches fire, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and law enforcement.
- b. Completes notifications and requests at the direction of the Incident Commander.
- c. Notifies State EMD and DEM according to guidelines.
- d. Contacts and notifies jurisdictions and agencies according to Incident Commander, the community emergency coordinator, and emergency management requests.
- e. Maintains recordings and documentation of response to incidents.

4. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- a. Develop, test and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for response to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this plan.
- b. Assure that response personnel are familiar with the SOPs and this plan, and personnel are trained to identify potential hazardous material incidents. Training for identification of hazardous material includes how to use the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) (minimum awareness level).
- c. Train department response personnel in the Incident Command System (ICS) and NIMS.
- d. Provide response to injured persons including: triage, pre-hospital treatment, and EMS transportation.
- e. Advise Incident commander concerning transport and mass casualty potential.
- f. Assist with decontamination and transfer of patients to hospital facilities.
- g. Follow Lewis County Emergency Medical Services Patient Care Protocols and Patient Care Procedures.
- h. Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardous material incident.

5. Fire Marshal

- a. Enforce codes that ensure safe storage, use and handling of hazardous materials according to International Fire Code.
- b. End any dangerous or hazardous condition which poses an immediate prospect of irreparable harm to life and property.
- c. Provides assistance in damage assessments, investigations, and coordination with local and State fire officials.

6. Government (local)

- a. Provide for continuity of government during and after a hazardous materials incident.
- b. Adopt and enact emergency ordinances and policies; support appropriate emergency expenditures.
- c. Assist Incident Command and public information officers with the release of emergency information to the public.

7. Hospitals

- a. Receive, decontaminate, triage and treat injured persons.
- b. Coordinate with transporting agencies on incoming patients, assist with determining disposition of patients.
- c. Provide representative to the EOC/ECC, as requested.

8. Law Enforcement

- a. Act as lead agency for evacuation and site security.
- b. Develop, test and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for response to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this plan.
- c. Assure that law enforcement response personnel are familiar with the SOPs and this plan, and personnel are trained to identify potential hazardous material incidents. Training for identification of hazardous material includes how to use the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) (minimum awareness level).
- d. Train department response personnel in the Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

- e. Provide crowd and traffic control.
- f. Coordinate with other responding agencies in the event that a criminal element is present in a hazardous materials incident. Investigate crimes related to a hazardous materials incident.
- g. Assist with public warning and emergency information dissemination including evacuation routes and notice to Shelter-in-Place.
- h. Provide a representative to the Incident Command Post and/or Emergency Operation Center/Emergency Coordination Center (EOC/ECC) as requested.
- i. Assure that law enforcement personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- j. Lead agency for all drug lab operations.

9. Lewis County Amateur Radio (ARES/RACES)

- a. Provide volunteer amateur radio communications.
- b. Provide a representative to the Incident Command Post and EOC/ECC as requested.

10. Lewis County Director of Emergency Management

- a. The Director of Emergency Management, or designee, reviews the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) recommendation for the position of Community Emergency Coordinator. After his/her consideration, he/she forwards a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) for their consideration and final appointment.
- b. Coordinate services for the protection of the citizens' property and employees from hazards and risks resulting from unintended release of hazardous substances.
- c. Advise and assist officials with coordination, direction and control of emergency operations.
- d. Coordinate the development of an emergency declaration, if necessary.
- e. Appoint an incident Public Information Officer (PIO) to coordinate public information.

- f. Advise officials about emergency fiscal and administrative procedures and requirements.
- g. Authorize activation of the Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Coordination Center (EOC/ECC) and appoint the EOC/ECC Supervisor.
- h. Designate a coordinator to staff the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

11. Lewis County Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

- a. Prepare, submit to the LEPC for approval, distribute to the response partners, and maintain the Lewis County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (HMERP). Submit the approved plan to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for their review. Exercise the plan.
- b. Provide public education materials to the public and businesses on hazardous materials and preparedness.
- c. Make recommendations of policies, procedures and regulations to agencies and elected officials.
- d. Maintain the Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Coordination Center (EOC/ECC) with a primary location at the Law & Justice Building, 345 West Main Street, Chehalis, WA 98532.
- e. Implement the Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and/or this Emergency Support Function # 10, and activation of the EOC/ECC, and staff as appropriate, when requested by Incident Command, other authorized official, or as otherwise appropriate.
- f. Establish liaison with affected organizations and jurisdictions as needed.
- g. Coordinate and prepare requests for emergency resources to State EOC or federal agencies when the EOC/ECC is not activated.
- h. Provide resource support at the request of the Incident Commander.
- i. Coordinate public emergency alert and warning. Script and transmit emergency alert system (EAS) messages when requested and appropriate. Attempt other methods of notification to the public, as necessary.
- j. Coordinate damage assessment during an incident.

- k. Advise and inform local officials about emergency management activities during an incident.
- l. Ensure, when directed by the Incident Commander (IC), that hazardous materials incidents notifications are made to the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the National Response Center (NRC).
- m. Encourage, facilitate and coordinate Mutual Aid agreements among emergency response agencies at all levels of government.
- n. Coordinate planning, mitigation, response and recovery phases of emergency planning.
- o. Implement and staff the SARA Title III Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) program. Function as lead agency.
- p. Under direction of the LEPC, assign staff member(s) as Coordinator of Information required in Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). The Coordinator of Information will provide the following:
 - 1) Annually receive the SARA Title III, Tier II Emergency & Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms submitted by Regulated Facilities to the LEPC. Produce a composite report of Regulated Facility Tier II reports received and submit to the State Department of Ecology EPCRA Coordinator after the March 1 annual deadline. Submit a copy of the report to the LEPC at the next meeting.
 - 2) Maintain records of annual Tier II reports and other emergency documents required by law. These records are stored by DEM for a period of five (5) years.
 - 3) Provide public information as required by EPCRA.
 - 4) Provide resource information as needed.
 - 5) Disseminate information concerning hazardous materials in the community.
 - 6) Prepare and maintain the Lewis County Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan (HMERP).
- q. Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.

- r. Assist incident command in determining need of evacuation or Shelter-in-Place. Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place (or evacuation) or other information as required.

12. Lewis County Public Health and Social Services

- a. Lewis County Public Health and Social Services Department is the lead agency for coordination of public health services in the county. It takes such measures as necessary to promote and protect the public's health.
- b. Develop, test and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for response to hazardous materials incidents to coordinate with this plan.
- c. Assure that response personnel are familiar with the SOPs and this plan, and personnel are trained to identify potential hazardous material incidents. Training for identification of hazardous materials includes how to use the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) (minimum awareness level).
- d. Train department response personnel in the Incident Command System (ICS) and NIMS.
- e. Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions.
- f. Conduct long-term disease surveillance of exposed populations.
- g. Coordinate with Incident Commander concerning transfer of command.
- h. Provide for coordination of proper hygiene and sanitation procedures at mass care facilities.
- i. Monitor small public (Group B) water systems to ensure the safety of drinking water supplies. In conjunction with the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health, assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- j. Provide coordination of information with state and federal public health agencies.
- k. Advise about personal protection, public health effects, and environmental impacts regarding unknown products.
- l. Health Officer or designee declares public health emergencies to protect the general public and issue public health advisories.

- m. Public Health public information officer (PIO) contacts local media regarding health issues and coordinates with IC, Incident PIO and emergency responders.
- n. Through epidemiologic investigations, identify source of exposure to hazardous materials.
- o. Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary.
- p. Make a final determination on when contamination no longer poses a public health risk.
- q. Initiate actions to reopen sites once contaminated when the threat is properly mitigated.
- r. Enforces laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
- s. Coordinate and support the release of public health warnings or advice through the incident Public Information Officer (PIO).
- t. The County Health Officer may issue public health orders to close or curtail public gatherings or for isolation and/or quarantine of individuals under the authority of RCW 70.05.070, if required.
- u. Provide a representative to the EOC/ECC or ICP, as requested.

13. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

The Lewis County LEPC is appointed by the chief elected officials of the county, the Lewis County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), and consists of representatives from state and local elected officials, law enforcement, fire services, emergency management, emergency medical services, health department, hospitals, local environmental and transportation agencies, broadcast and print media, community groups and facilities that come under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). The LEPC is responsible to:

- a. Annually review, make revision recommendations, and approve the Lewis County Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan (HMERP).
- b. The LEPC will solicit local qualified individuals for the position of Community Emergency Coordinator. At the annual meeting, the members will vote for a recommendation for the position to be submitted to the Director of Emergency Management and the BOCC. Their recommendation will be forwarded to the Director of Emergency Management for consideration and his/her recommendation and

presentation to the BOCC. The BOCC will make the final selection and the official appointment.

- c. Designate the Lewis County Emergency Management Deputy Director or Designee of the Emergency Management program to act as Coordinator of Information required in EPCRA.
- d. Information regarding exercises may be added to the LEPC work plan at the annual meeting. Exercise dates may be distributed to the general membership of the LEPC.
- e. Ensure the hazardous materials risk and resource data is received, collected, and maintained in accordance with SARA Title III and that the data is distributed to emergency response agencies and the public upon request.
- f. Annually review the SARA Title III, Tier II Emergency & Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms submitted by Regulated Facilities. Compile a report of Tier II reports annually received and submit to the State Department of Ecology EPCRA Coordinator.

14. Public Works

- a. Develop, test and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for response to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this plan.
- b. Assure that response personnel are familiar with the SOPs and this plan, and personnel are trained to identify potential hazardous material incidents. Training for identification of hazardous material includes how to use the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) (minimum awareness level).
- c. Train department response personnel in the Incident Command System (ICS) and NIMS.
- d. Mobilize and manage Public Works personnel, equipment and needed materials to help in the containment of a hazardous materials release, and isolation of the hazard area (physical barrier devices and signage).
- e. Manage activities associated with damage assessments to roads, streets, bridges, utilities, communications, and facilities.
- f. Provide heavy equipment and operators required for emergency operations.
- g. Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.

- h. Control sewer, water and storm sewer lines, and associated pump stations, as appropriate.
- i. Effect cleanup on jurisdiction owned property, not covered by the Department of Ecology (DOE).
- j. Provide representative to the EOC/EC, as requested.
- k. Provide the current 24-hour call roster to respective emergency management offices and maintain a state of readiness to provide for a rapid deployment of resources when requested.

15. Regulated Facilities (including transportation companies)

Each facility that is subject to the requirements of SARA Title III and/or the Clean Air Act Section 112(r) shall be responsible for:

- a. Facilities storing Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) 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 Coordinator. The Facility Emergency Coordinators in Lewis County are identified in Appendix B, Regulated "Fixed" Facilities List, page 64-69. (USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter I Section 11003 (c)(3), requires plans include "Designation of a Community Emergency Coordinator and Facility Emergency Coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.")
- b. Notify the LEPC of the facility representative who will participate in the emergency planning process as a Facility Emergency Coordinator.
- c. The facility owner/operator will promptly inform the LEPC of any relevant changes occurring at the facility.
- d. Report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local fire department/district.
- e. Submit Tier Two-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required, by federal, state or local law. Reporting requirements of SARA Title III requires owners and/or operators of certain facilities to submit a list of hazardous chemicals present at their facilities under Section 311. Reports must be filed with the SERC, Lewis County LEPC and appropriate local fire departments/districts by March 1st of each

year. Compliance with these requirements is the responsibility of the individual facilities.

- f. The following chemicals are required to be reported if they fall within the threshold planning quantities:
 - 1) Chemicals listed as Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) under SARA Title III, Section 302.
 - 2) Any chemical stored in a quantity of 10,000 pounds or more for which a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is required under the Occupational Safety Health Act.
- g. Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans, consistent with the HMERP, and provide copies to the Lewis County LEPC for planning purposes. Those facilities subject to CAA 112(r) are requested to submit Response Management Plan (RMP) and/or Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to the LEPC for planning purposes.
- h. Provide the resources for Hazardous Materials response.
- i. Maintain and coordinate plans to comply with current regulations. Coordinate plans with the local fire jurisdictions. Train and equip personnel to implement the plans.
- j. Provide for worker safety and shutdown of operations as needed during a hazardous materials incident.
- k. Operators of SARA Title III/Clean Air Act Section 112(r) facilities shall offer cooperation and recommendations, when requested, to the IC when a release threatens life, property or the environment.
- l. Provide timely public warning and notifications of hazardous releases from the facility.
- m. Alert surrounding area and vulnerable persons.
- n. Notify and coordinate activities with the LEPC/DEM in the event of a release of hazardous materials.
- o. Notify the regulating authorities of the release, as appropriate.
- p. Develop and provide a Risk Management Plan and/or Facility Emergency Response Plan, which will determine policies and procedures for reporting releases.

- q. Notify E911 Communications, and other agencies as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.
- r. Implement emergency plans utilizing ICS/NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions. Provide representative to the Incident Command Post and EOC/ECC when requested by the Incident Commander. As directed by the Incident Commander, coordinates public information, support and representation at the authorized Joint Information Center.
- s. Include evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity, in hazardous materials emergency plans.

16. Responsible Party

- a. Ensure timely warning and notification of hazardous releases to all jurisdictions that may be affected.
- b. Assure effective abatement of the release or threatened release of hazardous materials.
- c. Be liable and cover the costs of clean up and response of jurisdictions and agencies.
- d. Respond according to Emergency Response Plan, OSHA Process Safety Management Standard, Risk Management Plan and/or Mutual Aid Agreement.
- e. The responsible party will notify all agencies required under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 311, 312, 313, and 324 of EPCRA and any enabling legislation at the state level.
- f. Develop plans consistent with the HMERP.
- g. Provide the resources for hazardous materials response.
- h. Provide representative to the Incident Command Post and EOC/ECC when requested by the Incident Commander. As directed by the Incident Commander, coordinates public information, support and representation at the authorized Joint Information Center.

D. Non Governmental Agencies

1. American Red Cross, Mt. Rainier Chapter (ARC)

- a. Provide sheltering and feeding for displaced persons.

- b. Provide information and financial assistance for essential immediate disaster caused needs for evacuees.
- c. Provide support for first responders to hazardous materials incidents of extended duration.
- d. Coordinate welfare inquiries, human services and volunteer organizations (see CEMP ESF # 6 and ESF # 7).
- e. Provide a representative to the EOC/ECC to coordinate actions with other agencies.

2. Salvation Army

- a. Works with American Red Cross (ARC) with feeding services.
- b. Provides bedding, clothing and essential furnishings.
- c. Provides counseling for displaced individuals during an emergency situation.

E. State Agencies

1. Washington State Department of Ecology (ECOLOGY)

- a. Provide 24-hour emergency response to reported spill incidents.
- b. Represent state laws and interest in oil and hazardous substances incidents by acting as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) in the Unified Command System.
- c. Receives notification from the state EMD Duty Officer of hazardous material release reports.
- d. Coordinate response efforts with other local, state and federal agencies.
- e. Determine the release source, cause and responsible party.
- f. Works with the responsible party for cleanup of hazardous materials incidents that threaten the environment.
- g. Coordinate incident cleanup (in some cases in conjunction with EPA) if the Responsible Party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified.
- h. Provide response advice and resource listings to responsible parties and responding agencies.

- i. Coordinate Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) activities for the state.
- j. Set cleanup standards for the incident in accordance with federal and state law, and ensure that source control, containment, cleanup and disposal are accomplished.
- k. Participate in a Joint Information Center (JIC).
- l. Serve as advisor for emergency responder equipment and training.
- m. Serve as advisor for on-scene release response and environmental cleanup.
- n. Coordinate recovery of necessary state costs incurred during response and cleanup.
- o. Coordinate development, implementation, and maintenance of a Community Right-to-Know Program according to EPCRA subsection 301(a).
- p. In accordance with RCW 90.56.020, the Ecology Director (or designed State On-Scene Coordinator) has the primary authority to oversee prevention, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to any oil or hazardous substance spill in the navigable waters of the state. The Ecology Director is the head of the state incident command system in response to a spill of oil or hazardous substances and shall coordinate the response efforts of all state agencies and local emergency response personnel.

2. Washington State Department of Health (DOH)

- a. Provides technical assistance and support regarding sample collection, laboratory analysis, hazard identification and assessment of public health impacts of chemical or radiological incidents.
- b. Coordinates information flow, resources with federal agencies, and support of local health agency partners.

3. Washington State Department of Labor and Industries

- a. Mandates training requirements for hazardous materials emergency response and cleanup.
- b. Enforces safety and health standards whenever employees are exposed to hazardous chemicals.

- c. 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.
- d. Enforces WISHA requirements and protections. Worker Right-To-Know Act 49.70 Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) Chapter 296-62 WAC, part C.
- e. Conducts inspections of facilities where hazardous materials are generated, used, stored, disposed of or destroyed (WA CEMP)

4. Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

- a. Protect water resources on DNR lands.
- b. Provide access, information and assistance to reduce and control the effects of hazardous materials on DNR lands.

5. Washington State Department of Transportation (WS DOT)

- a. Develop procedures for non-hazardous material clean-up activities on state and interstate highways.
- b. Provide personnel and equipment to support response operations on highways and lands under state and federal jurisdiction.
- c. Participate in the local LEPC and review of this Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.
- d. Will respond when state roadway or facility is involved, coordinate with the IC, and provide available resources and personnel.
- e. Coordinate activation of WS DOT personnel and equipment needed to establish traffic control and cleanup activities on state roads and interstate highways. Activation of WS DOT personnel may be initiated by the WSP.
- f. Appropriately trained WS DOT personnel will initially establish traffic control and notify the WSP when a hazardous material incident is discovered on state roads and interstate highways.

6. Washington State Emergency Management Division (State EMD)

- a. Manage, update and coordinate the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

- b. Maintain 24-hour duty officer system to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, provincial and federal response agencies.
- c. Coordinate communications with local, state and federal agencies.
- d. Coordinate and update notification lists of local, state and federal resources.
- e. Coordinate and participate in local training and exercises.
- f. Is contracted routinely on all hazardous material releases.
- g. Activates and manages the State EOC to provide communications and support to assist in hazardous materials incidents when necessary.
- h. Issues mission numbers as part of the state emergency worker volunteer registration system under RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.
- i. Activates and disseminates Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages at the request of the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management.

7. Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)

- a. Supervises and coordinates the activities of the LEPC.
- b. Establishes procedures for receiving and processing public requests for information collected under other sections of Title III.
- c. Reviews local emergency plans.
- d. Provides additional expertise and resources to help LEPC's do better planning and emergency response preparation.
- e. Acts as a direct link to the Federal Government.

8. Washington State Fire Marshal

- a. Authority for incidents involving common or special fireworks (Class B and C explosives).
- b. Provides assistance in damage assessments, investigations, and coordination with local fire officials.

9. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)

- a. Receives notification from DOE or the State EMD Duty Officer when fresh water or marine habitats are potentially involved or if an incident has the potential to impact wildlife habitat.
- b. Upon request, assists DOE in determining and assessing natural resource damage assessments and remediation.
- c. Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual fish/wildlife or fish/wildlife habitat damage and cleanup.

10. Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)

- a. Investigates highway and rail accidents involving hazardous materials in conjunction with the WSP.
- b. Assists first responders by providing supportive data on shippers and haulers of hazardous material statewide.

F. Federal Agencies

1. United States Coast Guard

- a. Participate in the Incident Command for releases of hazardous material or petroleum products occurring on navigable waterways.
- b. Provide a representative to the Incident Command Post and EOC/ECC as requested.
- c. Act under ESF # 10 of the National Response Framework.
- d. Provide funding for response contracts when the responsible party is unavailable, unresponsive, or un-identified.

2. United States Department of Agriculture (DOA)

- a. Provides technical assistance, laboratory testing and sampling, and estimates on recovery costs for incidents involving pesticides/herbicides.

3. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- a. Participate in the Incident Command for releases of hazardous material or petroleum products occurring in EPA jurisdiction.
- b. Responds with advice and technical resources to protect the environment from all types of hazardous substances and oil to waters of the U.S.

- c. In conjunction with State DOE, will coordinate resources, containment, removal and disposal efforts of major incidents.
- d. Review annual SARA Title III, Section 313 reports
- e. Act under ESF # 10 of the National Response Framework
- f. Provide funding for response contractors when the responsible party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified.

VI. REFERENCES

A. Washington Administrative Code (WAC)

1. Chapter 118-40 WAC - *Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right-to-Know reporting*
2. Chapter 173-180 WAC, *Facility Oil Handling Standards*
3. Chapter 173-182 WAC, *Facility Contingency Plan*
4. Chapter 173-303 WAC, *Dangerous Waste Regulations*
5. Chapter 296-824 WAC, *Emergency Response* (<http://www.mrsc.org/wac.htm>)
6. Chapter 296-843 WAC, *Hazardous Waste Operations*

B. Revised Code of Washington (RCW)

1. Chapter 4.24.314 RCW - *Persons causing hazardous materials incident-- Responsibility for incident cleanup -- Liability*
2. Chapter 4.24.480 RCW - *Liability of members of the State Hazardous Materials Planning Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committee*
3. Chapter 38.52 RCW - *Emergency Management*
4. Chapter 49.70 RCW - *Worker and Community Right-to-Know*
5. Chapter 70.05.070 - *Local Health Officer Powers and Duties*
6. Chapter 70.136 RCW - *Hazardous Materials Incidents "Good Samaritan Act"*
7. Chapter 70.136.030 RCW - *Incident Command Agencies Designation by Political Subdivision*

8. Chapter 90.48 RCW - *Water Pollution Control*
9. Chapter 90.56 RCW - *Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Act* (<http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html>)

C. Other

1. FEMA, *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning* (SLG-101)
2. US Department of Transportation *Emergency Response Guidebook*
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/csr_sri/main.html
3. SARA Title III - *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act* (EPCRA)
Public Law 99-499 *Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act* (SARA)
4. US Environmental Protection Agency - <http://www.epa.gov/>
5. Reporting Requirements - Emergency Planning and Community right to Know Act (EPCRA)
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/reportingreg.html>
6. Hazardous Materials - Emergency Preparedness and Planning - Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington
<http://www.mrsc.org/Subjects/PubSafe/emergency/em-hazmat.aspx>
7. Washington State Department of Ecology - How to Report a Spill
<http://222.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm>
8. Washington State Department of Ecology - Hazmat Spill Contractor List
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/response/3-11%20Treatment%20Ctrs.Hazmat%20Contractor.pdf>
9. Access Washington - <http://access.wa.gov/>
NFPA 742, Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents <http://www.nfpa.org>
10. Washington State Patrol - Fire Training Academy
<http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/ftatrain.htm>
11. *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP)
12. *National Response Framework* (NRF)

VII. ACRONYMS

| ACRONYMS | |
|----------|---|
| ACRONYM | DESCRIPTION |
| AED | Automatic Electronic Defibrillator |
| ALOHA | Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres |
| ALS | Advanced Life Support |
| ARC | American Red Cross |
| ARES | Amateur Radio Emergency Service |
| AWC | Alert and Warning Center |
| CAA | Clean Air Act |
| CAIRA | Chemical Accident/Incident Response and Assistance |
| CAMEO | Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CEMP | Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund Act) |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CHEMTREC | Chemical Transportation Emergency Center |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| DEM | Division of Emergency Management |
| DFW | Department of Fish and Wildlife, State of Washington |
| DNR | Department of Natural Resources |
| DOA | Department of Agriculture, State of Washington |
| DOE | Department of Energy, Federal |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DOT | Department of Transportation, State of Washington |
| DPS | Department of Public Safety |
| DSHS | Department of Social and Health Services |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| ECNS | Emergency Community Notification System |
| ECOLOGY | State Department of Ecology |
| EHS | Extremely Hazardous Substances |
| EMAC | Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| EMD | Emergency Management Division (Washington State) |
| EMS | Emergency Medical Services |
| EOC/ECC | Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Coordination Center |
| EOP | Emergency Operations Plan |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPCRA | Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act |
| ERG | Emergency Response Guide |
| ERP | Emergency Response Plan |
| ESF | Emergency Support Function |
| FOG | Field Operations Guide |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| HAZMAT | Hazardous Material |
| HAZWOPER | Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response |
| HC | Hazardous Chemicals |
| HIVA | Hazardous Identification and Vulnerability Assessment |
| HMERP | Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| ACRONYMS | |
|-----------------|---|
| ACRONYM | DESCRIPTION |
| HMRP | Hazardous Material Response Plan |
| HS | Hazardous Substances |
| HSPD-5 | Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 |
| IAP | Incident Action Plan |
| IC | Incident Command |
| ICP | Incident Command Post |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| IDLH | Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health |
| IMT | Incident Management Team |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| JIS | Joint Information System |
| LCSO | Lewis County Sheriff's Office |
| LEPC | Local Emergency Planning Committee |
| MARPLOT | Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSDS | Material Safety Data Sheet |
| NAERG | North American Emergency Response Guide (changed to Emergency Response Guide) |
| NAWAS | National Warning System |
| NCP | National Contingency Plan |
| NDMS | National Disaster Medical System |
| NFPA | National Fire Protection Association |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health |
| NRC | National Response Center |
| NRDA | Natural Resources Damage Assessment |
| NRF | National Response Framework |
| OSCCR | On-Scene Command and Control Radio |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| PVO | Private Voluntary Organization |
| RACES | Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service |
| RCW | Revised Code of Washington |
| REDNET | Red Network (Fire Department Command Frequency) |
| RQ | Reportable Quantity |
| SARA | Superfund Amendment & Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) |
| SEOC | State Emergency Operations Center |
| SERC | State Emergency Response Commission |
| SITREP | Situation Report |
| SO | Safety Officer |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedures |
| State EMD | Washington State Emergency Management Division |
| SWCAA | Southwest Clean Air Agency |
| UC | Unified Command |
| US&R | Urban Search & Rescue |
| USDOT | United States Department of Transportation |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |

| ACRONYMS | |
|-----------------|---|
| ACRONYM | DESCRIPTION |
| WAC | Washington Administrative Code |
| WISHA | Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act |
| WMD | Weapons of Mass Destruction |
| WSDOT | Washington State Department of Transportation |
| WSP | Washington State Patrol |

VIII. DEFINITIONS

| DEFINITIONS | |
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| TERM | DEFINITION |
| 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. |
| Advanced Life Support | The use of more advanced techniques than covered by Basic Life Support, and limited drugs as covered by County protocols in the field treatment and transport of cardiac arrest, and other life threatening injuries. |
| Aerosol | Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas such as fog or smoke. |
| Basic Life Support | Emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation, control of bleeding, treatment of shock, acidosis, and poisoning, stabilization of injuries and wounds, basic first aid, and the use of an Automatic Electronic Defibrillator (AED). |
| Biological Agent | Living organisms that cause disease, sickness and mortality in humans. |
| ChemTel, Inc. | A private company listed in the Emergency Response Guidebook that provides emergency response organizations with a 24-hour phone response for chemical emergencies. |
| Chemical Accident/Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA) Plan | The plan describes how an Army installation handles chemical material events. This on-post plan must be integrated with off-post plans. |
| 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 (CHEMTREC) | 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 involve 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. |
| Combustible | Liquid that has a flash point greater than 60.5 degrees centigrade and below 93 degrees centigrade. |
| Community Emergency Coordinator | Coordinator recommended by the LEPC and Director of Emergency Management and appointed by the BOCC to oversee the hazardous materials planning requirements set forth in EPCRA. |
| Containment | Offensive posture. Stop leaks or get materials into a container. |
| Corrosive | Causes visible destruction or irreversible alternations of skin tissue, corrodes steel at a sever rate. |
| Decontamination | Relevant to hazardous materials operations, the process of making people, |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| DEFINITIONS | |
|--|--|
| TERM | DEFINITION |
| | objects or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing the hazardous material. |
| Direction and Control Exercise | An activity in which emergency management officials respond to a simulated incident from their command and control centers. It mobilizes emergency management and communications organizations and officials. Field response organizations are not normally involved. |
| 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 Operation Center (EOC) | A pre-designated facility established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency. |
| 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. |
| EPCRA | Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 establishes requirements for federal, state and local governments, Indian tribes, and industry regarding emergency planning and "Community Right-to-Know" reporting on toxic and hazardous chemicals. Also known as the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act SARA Title III. |
| Explosive | A substance that suddenly produces a volume of rapidly expanding gas. |
| Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) | Refers to those chemicals that could cause serious health effects following short-term exposure from accidental releases. 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. These substances present an unusual danger to persons due to properties of toxicity, chemical reactivity or decomposition, corrosiveness, explosion or detonation, etiological hazards or similar properties. A complete list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) is published by the US EPA. 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 EHS names and pertinent, reportable quantities are listed in 40 CFR 355 and EPA Consolidated List of Lists. |
| Facility | All buildings, equipment, structures and other stationary items located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and owned or operated by the same person, business, or company. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft. |
| Facility Emergency | Title of person designed by SARA Tier II regulated facilities and assigned |

| DEFINITIONS | |
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| TERM | DEFINITION |
| Coordinator | responsibility to act as the contact for facility and hazardous materials information. |
| Flammable | A liquid having a flash point of 60.5 degrees centigrade or less. |
| Facility | Regulated "Fixed-site" required to report under EPCRA. |
| Full Scale Exercise | An activity intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period of time. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a highly stressful environment. It includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. The EOC is activated and field command posts may be established. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated. |
| Functional Exercise | An activity designed to evaluate the capability of individual or multiple emergency management functions. It is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are usually under time constraints and are followed by an evaluation or critique. It usually takes place in some type of coordination or operating center. The use of outside resources is often simulated. No field units are used. |
| 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 a fixed site or on a transportation route, to the surrounding areas 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 the US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals or substances 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 departments in accordance with EPCRA regulations. Substances can also be designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| DEFINITIONS | |
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| TERM | DEFINITION |
| | 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 Action Plan (IAP) | NIMS/ICS term for a document that contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The IAP may be oral or written. When in writing, the IAP may have a number of forms as attachments (e.g., traffic plan, safety plan, communications plan, maps, etc.). |
| Incident Command Post (ICP) | NIMS/ICS term for the location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be located with the incident base or other incident facilities. |
| Incident Commander (IC) | 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) | A committee that represents local governments, emergency response officials, environmental and citizen groups, industry and other interested parties in each of the 40 Emergency Planning Districts in Washington State that was established by the State Emergency Response Commission to coordinate hazardous material issues and carry out the mandate of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). This is the planning body designated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans. |
| Minor Event | Spill event that can be easily contained without threat to the environment and/or requiring citizens to shelter-in-place or evacuate the area. |
| Moderate To Major Event | Spill event with the potential to adversely impact the environment and/or requiring citizens to shelter-in-place or evacuate the area. |
| Mitigation | Those activities designed to alleviate the effects of a major disaster or emergency or long-term activities to minimize the potentially adverse effects of future disasters in affected areas. |
| National Response Center | Interagency organization operated by the US Coast Guard, which receives reports when reportable quantities of dangerous goods, hazardous and/or |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| DEFINITIONS | |
|---|--|
| TERM | DEFINITION |
| | 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. |
| National Incident Management System (NIMS) | A comprehensive incident response system ordered by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) that provides a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents. |
| 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. |
| On-Scene Coordinator | Official who coordinates and directs actions. |
| Plume | A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyance. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, or odorless and may not be visible to the human eye. |
| Poisonous | Any substance that causes injury or illness or death of a living organism. |
| Preparedness | Those activities, programs, and systems that exist prior to an emergency that are used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster. |
| 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 related to accomplishment of the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) with assistance, if requested for the EOC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF 1 - Transportation. |
| Protective Distances | The isolation area around a spill that is calculated based on the chemical or chemicals, quantity of release, wind direction and weather conditions. |
| Public Address System | An electronic amplification system used as a communication system in public areas, also referred to as a PA System. |
| Public Information Officer (PIO) | An individual assigned responsibility for collecting and disseminating information related to an incident. The PIO usually coordinates all media activities associated with the incident. The lead PIO also oversees hour-to-hour JIC operations. |
| Radioactive | Any substance or combination of substances that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation, and having a specific activity greater than 0.002 micro curies per gram. |
| Reactive | Highly reactive chemicals include those which are inherently unstable and susceptible to rapid decomposition as well as chemicals which, under specific conditions, can react alone, or with other substances in a violent uncontrolled manner, liberating heat, toxic gases, or leading to an explosion. |
| Recovery | These activities usually begin within days after the event and continue after the response activities cease. Recovery includes individual and public assistance programs which provide temporary housing assistance, grants, and loans to eligible individuals and government entities to recover from the effects of a disaster. |
| Regulated Facility | A "fixed site" where handling and transferring, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this document, Regulated "fixed" facilities produce, use, or store one or more EHS in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities or they store one or more EHS 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, |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| DEFINITIONS | |
|---|---|
| TERM | DEFINITION |
| | LEPCs, local fire departments. When appropriate, the tribe must be reporting to 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 | Activities to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. 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 officials alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation. Based on the requirements of the situation, response assistance will be provided to an affected State under the National Response Framework using a partial activation of selected Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or the full activation of all 15 ESFs to meet the needs of the situation. |
| Risk Management Plan (RMP) | Pursuant to Section 112 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://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/RMPS.htm . |
| SERC | State Emergency Response Commission that supervises and coordinates the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). SERC also reviews the local emergency plans. |
| Shelter-in-Place | To seek immediate shelter and remain there during a chemical emergency, terrorist event or natural disaster rather than evacuate the area. Unless instructed to evacuate by emergency personnel, sheltering in a pre-determined safe location in your home or place of work is the preferred method of safely waiting out a hazardous materials release. In place sheltering usually lasts no more than one-to-two hours and preparations made in advance can ensure that the event is as comfortable as possible. |
| Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) | A set of instructions covering those features of operations that lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness. A SOP is applicable unless ordered otherwise. |
| 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. |
| Tabletop Exercise | An activity in which officials, key staff and/or others with emergency responsibilities gather to informally discuss simulated emergency situations. It is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints. Participants evaluate plans and procedures and revolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format under minimum stress. |
| 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 |

| DEFINITIONS | |
|------------------------------|---|
| TERM | DEFINITION |
| | 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 which may impact living organisms: 1) by an 'acute' injurious effect exhibited immediately or shortly after exposure; or, 2) by a 'chronic' injurious effect exhibited at some later date. |
| 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 EPA and the Washington SERC. A current list of substances covered, reporting guidance, and software is available at the 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. |
| Tsunami | A series of waves generated when rapid displacement of water occurs in a large body of water, such as the ocean, usually following an earthquake or landslide. |
| Unified Command (UC) | Under the NIMS/ICS concept of operations, unified command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for an incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This unified command effort is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility, accountability. |
| 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. |

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix A

Lewis County Identified Hazardous Materials

NOTE: A Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA) is done to develop awareness of what types of hazardous materials are present at fixed facilities or those being transported through Lewis County. The complete HIVA for Lewis County may be obtained through the Lewis County Division of Emergency Management.

1. Fixed Facilities

- A. There are 131 fixed-facility (Tier II reporter) locations throughout Lewis County with hazardous substances. Seventy-three (73) are currently reporting. The substances range in quantity from 1,100 to 262,000 pounds per facility site. Some sites store several different chemicals.

2. Transportation

A. Airport:

- 1) The Chehalis-Centralia Airport is a General Aviation airport with a runway length of 5,000 feet x 150 feet wide. Primary operations are general aviation, corporate, and military. Twenty-four hour fueling is available on request including full service jet fuel. The Airport is attended from 0700-1700, weekdays only.
- 2) The Morton Airport is a General Aviation airport. Primary operations are small single/multi-engine recreational aircraft.
- 3) The Packwood Airport is a General Aviation airport. Primary operations are small single/multi-engine recreational aircraft.
- 4) The Toledo airport is a General Aviation airport. Primary operations are small single/multi-engine recreational aircraft.

B. Pipeline:

- 1) Olympic Pipeline operates over 27.46 miles of north/south running bulk liquid petroleum pipeline. This system consists of 16 and 20 inch diameter lines and operates between 960 and 1,440 psi. Primary products are diesel and gasoline; the secondary product is jet fuel.
- 2) Williams Pipeline operates over 29.78 miles of north/south and 3.86 miles of east/west running bulk distribution natural gas pipeline. This system consists

of 36 inch diameter lines and operates at 960 psi. Bulk natural gas is odorless and colorless; scent agents are added to gas in the 8-inch lines to aid in identification of gas leaks.

C. Rail:

- 1) Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF) operates over 73.73 miles of north/south rail lines, sidings and switch conjunctions in Lewis County.
- 2) The majority of rail-cargo cars carry 100,000 to 220,000 pounds of product. The majority of rail-tank cars carry 33,000 gallons of product.

D. Road:

- 1) Hazardous substances are transported through Lewis County primarily on I-5, US Hwy 12, State Highways 6, 505, 506, 507, 508, 122, 123 and 131.
- 2) Hazardous substances transported to intermediate and final destinations within Lewis County can generally be expected on any primary or secondary state, county, or municipal road.
- 3) The majority of the tractor-trailer/tanker transport vehicles are in the 80,000 pound and larger category of vehicles.
- 4) The majority of hazardous items shipped by road are petroleum products which include diesel, gasoline, aviation fuel, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix B
REGULATED "FIXED" FACILITIES LIST

| # | NAME | ADDRESS | CITY | ZIP | Emergency Coordinator | OFFICE | 24-HOUR |
|----|---|--|-----------|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Willamette Valley Company Formerly: Ace International Inc. | 1830 Central Blvd | Centralia | 98531 | Sheena Gardner | 541-484-9621 | 360 - 736-3937 |
| 2 | Willamette Valley Company Formerly: Ace International Inc. | 520 N Gold | Centralia | 98531 | Sheena Gardner | 541-484-9621 | 360 - 736-3937 |
| 3 | Arco | 916 Harrison Ave | Centralia | 98531 | Carlen Volk | | |
| 4 | Arco | 104 Interstate Ave | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 5 | At & T Winlock WA 9192 | 2414 Hwy 603 | Winlock | 98596 | Lynn Ragsdale | 770 - 922-6035 | 425 - 580-6673 |
| 6 | Austin Powder Co | 2852 CENT ALPHA | Onalaska | 98570 | Larry King | 216 - 464-2400 | 800 - 424-9300 |
| 7 | DYNO Nobel, Inc. (Alaska Pacific Powder Mfg. Depot) | 1516 Bunker Crk. Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Rick Grove Site Manager | 208 - 687-1347 | 208 - 699-0163 |
| 8 | Bedder Bunk Co | 801 NW Kerron St | Winlock | 98596 | NAR/1991 | | |
| 9 | Bonneville Power - Chehalis | 1140 SR 603 | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 10 | Wilco-Winfield LLC (Cenex/Land O'Lakes) | 250 NW Quincy | Chehalis | 98532 | George Pearce Location Manager | 360 - 748-9277 | 360 - 748-1252 |
| 11 | TransAlta Centralia Mining LLC | 1015 Big Hanaford | Centralia | 98531 | Tim Leduc | 360 - 330-8183 | 360 - 736-9901 |
| 12 | CHEVRON USA 96743 - Leduc's | 520 S Tower | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/2006 | | |
| 13 | Chevron USA 93124 | 1050 Harrison | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 14 | Centralia City WWTP | 1401 W Mellen St | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/2004 | | |
| 15 | Chehalis City WWTP | 1191 NW Shoreline Dr. | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2008 | | |
| 16 | Chehalis City Intake | 1959 North Fork Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2003 | | |
| 17 | Chehalis Water Filter Plant | 405 Se Parkhill Dr. | Chehalis | 98532 | Dave Vasilauskas | 360 - 748-0238 | 360 - 740-1633 |
| 18 | Tacoma DPU Mossyrock Dam | Powerhouse Rd 3 Mi. East Of Mossyrock | Mossyrock | 98564 | Samuel Rupert Sr. Envir. Spec | 253 - 502-8513 | 253 - 502-8602 |
| 19 | Tacoma DPU Cowlitz Trout Hatchery | 1182 Spencer Rd | Winlock | 98596 | Samuel Rupert | 253 - 502-8513 | 360 - 864-8001 |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| # | NAME | ADDRESS | CITY | ZIP | Emergency Coordinator | OFFICE | 24-HOUR |
|----|---|--|--------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 20 | Tacoma DPU Cowlitz Salmon Hatchery | 2284 Spencer Rd | Salkum | 98582 | Samuel Rupert | 253 - 502-8513 | 360 - 864-8001 |
| 21 | Tacoma DPU Mayfield Dam | End Of Gershick Rd | Silver Creek | 98585 | Samuel Rupert | 253 - 502-8513 | 253 - 502-8602 |
| 22 | Conrad Industries Inc. | 121 Melhart Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Henry Angeleri | 360 - 748-4924 | 360 - 736-8018 |
| 23 | Hampton Lumber Mills Cowlitz Stud Randle | 10166 Hwy 12 | Randle | 98377 | Ken Rankin | 360 - 497-5030 | 360 - 630-9986 |
| 24 | Hampton Lumber Mills Cowlitz Stud Morton | 302 St. Rt. 7 | Morton | 98356 | Tim Johnson | 360 - 496-5115 | 360 - 630-9985 |
| 25 | Westfarm Foods (Darigold) | 67 SW Chehalis Ave | Chehalis | 98532 | Brent Daniels | 360 - 745-8826 | 360 - 480-2766 |
| 26 | 7-Eleven #19071 | 1120 Harrison | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/1992 | | |
| 27 | 7-Eleven #17224 | 402 W Main | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/1992 | | |
| 28 | All Star Gas Amerigas Propane | 205 Hamilton Rd N | Chehalis | 98532 | Rodney Westing | 360 - 943-3900 | 253 - 232-4823 |
| 29 | Foseco Inc. (Metallurgical, Inc.) | 123 Habelin Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2009 | | |
| 30 | Ferrellgas Chehalis | 2811 Jackson Hwy | Chehalis | 98532 | Seth Murphy | 360 - 748-4802 | 360 - 791-4535 |
| 31 | John H. Harland Co | 1315 S Tower | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/1997 | | |
| 32 | Hardel Mutual Plywood | 143 Maurin Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | David Wild | 360 - 740-0232 | 360 - 791-9130 |
| 33 | K-Mart | 1201 NW Louisiana | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/1993 | | |
| 34 | Lakeside Industries - Centralia | 2001 Johnson Rd | Centralia | 98531 | Tony Hammett | 360 - 239-3000 | 360 - 736-0648 |
| 35 | Lakeside Industries- Toledo | 1401 St Rt 505 | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2001 | | |
| 36 | Klein Bicycle | 118 Klein Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2002 | | |
| 37 | Weyerhaeuser (Northwest Hardwoods) | 3000 Galvin Rd | Centralia | 98531 | Emily Ouhl | 360 - 736-2811 | 360 - 520-7370 |
| 38 | NW Deli Mart 13 | 1366 Rush Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2000 | | |
| 39 | NW Deli Mart 17 | 601 S Tower | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/2000 | | |
| 40 | Williams Gas Pipelines-West | Along I-5 | | | NAR/1997 | | |
| 41 | Northwest Pipeline Corp. (Williams Gas Pipelines West-Storage Site) Chehalis Compressor Station | 156 Meier Rd Appx. 15 Mi. S Of Cheh | Chehalis | 98532 | Mitch Singer | 360 - 666-2107 | 360 - 606-4524 |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| # | NAME | ADDRESS | CITY | ZIP | Emergency Coordinator | OFFICE | 24-HOUR |
|----|--|---------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 42 | Olympic Pipeline | Along I-5 | | | NAR/1997 | | |
| 43 | TransAlta (Centralia-Generations) | 913 Big Hanaford Rd | Centralia | 98531 | Chris Allen | 360 - 330-8185 | 360 - 330-2323 |
| 44 | Hampton Lumber Mill Packwood | 12832 US Hwy 12 | Packwood | 98361 | Ken Rankin | 360 - 497-5030 | 360 - 630-9986 |
| 45 | Providence Centralia Hospital | 914 S. Schueber | Centralia | 98531 | Pamela Long | 360 - 330-8574 | 360 - 736-2803 |
| 46 | Bradken-Atlas Castings & Technology, Chehalis (Quali-Cast) | 109 Sears Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | JB Shoaf | 360 - 767-1061 | 360 - 359-8803 |
| 47 | Sticklin Mortuary | 1437 S Gold St | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/1990 | | |
| 48 | Symons Frozen Foods Inc. | 619 Goodrich Rd | Centralia | 98531 | Rick Perkins | 360 - 508-0686 | 360 - 508-0686 |
| 49 | Symons Frozen Foods Inc. | 1025 F St | Centralia | 98531 | Rick Perkins | 360 - 508-0686 | 360 - 508-0686 |
| 50 | Texaco USA | 1349 NW State St | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/1998 | | |
| 51 | Time Oil-Hill Crest Deli Mart | 476 SR 505 | Winlock | 98596 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 52 | Time Oil-Gold St Jackpot | 1325 S Gold | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 53 | Time Oil-Jackpot Foodmart | 102 Harrison | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 54 | Time Oil-S Market Food Mart | 1986 S Market Blvd | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 55 | Time Oil-Quickie Mart | 651 Airport Way | Morton | 98356 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 56 | Time Oil-Jackpot Food Mart | 108 SR 603 | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 57 | Time Oil-Jackpot Food Mart | 614 W Main St | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 58 | UPS | 183 Hamilton Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2003 | | |
| 59 | Unocal | 111 Maple St | Morton | 98356 | NAR/1995 | | |
| 60 | CenturyLink QCC W00056 | 117 W Pine St | Centralia | 98531 | WEC | 206 - 346-7532 | 800 - 201-7033 |
| 61 | CenturyLink QCC W00060 | 167 N Market Blvd | Chehalis | 98532 | WEC | 206 - 346-7532 | 800 - 201-7033 |
| 62 | McDaniel Telephone (TDS) | 131 E State St | Mossyrock | 98564 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 63 | CenturyLink QCC W00194 | 200 2nd Ave E | Napavine | 98565 | WEC | 206 - 346-7532 | 800 - 201-7033 |
| 64 | CenturyLink QCC W00412 | 211 NE 1st ST | Winlock | 98596 | WEC | 206 - 346-7532 | 800 - 201-7033 |
| 65 | WA Army Natl Guard (Shop 4) | 309 Byrd St | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/2000 | | |
| 66 | Packwood Lake Hydro Project | 179 Powerhouse Rd | Packwood | 98361 | NAR/1995 | | |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| # | NAME | ADDRESS | CITY | ZIP | Emergency Coordinator | OFFICE | 24-HOUR |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 67 | Weyerhaeuser Aviation (Washington Truck Operations) | 153 Hamilton Rd N | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2009 | | |
| 68 | Hunt Oil Co | NENW Sec 36, T13N R4E | Morton | 98356 | NAR/1997 | | |
| 69 | NW Energetic Svs | 725 Centralia-Alpha Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Dorian Hill | 541 - 563-7484 | 360 - 269-6413 |
| 70 | PSE Jackson Prairie | 239 Zandecki Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Lea Boyle | 425 - 456-2285 | 800 - 772-5508 |
| 71 | Lafarge North Amer. (Headwaters Resources (ISG)) | 1720 Lum Rd | Centralia | 98531 | STAN MCGEE | 360 - 269-1067 | 360 - 269-1067 |
| 72 | CenturyLink Glenoma | 187 Frost Creek Rd | Glenoma | 98336 | HELP LINE | 800 - 33-1250 | 800 - 733-1250 |
| 73 | CenturyLink Mineral | 116 Front St (Mineral & Dixie) | Mineral | 98355 | Thomas Pitts | 206 - 346-7532 | 866 - 864-2255 |
| 74 | CenturyLink Curtis | 872 Boistfort Rd | Curtis | 98538 | Thomas Pitts | 206 - 346-7532 | 866 - 864-2255 |
| 75 | CenturyLink Pe Ell | 212 Front St | Pe Ell | 98572 | HELP LINE | 800 - 733-1250 | 800 - 733-1250 |
| 76 | CenturyLink Morton | 351 Main Ave | Morton | 98355 | Thomas Pitts | 206 - 346-7532 | 866 - 864-2255 |
| 77 | WA DOT Chehalis | 1411 Rush Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Carlen Volk | 360 - 705-7861 | 800 - 260-4214 |
| 78 | WA DOT Toledo | 385 Toledo-Vader Rd | Toledo | 98591 | Carlen Volk | 360 - 705-7861 | 800 - 260-4214 |
| 79 | WA DOT Morton | 130 Chapman Rd | Morton | 98356 | Carlen Volk | 360 - 705-7861 | 800 - 260-4214 |
| 80 | Cascade Structural Laminators, INC. | 195 Ribelin Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/1999 | | |
| 81 | MCI Worldcom | 161 Rogers Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2005 | | |
| 82 | Hampton Lumber Mills | 247 Priest Rd | Morton | 98356 | Tim Johnson | 360 - 496-5115 | 360 - 630-9985 |
| 83 | Toledo Tel Co Inc | 183 Plomondon Rd | Toledo | 98591 | John Mitchell | 360 - 864-2013 | 360 - 864-8848 |
| 84 | CenturyLink QCC 009 -Napavine | 205 Avery Rd E. | Napavine | 98565 | Thomas Pitts | 206 - 346-7532 | 866 - 864-2255 |
| 85 | CenturyLink QCC 002 | 1611 Delaware Ave | Centralia | 98531 | Thomas Pitts | 206 - 346-7532 | 866 - 864-2255 |
| 86 | CenturyLink - Vader | 608 A St | Vader | 98593 | Thomas Pitts | 206 - 346-7532 | 866 - 864-2255 |
| 87 | National Frozen Foods (Was Symons Frozen Foods) | 3509 Harrison Ave | Centralia | 98531 | Shannon Sauter | 360 - 748-4403 | 360 - 269-8006 |
| 88 | Ferrelgas Morton | 639 Hwy 7 | Morton | 98356 | Seth Murphy | 360 - 748-4802 | 360 - 791-4535 |
| 89 | Weyerhaeuser-Pe Ell | 1098 Muller Rd | Pe Ell | 98572 | Richard Eades | 360 - 291-5510 | 360 - 291-5506 |
| 90 | Zayo Bandwith 360Networks | 408 SR 508 | Chehalis | 98532 | Umang Varma | 303 - 381-3319 | 866 - 236-2824 |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| # | NAME | ADDRESS | CITY | ZIP | Emergency Coordinator | OFFICE | 24-HOUR |
|-----|--|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Amplification | | | | | | |
| 91 | Mt. Rainier Nat. Park Ohanapecosh | 116 Ohanapecosh Rd | Ashford | 98361 | Brandon Lipke | 360 - 569-2211 | 360 - 569-2809 |
| 92 | Hampton Lumber Napavine Reload | 400 Se Second Ave. | Napavine | 98565 | NAR/2003 | | |
| 93 | National Frozen Foods Corp | 436 NW State St. | Chehalis | 98532 | Shannon Sauter | 360 - 748-0015 | 360 - 748-1061 |
| 94 | Level 3 Communications (Wiltel Communications) Centralia-Alpha | 408 St. Hwy. 508 | Chehalis | 98532 | Jody White | 720 - 888-1163 | 877 - 877-7758 |
| 95 | Chehalis Power (PacifiCorp) Chehalis Generation Facility (Tractebel) | 1813 Bishop Rd. | Chehalis | 98532 | Rob Smith | 360 - 748-1300 | 360 - 748-1300 |
| 96 | Cresline NW | 223 Maurin Rd. | Chehalis | 98532 | Mark Staumbaugh | 360 - 740-0700 | 360 - 807-3884 |
| 97 | Boistfort Peak Microwave Station | 46°29'17"N 123°12'55"W | Chehalis | 98532 | Joseph Daisa | | 360-570-4383 |
| 98 | NW Energetic Svs - Railcars | 2606 Commercial Blvd | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/2003 | | |
| 99 | Skookumchuck Hydro Facility | 913 Big Hanaford Rd | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/2001 | | |
| 100 | Providence Chehalis Hospital | 500 SE Washington | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2010 | | |
| 101 | CHS Cooperatives | 153 NW State St | Chehalis | 98532 | Sonny Pitts | 360 - 748-4655 | 360 - 880-7088 |
| 102 | Jiffy Lube Store # 2050 | 903 Harrison Ave. | Centralia | 98531 | Jerry Nichols | 816 - 547-1787 | 816 - 547-787 |
| 103 | Glacier NW Chehalis | 1419 Bishop Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Matthew Hinck | 206 - 768-7612 | 360 - 269-2657 |
| 104 | Glacier NW Centralia | 305 East Summa | Centralia | 98531 | Matthew Hinck | 206 - 768-7612 | 360 - 903-6644 |
| 105 | Glacier NW Dulin Plant | 46°45'13"N 22°59'30"W | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/2005 | | |
| 106 | Glacier NW Lakeside Johnson Rd. | 2001-B Johnson Rd | Centralia | 98531 | Matthew Hinck | 206 - 768-7612 | 360 - 269-2657 |
| 107 | Glacier Nw Morton | 856 West Lake Ave | Morton | 98536 | Matthew Hinck | 206 - 768-7612 | 360 - 269-2657 |
| 108 | Weyerhaeuser Co. Chehalis Storage | 1100 Sylvenus Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Maria Erdmann | 360 - 446-3857 | 360 - 446-2420 |
| 109 | Imperial Group (Fabricating Company) | 206 Maurin Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Joel Ball | 360 - 767-7034 | 360 - 269-7965 |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| # | NAME | ADDRESS | CITY | ZIP | Emergency Coordinator | OFFICE | 24-HOUR |
|-----|---|-------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 110 | Tractor Supply Co. Dba Dell's Farm Supply, Inc. | 2585 Kresky Ne | Centralia | 98531 | NAR/2010 | | |
| 111 | Air Gas Nor Pac | 615 W. Main | Chehalis | 98532 | Jordan Fernald | 360 - 748-4436 | 866 - 734-3438 |
| 112 | Centralia Wastewater Plant | 1101 Goodrich Rd | Centralia | 98531 | Richard Dickinson | 360 - 330-7531 | 360 - 705-9276 |
| 113 | National Frozen Foods Corp | 188 Sturdevant Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Shannon Sauter | 360 - 748-0015 | 360 - 269-8006 |
| 114 | Level 3 Communications (Witel Communications) Centralia-Alpha | 1032 Centralia-Alpha Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Jody White | 720 - 888-1163 | 877 - 877-7758 |
| 115 | Not assigned | | | | | | |
| 116 | Alliance Carpet Cushion | 223 Downie Rd | Chehalis | 98532 | Richard Miess | 360 - 740-5720 | 340 - 740-5720 |
| 117 | Lakeside Industries -Adna | 1029 Brown Rd W | Chehalis | 98532 | Dean Smith | 360 - 736-2846 | 360 - 507-6160 |
| 118 | Wal-Mart (Chehalis) | 1601 NW Louisiana Ave | Chehalis | 98532 | Jeff Alverson | 360 - 740-1240 | 800 - 530-9924 |
| 119 | Wilcox & Flegal Oil (Wilson Oil) | 2635 Kresky Ave | Chehalis | 98532 | Mike Scott | 360 - 578-4284 | 360 - 957-2066 |
| 120 | McDaniel Telephone Co. - Salkum | 160 Stowell Rd | Salkum | 98582 | NARA/2008 | | |
| 121 | Home Depot #4740 Chehalis | 1701 NW Louisiana Ave | Chehalis | 98532 | Brian Sperber | 860 - 645-1084 | 360 - 748-2102 |
| 122 | Cardinal FG Winlock | 545 Avery Rd West | Winlock | 98596 | Steve Smith | 360 - 242-4289 | 360 - 388-6306 |
| 123 | United Rentals Northwest | 281 Hamilton Rd North | Chehalis | 98532 | NAR/2008 | | |
| 124 | Jiffy Lube #3063 | 1660 NW Louisiana Ave | Chehalis | 98532 | Cassandra Traylor | 972 - 812-7933 | 816 - 547-1787 |
| 125 | Scot Industries, Inc | 3020 Foron Rd. | Centralia | 98531 | Kai Hansen | 608 - 739-3171 | 360 - 623-5186 |
| 126 | Millard Refrigerated Services | 205 Robert Thompson | Centralia | 98531 | Matt Dibble | 360 - 807-8522 | 360 - 489-5151 |
| 127 | Chehalis Regional Water Reclamation Fac. | 420 NW Louisiana Ave | Chehalis | 98532 | Patrick Wiltzius | 360 - 767-6444 | 360 - 748-3727 |
| 128 | Fred Meyer | 222 Maurin Rd. | Chehalis | 98532 | Michael Smell | 360 - 740-6616 | 360 - 740-6600 |
| 129 | WSP Chehalis | 850 NW Louisiana Ave | Chehalis | 98532 | Carlen Volk | 360 - 705-7861 | 206 - 440-4490 |
| 130 | Lowes of Centralia | 212 Robert Thompson | Centralia | 98531 | Robert Gass | 704 - 758-6033 | 888 - 429-6281 |

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix C

Potential Minimum Safety Perimeter Maps

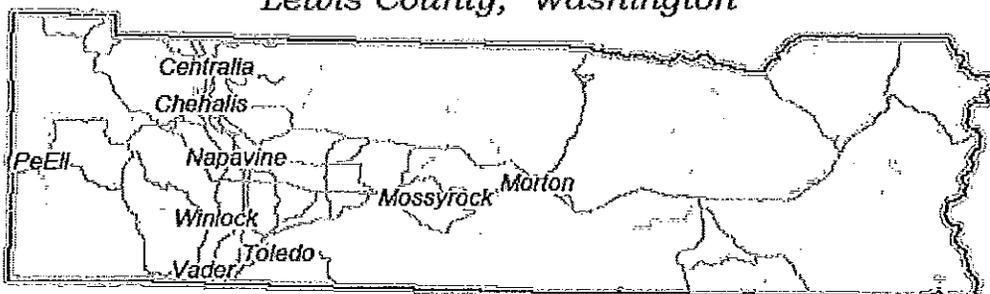


Potential Minimum Safety Perimeter Maps For Hazardous Substances Stored or Transported Through Lewis County

Includes:

- Potential Evacuation Roads
(All arterial roads through the county may serve as detour or evacuation routes)
- Immediate Hazard Areas (Circled areas around EHS sites)
(Fixed Facility control zones based on the first responder
Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) minimum isolation zones)
- Transportation Buffer Zone
(Buffer area ¼ mile on each side of a railroad, pipeline or roadway transporting
miscellaneous dangerous substances that could be life threatening or
environmentally damaging)

Lewis County, Washington

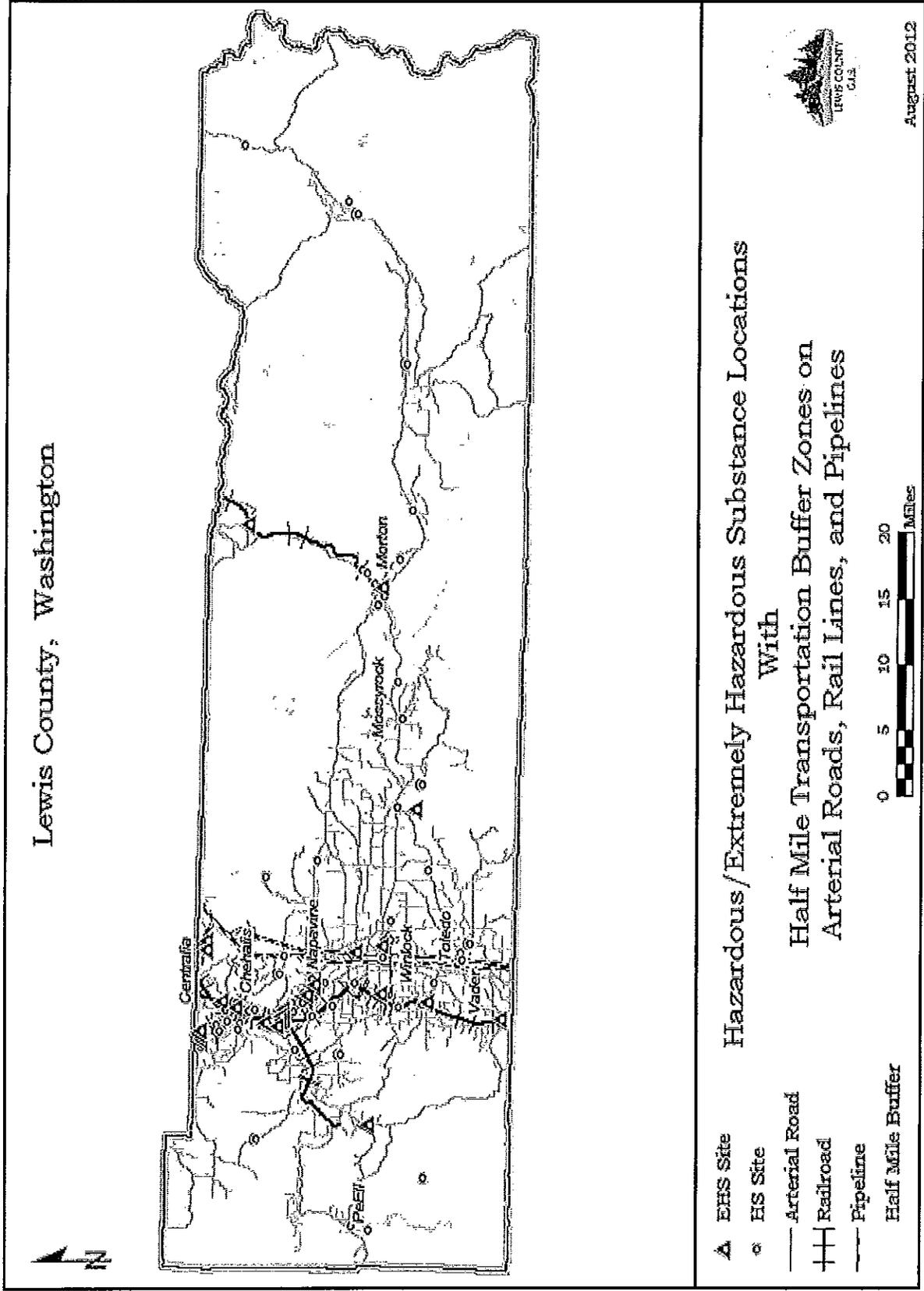


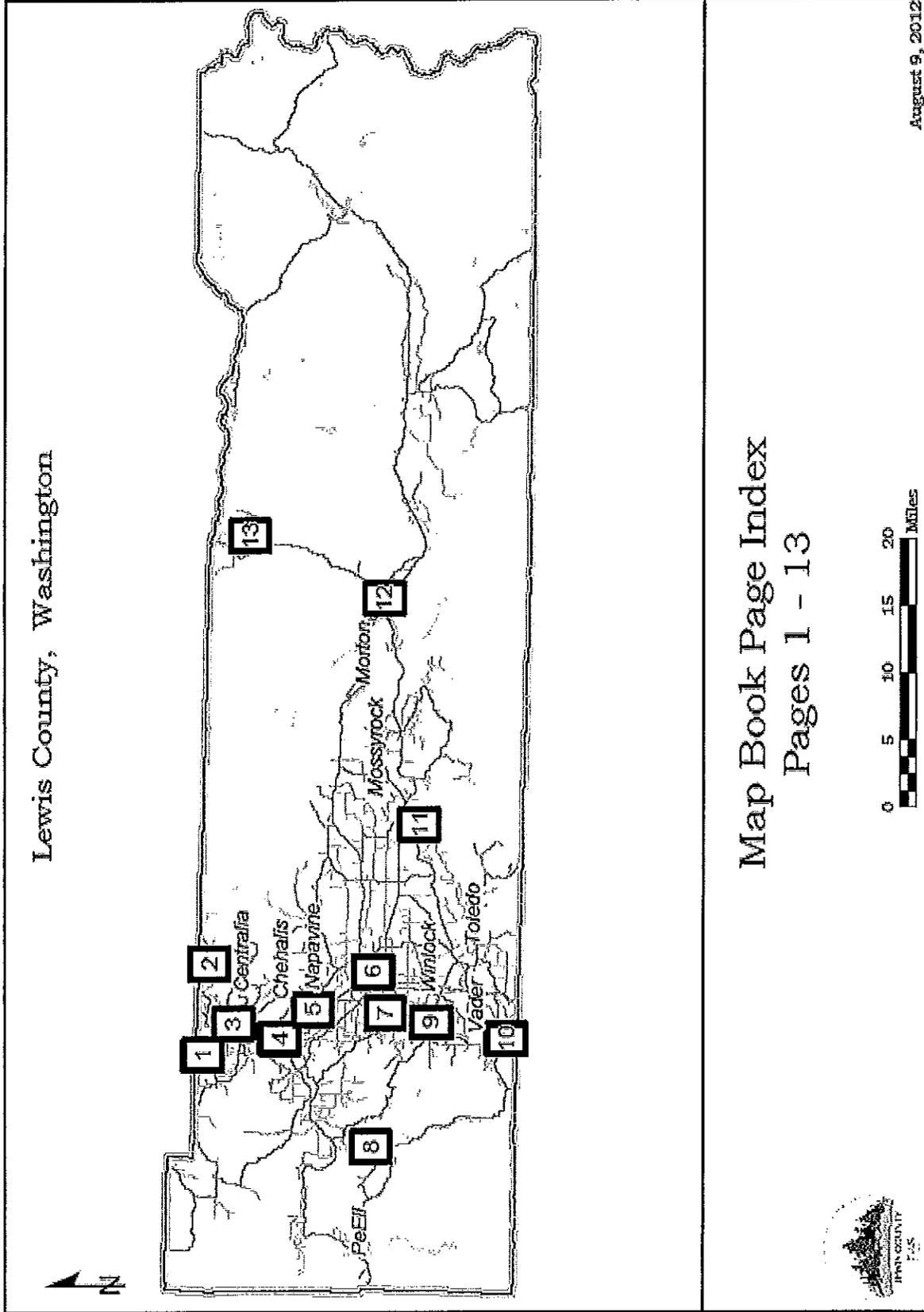
This map book was created by Lewis County Geographic Information Services. The accuracy of the maps have not been verified, and it should be used for informational purposes only. Any possible discrepancies should be brought to the attention of Lewis County Geographic Information Services.



Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: 1983 North American Datum
Coordinate System: State Plane Washington South

August 2012

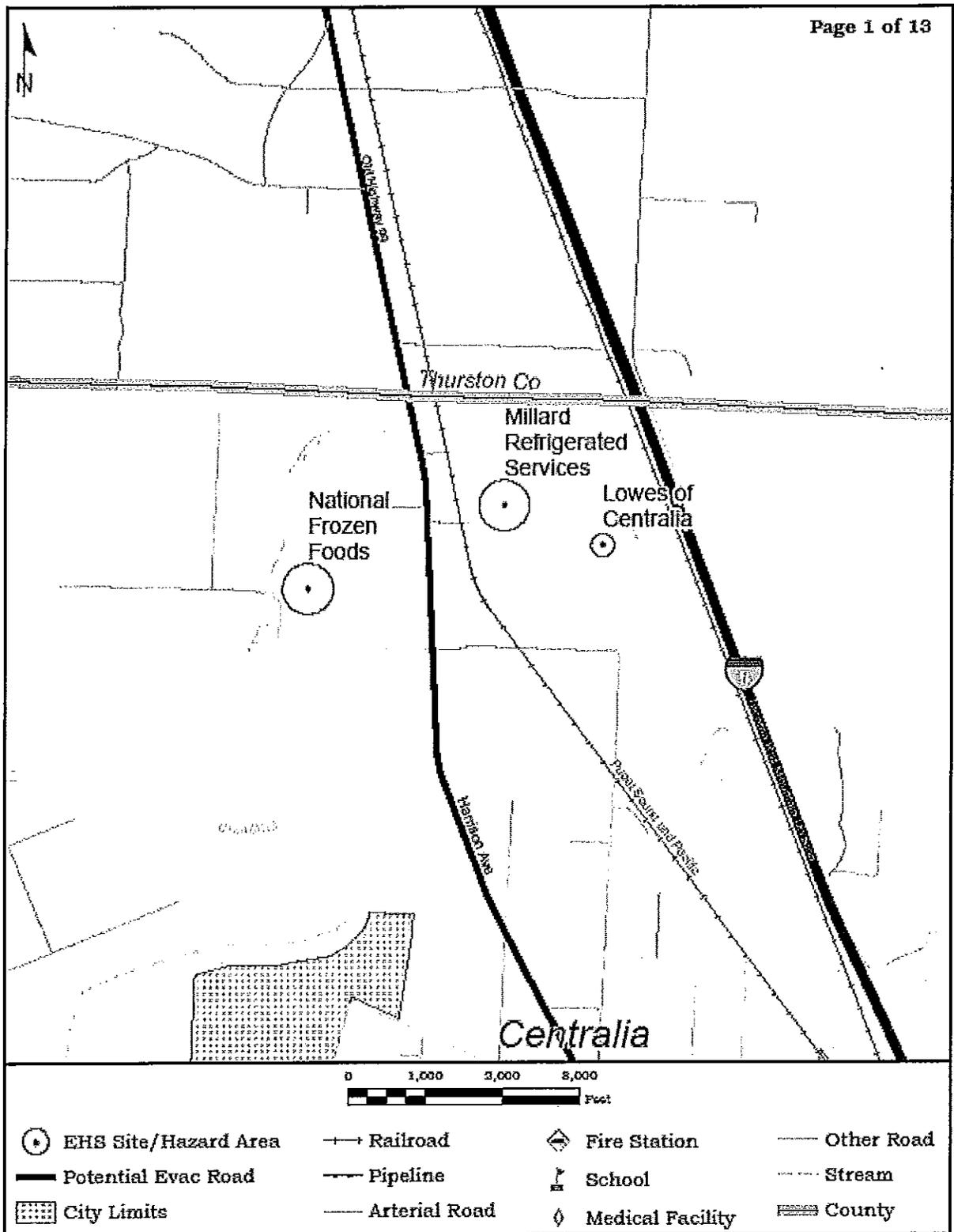


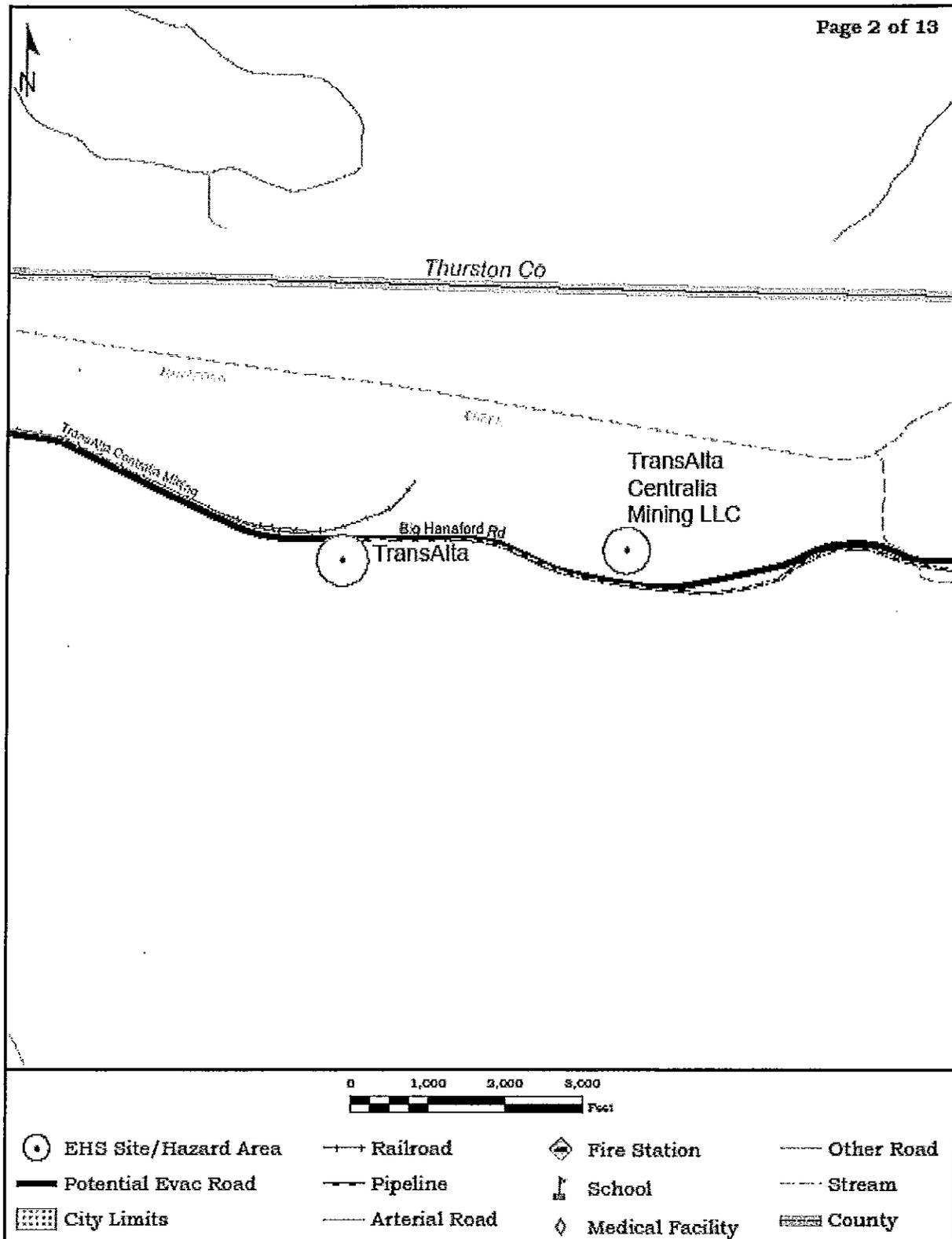


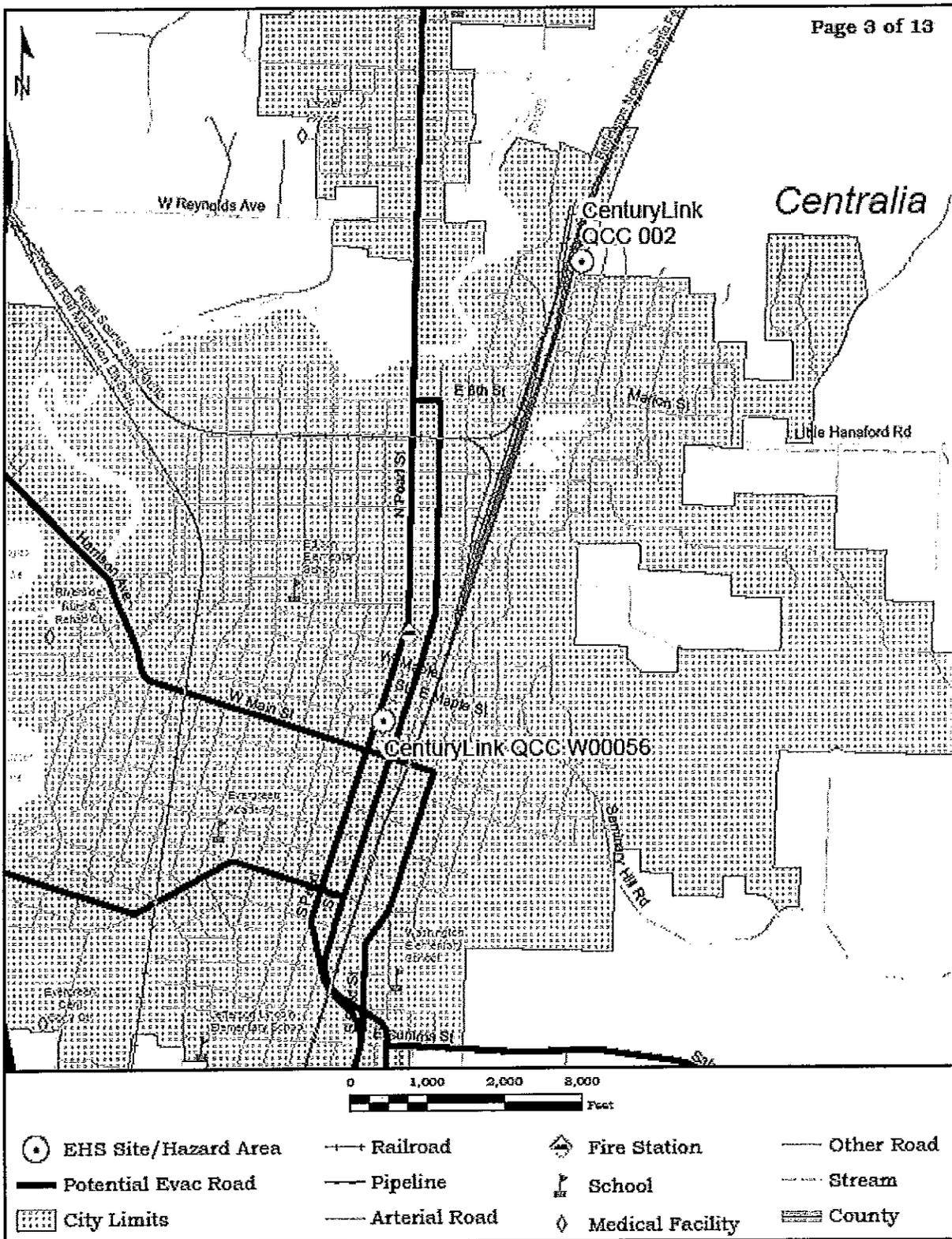
**Map Book Page Index
Pages 1 - 13**

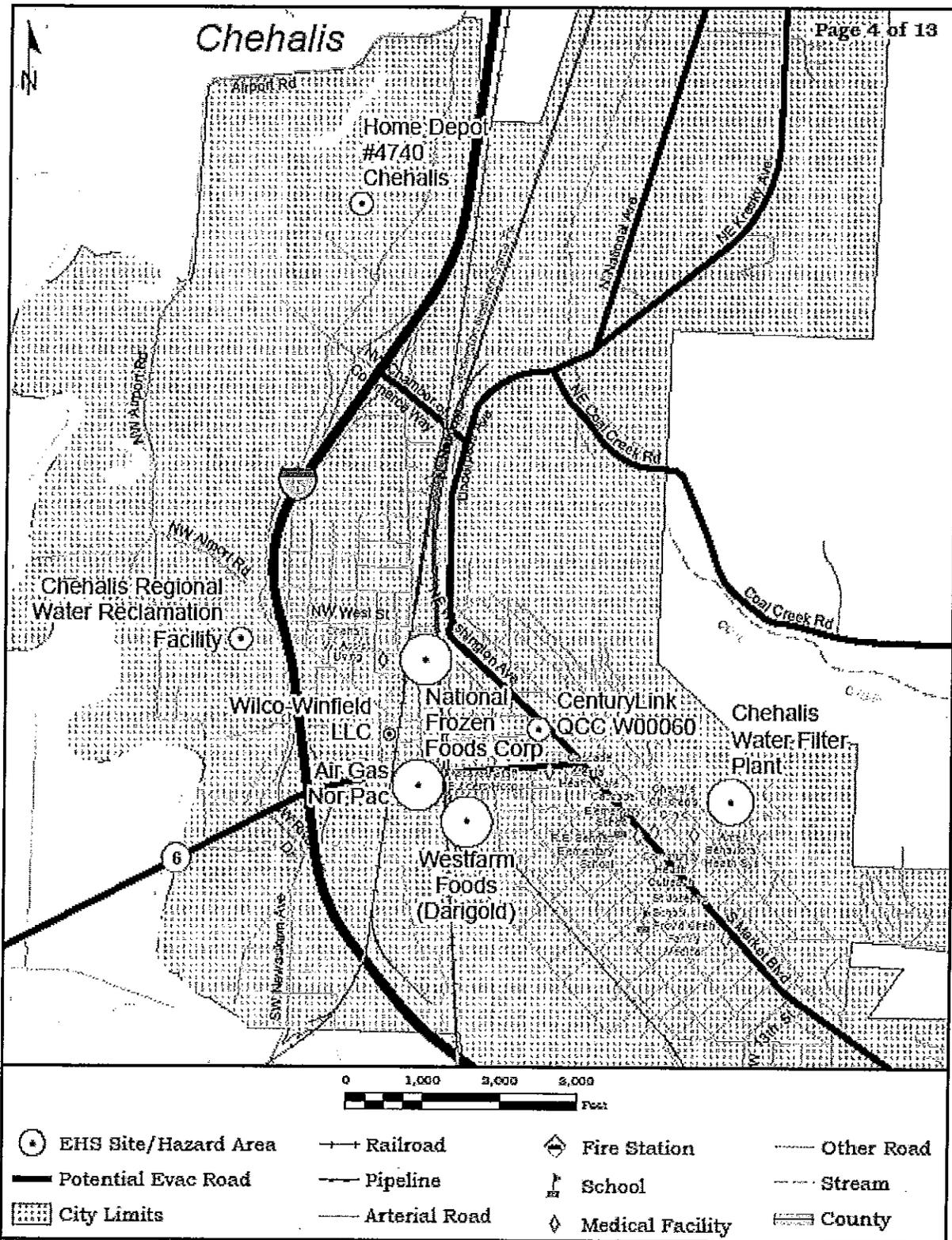


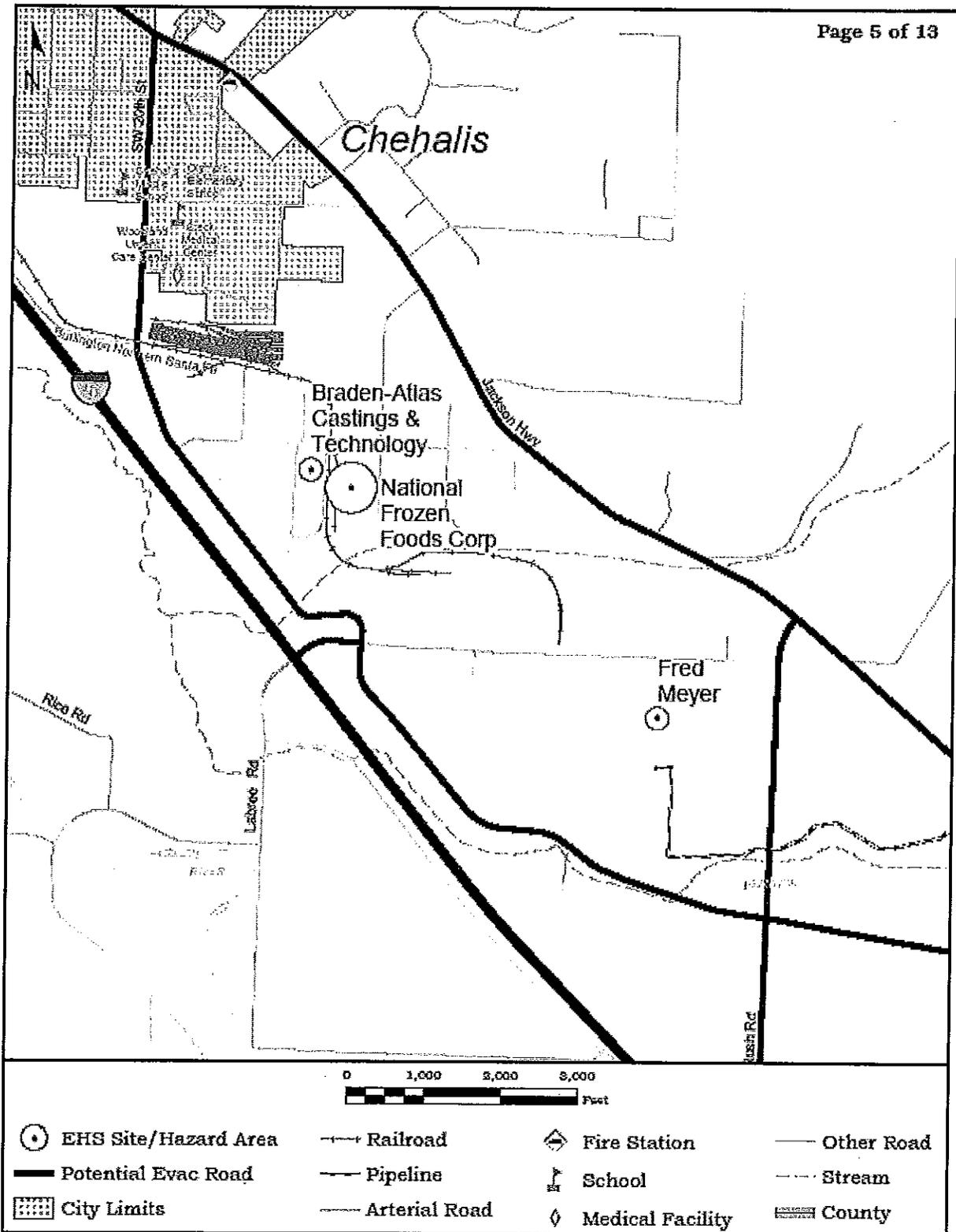
August 9, 2012

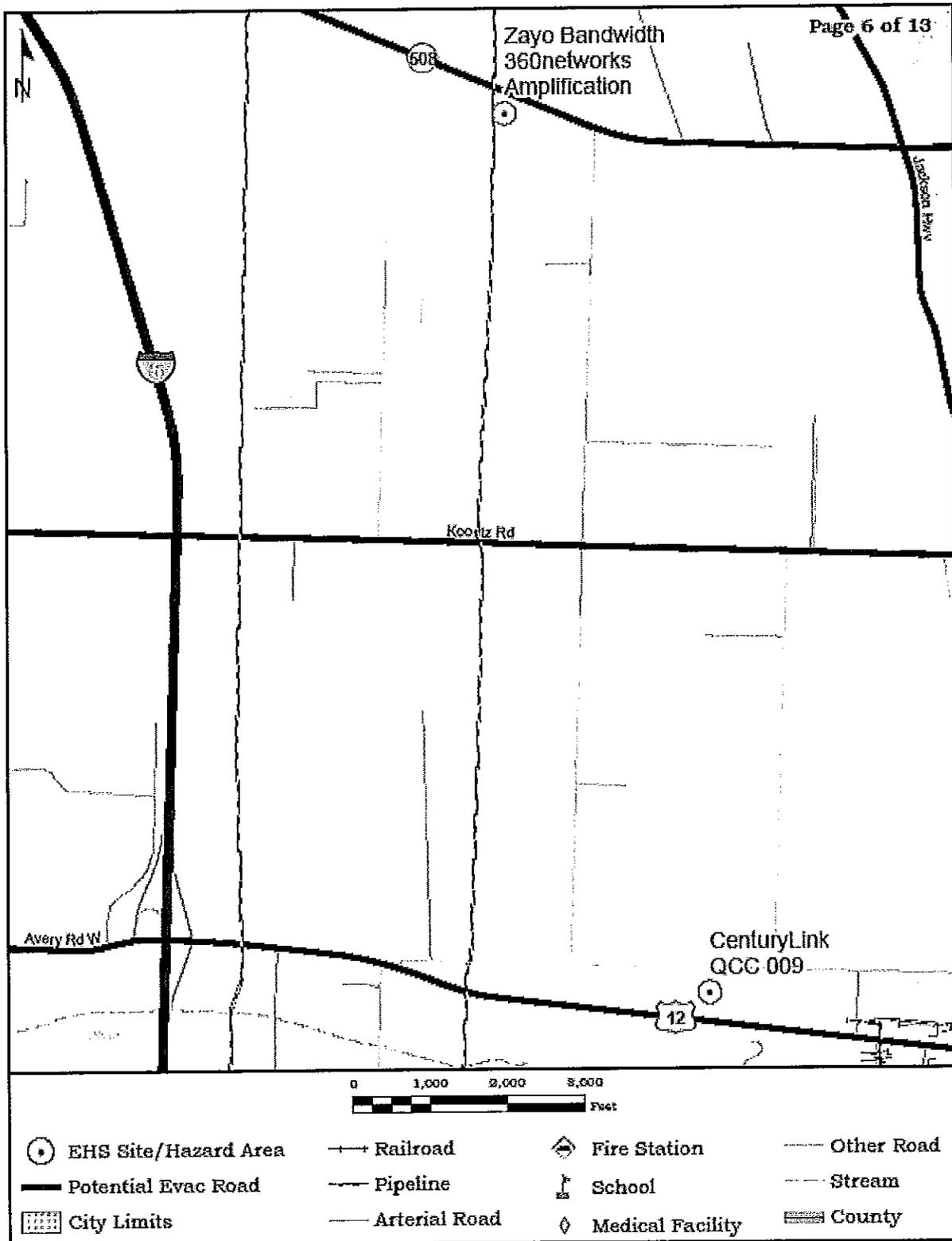


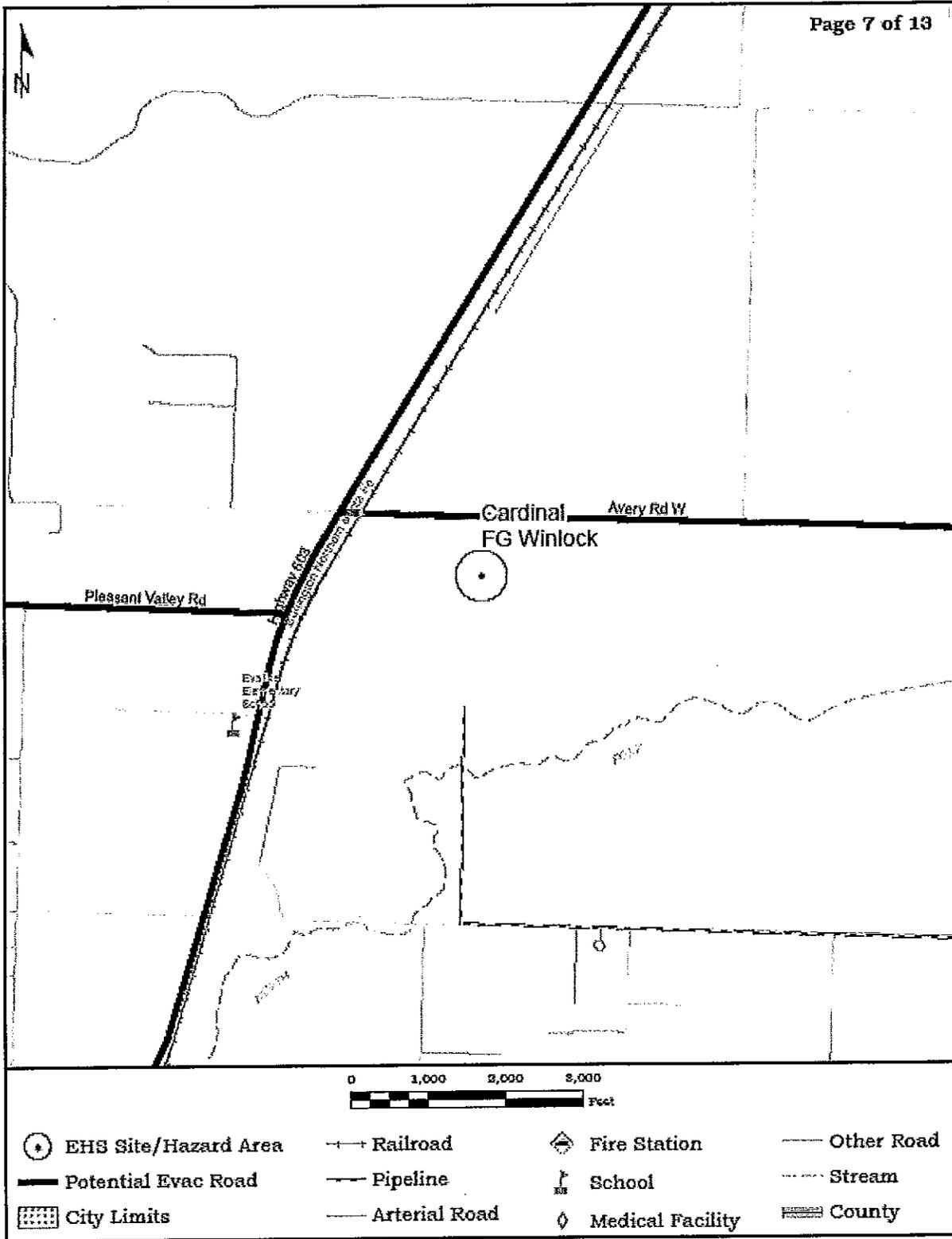


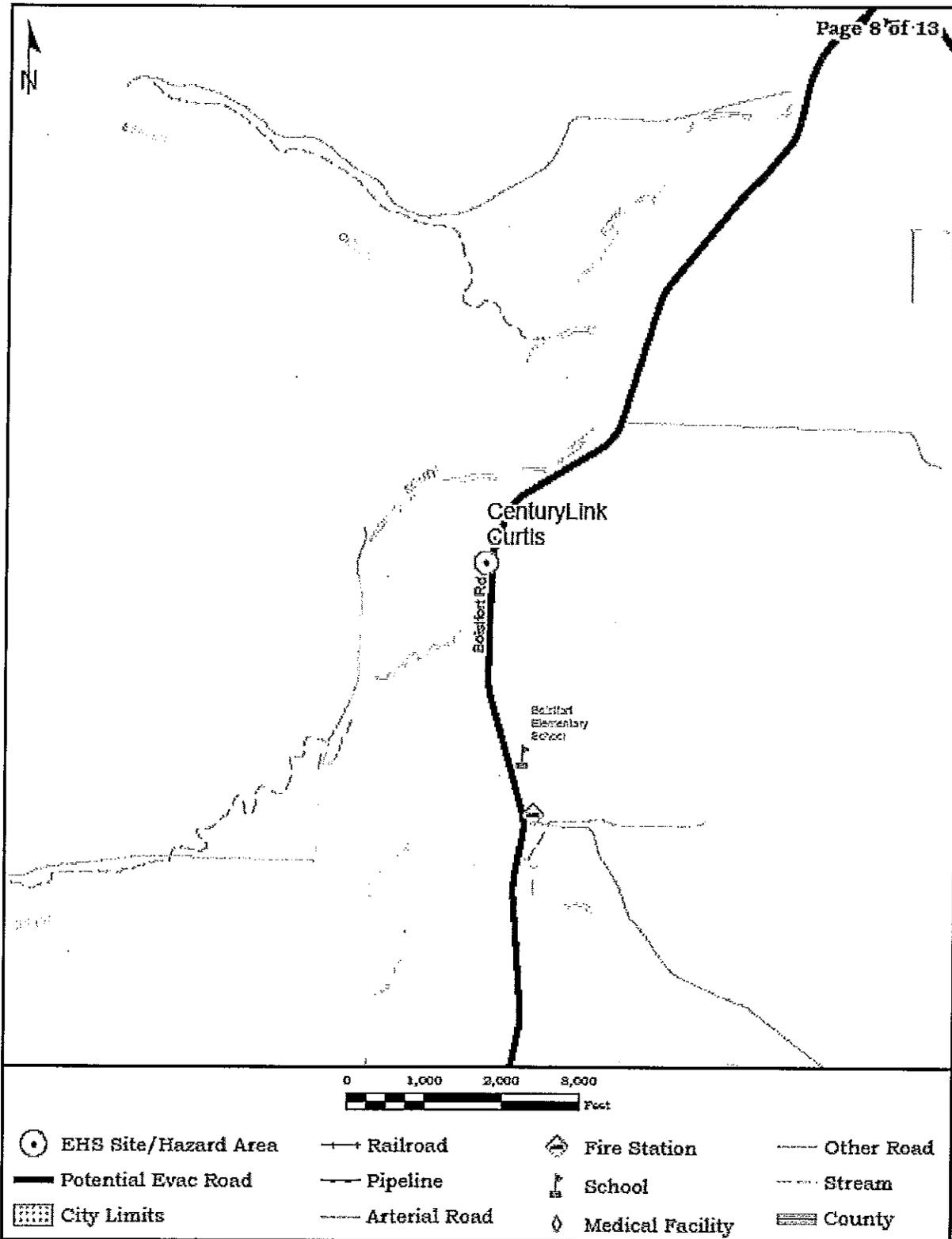


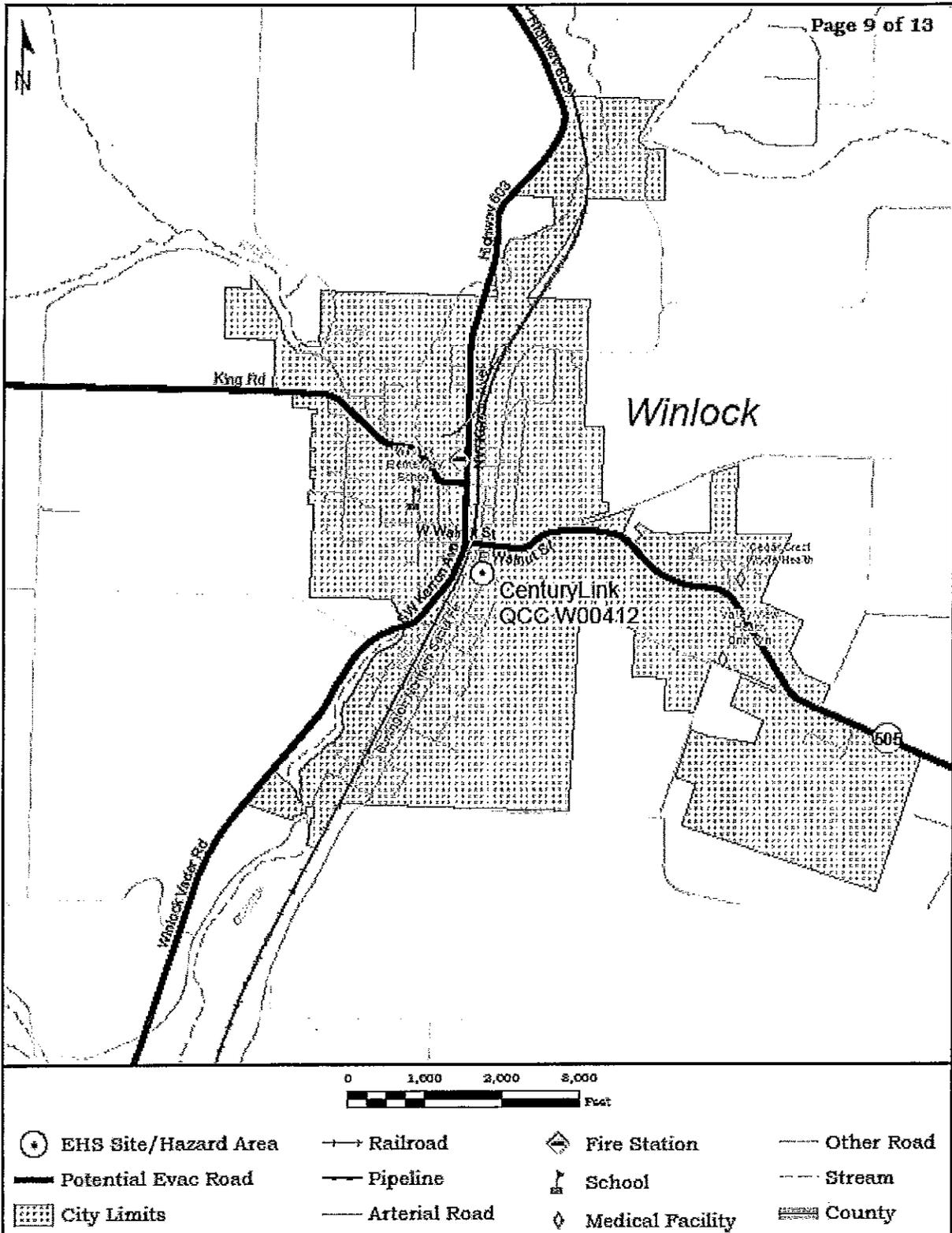


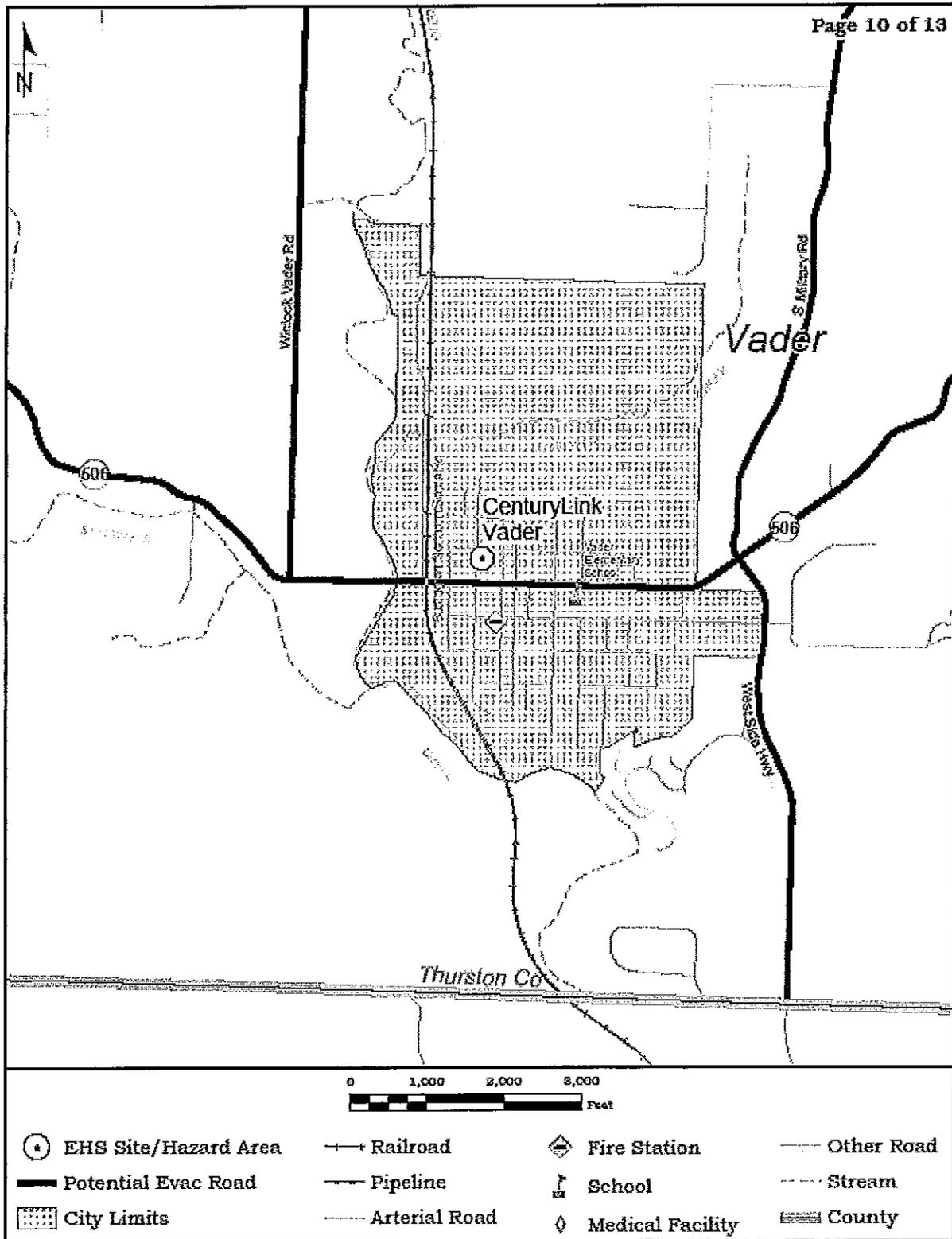


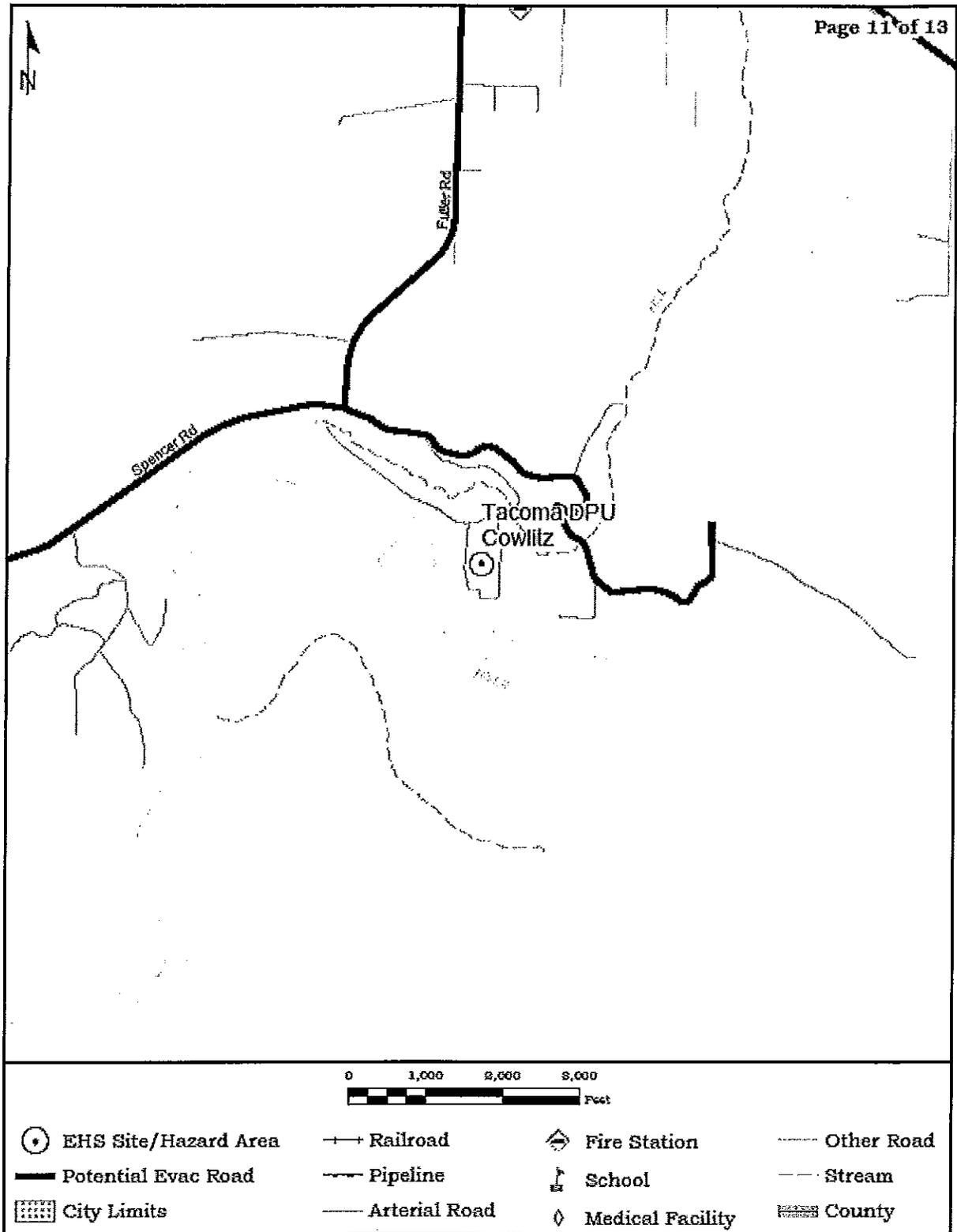


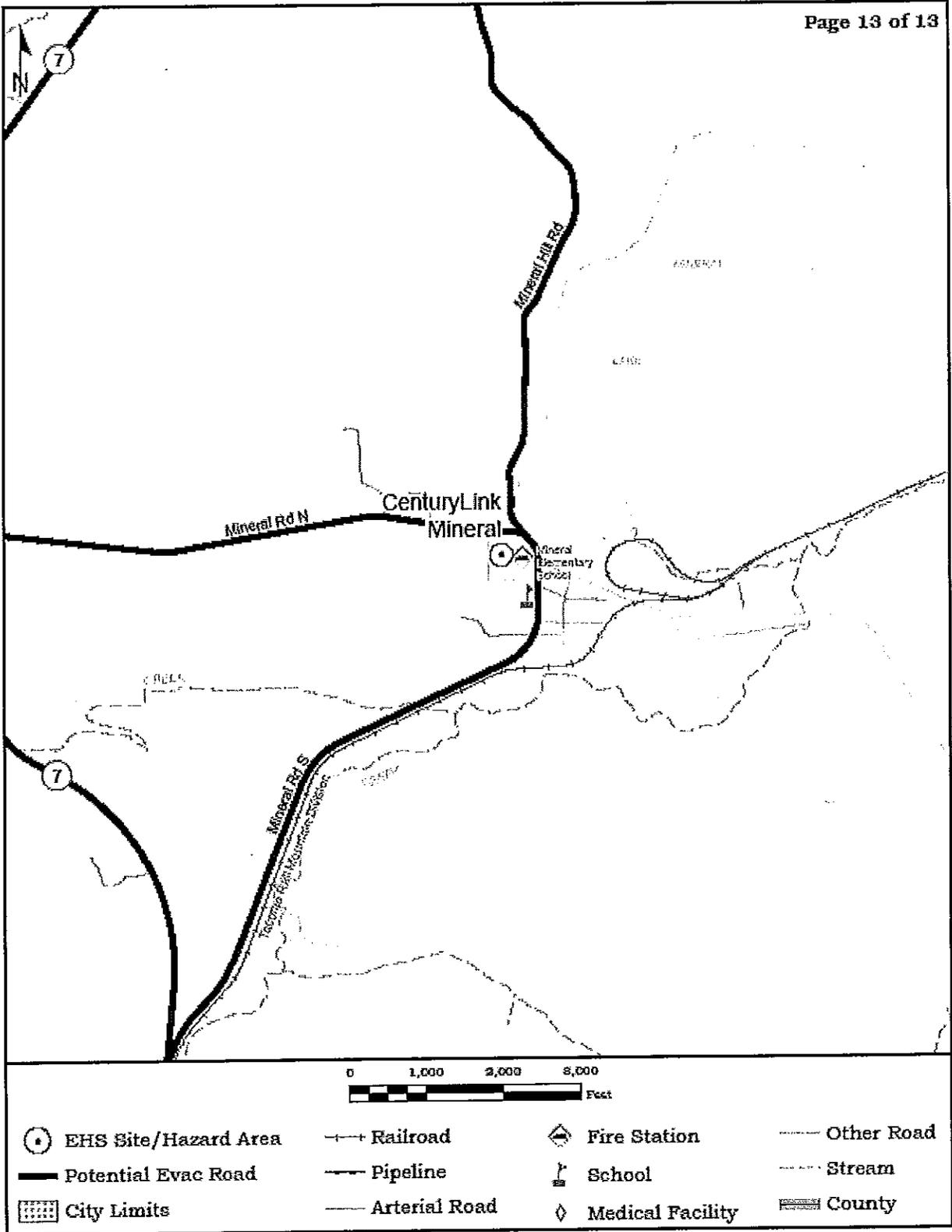












ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix D

PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES

COMMUNICATIONS

- A. Lewis County E911 Communications is responsible for receiving primary tactical communications and coordinating communications with responders during a hazardous materials incident. In large part, responders will communicate with each other, the IC and E911 Communications via radios. They may also use cell phones, other personal communications devices, computers, runners and/or face-to-face. A combination of these may need to be employed for communications between the various agencies. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Emergency Support Function # 2 - Communications, contains radio frequency assignments.
- B. The Incident Commander shall establish the mode(s) of communications to be used between the command post and responding agencies. Communications may include (1) telephones, cellular telephones, e-mails, and faxes; (2) public safety and tactical channels, (3) On-Scene Command and Coordination Radio (OSCCR), (4) amateur radio systems, (5) Red Network (REDNET), and/or (6) runners.
- C. It is the responsibility of the responding agency communications personnel to organize, establish and maintain a communications capability sufficient to meet the emergency services requirements during a hazardous materials incident.
- D. In order to avoid possible fire/explosion hazards, all communications equipment used within the hazardous area should be intrinsically safe.
- E. The off-scene EOC will be a focal point for communications and should also be able to communicate with the various governments and agencies involved using whatever communication methods necessary.
- F. Transmission and/or notification of information to the public by the Public Information Officer (PIO) can be accomplished through use of the capabilities of:
 - MyState USA emergency notification program
 - Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - Regular media channels, including radio and TV
 - Telephone notification of vulnerable facilities
 - Area broadcast from public address systems
 - Door-to-door from law enforcement and fire vehicles

WARNING & NOTIFICATION

Warning and notification shall be performed in accordance with ESF # 2-Communications of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The law enforcement officer-in-charge will be responsible for additional evacuation notifications. Assembly, staging areas and shelter selection will be determined by the Incident Command who may consider recommendations from the local American Red Cross and/or the Division of Emergency Management regarding ESF # 6 functions. The population within the determined vulnerability zone will be alerted by the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and/or CodeRED.

With several noteworthy exceptions, there are no fixed emergency warning systems in place to alert the public within Lewis County to a dangerous hazardous materials situation. In place of warning systems, one of the following methods will be used to notify the public of potential danger:

- **Localized Alarms:** A fixed facility may utilize a combination of one or more of these: siren or other audible alarm, flashing lights, reader boards, localized radio broadcast
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** Text and audio electronic message relayed through television and radio media
- **CodeRED:** Automated telephone messaging system that can issue a recorded voice message by landline or cellular or internet.
- **Media Release:** An urgent media release may be issued via fax, e-mail, web-posting, or other practical means to relay information quickly to the media about an incident.
- **Door-to-Door Notification:** Designated individual(s) may go door-to-door in an affected area to warn the community.
- **Non-Automated telephone contact:** Designated individual(s) may make individual phone calls to known phone numbers in the immediate area.
- **Public announcements** using public address systems on radio equipped city-county vehicles

Individual authority to initiate emergency public notification shall be according to local emergency plan procedures. If not designated, any of the following individuals has the authority to initiate emergency public notification:

- Jurisdictional Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Incident Commander
- Lewis County Fire Department/District Chief or designee
- Lewis County Sheriff or Deputy
- City Police Chief
- Lewis County Health Officer or designee
- Public Works Director (city or county)
- Executive/Mayor/City Manager

- City or County Engineer
- Division of Emergency Management Director or designee

When life-threatening materials are released, speed of response is crucial. Delay in alerting the public can lead to injury and loss of life. It is not enough to have planned for alerting the community; one department must be assigned direct responsibility of alerting the public on short notice. As such, each City and the County shall designate in their emergency operations plan, specific individuals who are accessible on short notice, 24-hours a day, and have designed alternates to be responsible for alerting the public and conducting evacuation operations.

The following are some recommended components of an effective public warning message:

- Messages should be short and uncomplicated. Limit the message to 3 short sentences, conveying 3 key messages, in 30 words or less (3-3-30 Rule).

If detailed instructions are necessary, prepare messages in stages so that recipients can listen to and act on the messages at the same time (i.e., "leave your house now. Instructions will be repeated on this station as you drive away from the danger area."). Also realize that most will not be writing out the message and; therefore, will not remember long messages.

- Use common and familiar words. Avoid ambiguous terms like "an emergency has just occurred." Confusing messages lead to panic. Develop the message so that each word and each phrase has a purpose.
- Use strong words. People obey warnings when they use "mild fear" terms (i.e., "You are in danger." "You must leave this area NOW," etc.).
- Give the public the impression someone is 'in charge'. Use the name of the executive, mayor or some other familiar person in authority. Plan the message to give assurance that someone is in control, and that there is a plan for the well-being of those affected.
- Read important instructions. Have the messages repeated immediately a second time and then repeated again each 5-10 minutes when appropriate.

PUBLIC PROTECTION ACTION MESSAGE SAMPLES

Message # 1: No Action Necessary (optional)

This is (name of agency), at (time) today, local emergency officials reported (description of situation). The incident occurred at (location). No impact on the public is expected. Appropriate emergency response organizations have been informed of this incident. This broadcast is for information only. Please stay tuned for updates, and please do not call 9-1-1 for information regarding this incident.

Message # 2: Shelter-in-Place

This is (name of agency), at (time) today, local emergency officials reported (description of situation). "The incident occurred at (locations). All persons in the (location) should remain in their homes or some other closed building until you are officially instructed that you can safely leave. If you are in the area mentioned, turn off your heating and cooling systems, as well as window or attic fans. Close all windows, doors, vents, and cover any cracks with tape or wet cloths. Keep your pets inside. If possible, go to an inside room and close yourself inside. If you are outside a building, cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth and proceed to the nearest appropriate building. Please stay tuned for further advice and do not call 9-1-1 for information regarding this incident.

Message # 3: Prepare to Evacuate

This is (name of agency), at (time) today, local emergency officials reported a potentially serious condition. (Description of situation and location). All persons in the (location) should prepare to evacuate. If you are in your home, gather all necessary medications, clothing and other supplies that you should take. You do not need to evacuate at this time, but you should locate and review the Evacuation Plans for your community and be prepared to evacuate. Stay tuned for further instructions. The next report will be given in (xx) minutes.

Message # 4: Evacuation

This is (name of agency), at (time) today, local emergency officials reported a potentially serious condition involving (description of situation and location). All persons in (location) should immediately evacuate the area in an orderly manner. (Drive, carpool or walk) to the (main roadway in your area) where emergency personnel will direct you to (the location of evacuation site). Public transportation will be available (along these routes) for those in need. (Schools, other vulnerable populations) will be independently evacuated, please do not go to get loved ones. You will be informed later where they have been directed. Please observe normal traffic laws and obey all emergency personnel. If you choose to ignore this order, you must understand that emergency services will not be available, and there is a good chance we would not be able to rescue you.

Message # 5: Termination

This is (name of agency), at (time) today, local emergency officials reported that (description of situation and location) is terminated. All persons in (location) may return to the area in an orderly manner.

PUBLIC PROTECTION: ISOLATION, SHELTER & EVACUATION

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. Protective measures taken to preserve the health and safety of the public during a hazardous

materials incident are: isolation, evacuation, and shelter-in-place or a combination of all three.

Isolation involves the immediate area affected or the structure (building) only, such as a spill in the lab. Evacuation would involve a larger area, and implies movement of a population to a safe area other than the original location. When time and/or resources permit evacuation of the affected area of a vulnerability zone, the Incident Commander or his designee shall select appropriate and available shelters in coordination with local American Red Cross and Emergency Management representatives. Shelter periods over 12 hours in length shall be considered short-term shelters and involve the use of public health and sanitation officials to ensure that minimum health standards are enforced.

In some cases, it may be impractical or unwise to move a large population during a hazardous materials incident. Where this is the case, it may be practical to shelter-in-place. 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.

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 incident.

The decision to evacuate or order in-place protection should be based upon known data or perceived risk when sufficient scientific data is immediately unavailable. There are many variables that enter into the decision-making process. These factors should be considered in selecting a protective response.

PUBLIC PROTECTION STRATEGIES

1. Shelter-in-Place Strategy

Indoor protection shall be the preferred method, whenever possible, to protect citizens from exposure to hazardous materials released during an incident. The IC shall be responsible for determining the need for sheltering-in-place, executing the warning and communication of procedures.

Consider providing the following instructions to citizens during a shelter-in-place situation:

- Turn off all heating, cooling and/or ventilation systems
- Get disaster supplies kit, pets and their food and water
- Close all doors and windows. Go into a small interior room that is above ground level and seal air vents, cracks around doors and windows of room with blankets, sheets, towels, plastic sheeting, duct tape or other such materials

- Do not use the fireplace or wood stove
- Do not use the telephone unless you have an emergency.
- Stay tuned to a local EAS station for further information and guidance

It is important to note that following an in-place protection event, the public must take reverse actions. When outside toxic levels fall below the inside structures, directives must be given to begin ventilation of building by restarting systems and opening windows and doors. This is a critical component of the in-place protection concept, but one where public compliance may be an issue.

2. Evacuation Strategy

For the most part, it is expected that the public will respond positively to evacuation orders if well informed about the threat and appropriate action to take.

The IC shall be responsible for determining the need to evacuate, executing the warning and communications of procedures.

At a minimum, an evacuation directive should include:

- Location of the hazard
- Nature of the hazard
- Physical boundaries of the evacuation zone
- Names and addresses of relocation centers
- Primary evacuation route to use
- Information on how special groups within the evacuation zone will be handled, i.e., schools, nursing homes
- Information on available public transportation systems
- Information to those with special needs, i.e., the special access and functional needs
- Details on what to bring and what not to bring to the relocation site
- Information on security within the evacuation zone
- Estimated time that the area will need to be evacuated

In addition, the following instructions should be given to citizens when notified to evacuate:

- Gather and pack only what you need most, with particular attention to items such as medications, materials for infant care, essential documents, etc.
- Turn off heating, ventilation, cooling systems and appliances, except the refrigerator. Leave gas, water and electricity on unless you suspect they are damaged, there is a leak, or you are advised to do so by authorities.
- Lock the house or building when you leave.
- Do not use the phone unless it is an emergency.
- Take only one car or car-pool and drive safely. Keep all windows and vents closed, turn on local radio for evacuation routes and up-to-date information.

- Follow directions given by officials along evacuation route and be prepared to provide the right-of-way to any responding emergency vehicles.
- Do not call your school or go to pick up children. They will be relocated if evacuation is necessary at their location. You will be notified where you can pick them up.

Evacuation plans will include special attention to facilities within the impacted area (i.e. schools, hospitals, nursing homes, etc.); and provisions will be made to evacuate elderly and handicapped persons who require assistance in complying with evacuation orders. Special precautionary evacuation of certain high-risk members of the affected population may be recommended even when others are not. This might include infants, pregnant women, persons with respiratory illnesses and the elderly.

Re-entry to Evacuation Zones

Once an evacuation has been effected, no access to the evacuated area will be allowed without the express permission of the chief law enforcement officer. Once the area has been deemed safe, the orderly return to the evacuated area will be authorized through the Incident Commander. Return will be coordinated through designate checkpoints in accordance with procedures.

Evacuation Plan

Because of the many variables of emergency incidents, such as cause, location, size, and length of time, as well as the weather, the evacuation plan must be of a general nature.

Logical decisions at the time of the evacuation action will assure the best procedures for the given situation.

Appropriate local and state law enforcement units will use common traffic control procedures to keep the necessary evacuation routes open. Directions for implementing the evacuation will be given by the IC through the ICP to E911 Communications.

The IC will determine evacuation routes. The major thoroughfares will be utilized whenever possible. In Lewis County, the Interstate and state routes should be considered first, but the numerous county roads should also be considered based on incident location. See the pre-identified general evacuation routes listed in Appendix G, Evacuation Route List - 2012, pages 64-69.

Evacuation reception sites used for more than a very short-term period will usually be located at public buildings, but any large, safe building that is deemed appropriate, has adequate facilities and the owner agrees to its use can be considered. Attempts will be made to ensure accessibility to the reception site by those with special accessed and functional needs. That may not always be possible in every situation. Attempts will be

made to find alternatives in that situation. Areas outside Lewis County may need to be used for hospital patients or jail inmates.

The American Red Cross (ARC), non-governmental agencies, faith based agencies, and the Salvation Army cooperate to operate the reception sites. This includes the provision of meals, sleeping equipment, emergency first aid, welfare inquiries, disaster mental health care, and information services.

Law enforcement personnel will be assigned to secure the perimeter of the evacuated area. When possible, they will periodically patrol the interior of the evacuated area. When the area evacuated is large and will remain vacant for a period of several days, local government officials may request that the Governor activate units of the National Guard to assist law enforcement agencies.

Law enforcement or the National Guard will be responsible for checking for valid identification when it is necessary for non-uniformed personnel to be in the evacuated area conducting business (utilities personnel, business owners, state and local government personnel, etc.). Logs showing time of entry and exit will be maintained.

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix E

RESPONSE RESOURCES

TO BE COMPLETED

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix F

Sample Evacuation / Shelter-in-Place Public Warning Message
(Substitute Specific Local Information at Underlining)

ATTENTION! (Sheriff's Deputy, Police Chief, or Mayor/City Manager) of _____, and the _____ Fire District have issued the following emergency bulletin _____ this _____: A chemical leak of _____ (time) (morning/afternoon/evening) occurred at _____ this morning/afternoon/evening (time) at _____ at _____ (Facility name) (Address).

This is a highly poisonous chemical and you are in immediate danger if exposed. No leak of the chemical is occurring at this time, I repeat, there is no leak at this time; but a leak is possible while workers repair the damaged valve/pipe. You are directed to follow these emergency instructions now!

All persons within the area bounded by _____ Street on the north, _____ Avenue on the East, _____ Street on the South and _____ Avenue on the West are directed to
 Evacuate immediately Shelter-in-Place immediately.

Shelter-in-Place

Shelter-in-Place is used when there is not time to evacuate or when the chemical released is expected to disperse with the weather before causing injuries. Close all outside windows tightly and lock all exterior doors, shut down all heating and air conditioning; and take your family to an inside room that can be effectively sealed. Turn your radio to (**local station**) and listen for further instructions and the all clear.

Evacuate

If instructed to evacuate, tie a white cloth or towel to the outside front door knob to indicate the premises are vacated. Police will secure the area vacated and no one will be allowed to enter.

Use _____ Avenue to the East and _____ Street to the North as evacuation routes. Public Shelters are set up at (**name and address of facility**) if you need shelter. The buses will provide transportation for residents of (**Facility Names**). School children will (**Shelter-in-Place/be evacuated**) to (**Facility Name**) by their school buses. **DO NOT** go to the school to pick them up.

Evacuation of (**Name of Facility**) shall be accomplished in accordance with published emergency plans.

If you need transportation or special help, call (**telephone number**). **DO NOT** call 9-1-1 for assistance or information. Emergency Workers are in the area to assist. Stay tuned to this radio (**radio station**) for further instructions and for the "All Clear" to be issued.

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix G

**Lewis County
Evacuation Route List - 2012**

Generally, Lewis County evacuation routes are divided into 5 sectors: North, South, West, East 1 and East 2. The exact nature of the incident, required isolation distances and a variety of variables such as wind direction and speed require the specifics of the evacuation directions to be determined at the time of incident.

- North** North of US Hwy 6, including Chehalis, Centralia, Galvin (Chehalis-Centralia Airport included)
- West** Adna, Boistfort, Pe Ell, Doty, Dryad, Curtis
- South** Napavine, Winlock, Evaline, Vader, Toledo (Toledo Airport included)
- East 1** Onalaska, Ethel, Salkum, Silvercreek, Mossyrock and Morton (Morton Airport included)
- East 2** Glenoma, Randle, Packwood, Mineral, Ashford (Packwood Airport included)

| SOUTH | EAST 1 |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Napavine Area</u></p> <p>State Route 508 Rush Road Highway 603 Koontz Road Pleasant Valley Road I-5 (north and south)</p> | <p><u>Onalaska Area</u></p> <p>State Route 508 Centralia Alpha Road State Route 122 Jorgenson Road</p> |
| <p><u>Toledo Area</u></p> <p>State Route 505 Toledo Vader Road Jackson Highway South Jackson Highway I-5 (north and south)</p> | <p><u>Ethel / Salkum / Silvercreek Areas</u></p> <p>US Highway 12 Gore Road Spencer Road Leonard Road State Route 122</p> |
| <p><u>Vader Area</u></p> <p>State Route 506 Winlock Vader Road West Side Highway / State Route 411 South Military Road I-5 (north and south)</p> | <p><u>Morton Area</u></p> <p>Main Avenue / State Route 508 US Highway 12 2nd Street / State Route 7 Davis Lake Road</p> |
| <p><u>Winlock Area</u></p> <p>State Route 505 Highway 603 Winlock Vader Road King Road North Military Road I-5 (north and south)</p> | <p><u>Mossyrock Area</u></p> <p>State Route 122 US Highway 12 Mossyrock Road West / East</p> |

Lewis County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
 Emergency Support Function Section - ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

| NORTH | EAST 2 |
|---|--|
| <p><u>Chehalis Area</u></p> <p>N. National Avenue NE Kresky Avenue Coal Creek Road NW Chamber of Commerce Way N. Market Blvd. / Jackson Highway W. Main Street / US Highway 6 20th Street / Bishop Road Labree Road I-5 (north and south)</p> | <p><u>Randle Area</u></p> <p>US Highway 12 Cispus Road State Route 131 Peters Road Silverbrook Road Cline Road</p> |
| <p><u>Centralia / Galvin Areas</u></p> <p>Harrison Avenue / Old Highway 99 N. Pearl Street / State Route 507 Galvin Road South Gold Street Big Hannaford Road Lincoln Creek Road I-5 (north and south)</p> | <p><u>Glenoma Area</u></p> <p>US Highway 12 Uden Road East Champion Hall Road</p> |
| WEST | |
| <p><u>Adna Area</u></p> <p>State Route 6 Bunker Creek Road Curtis Hill Road South Scheuber Road Highway 603</p> | <p><u>Packwood Area</u></p> <p>US Highway 12 Skate Creek Road South Cannon Road State Route 123</p> |
| <p><u>Boistfort / Curtis / Doty / Dryad Areas</u></p> <p>Wildwood Road Boistfort Road Curtis Hill Road US Highway 6</p> | <p><u>Ashford Area</u></p> <p>Skate Creek Road North / Forest Road 52 Paradise Drive Osborn Road State Route 706</p> |
| <p><u>Pe Ell Area</u></p> <p>State Route 6 Pe Ell McDonald Road</p> | <p><u>Mineral Area</u></p> <p>State Route 7 Mineral Hill Road Mineral Road South Mineral Road North</p> |

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix H

Chemical Release Notification Guide - REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS

| Required to be Notified | Requirement | Contact | 24-hour Emergency Response Hotline |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 911 | For any incidents that impact or threatens public health, safety, environment, or property. | E911 | E911 |
| LEPC and/or Tribal Emergency Response Commission Community Emergency Coordinator | Within 15 minutes for all releases at or above CERCLA reportable quantity | E911 | E911 |
| National Response Center | Within 15 minutes for all releases at or above CERCLA reportable quantity | Emergency 24-hour center | 800-424-8802 |
| State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) | Within 15 minutes for all releases at or above CERCLA reportable quantity | Washington State Emergency Operations Center, Alert and Warning Center (AWC). AWC is the point-of-contact for SERC notifications. | 800-258-5990 |

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix I
Chemical Release Notification Guide
Supplementary and Incident-Specific Notifications

| If spill is on or to | Contact | Phone |
|--|---|--|
| Surface water, coastal navigable waters (Columbia R. to Bonneville Dam) | The United States Coast Guard | 503-240-9325 |
| Surface water, inland waters (waters of the state) | Washington State Department of Ecology - Southwest Regional Office | 800-258-5990 or 360-407-6300 |
| Surface Water | Lewis County Public Health & Social Services Department | 360-740-1261 24 Hr - 9-1-1 |
| On state roadways | Washington State Patrol (WSP) (in compliance with RCW 70.136.030) | 800-283-7805 |
| On state roadways | Department of Transportation (DOT) (Washington, Traffic Mgmt. Center) | 360-905-2269 |
| Air - for spills or emissions involving release of a significant amount of air pollutants, possible clean air act violations, odor complaints, and illegal burns | Southwest Clean Air Agency of Washington (SWCAA) | 360-574-3058 or 1-800-633-0709 For after-hours contact, call 911 |
| Surface water or sewer system inside incorporated boundary | Appropriate water or wastewater agency (public works agency or municipal wastewater department) | Lewis County Public Works 360-740-1123 Cities within their boundaries call Public Works Departments |
| Department of Natural Resources lands | Department of Natural Resources (SW Region) (DNR) | 800-562-6010 |
| If incident involves radioactive material | Washington State Department of Health - Office of Radiation Protection | 206-582-5327 |
| Potential Life-Medical Event | WA State Dept. Of Health Duty Officer | 360-888-0838 (24 Hr) |
| US Forest Service lands (National Parks) | Contact WSP+ | 800-283-7805 |
| Mt. St. Helens lands | USFS - (contact WSP) | 800-283-7805 |

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix J

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

(To be completed by the Incident Commander, or designee)

INITIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

1. Date/Time of Notification: _____ Incident type: Choose an Item.

Report Received by: _____

2. Reported by (Name/Phone/Radio call sign) _____

Company/agency and position: _____

3. Incident Address/descriptive location: _____

4. Agencies at the scene: _____

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

6. Apparently responsible party or parties: _____

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

7. 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 report) 1-800-258-5990

Note: This form can be used at an incident. Go to www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra to obtain a reporting form for businesses to submit to the SERC.

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

8. Nature of emergency (check all that apply)
 Leak Explosion Spill Fire Derailment
 Other Description: _____

9. Name of material(s) released/placard number(s) _____

10. Release of materials: Has Ended is Continuing
 Estimated release rate & duration: _____
 Estimated amount of material which **has been released**: _____
 Estimated amount of material which **may be released**: _____

11. Media into which the release occurred: Air Ground Water

12. Plume/Material Characteristics:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|
| Plume | Compass Direction: | Color: |
| | Plume Height: | Odor: |
| Material | Color, smell, liquid, gaseous, solid, etc: | |
| Present Material Status | <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas | |

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

13. Current weather conditions at incident site: _____
 Wind Direction (from): _____ Wind Speed (mph): _____ Temperature (F): _____
 Humidity (%): _____ Precipitation: _____ Visibility: _____
 14. Forecast: _____
 15. Terrain conditions: _____

IMPACT DATA

16. Estimated areas / populations at risk: _____
 17. Special facilities at risk: _____
 18. Other facilities with Hazardous Materials in area of incident: _____

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

19. Potential Hazards: _____
20. Potential Health Effects: _____
21. Safety Recommendations: _____
22. Recommended Evacuation Distance: _____

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

23. Tools used for formulating protective actions:
- Recommendations by facility operator/responsible party
 - Emergency Response Guidebook*
 - Results of incident modeling (CAMEO or similar software)
 - Recommendations by CHEMTREC
 - Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
 - Other: _____

24. Protective Action Recommendations:
- Evacuation Shelter-in-Place Combination No Action
- Other: _____
- Time Actions Implemented: _____

25. Evacuation Routes Recommended: _____

26. Other Information: _____

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix K

Hazardous Materials Training Schedule

The Lewis County hazardous material training emphasizes responder safety first and foremost. As there are no local HazMat response teams, all agencies are trained and respond at the Awareness Level. WAC 296-824-30005 establishes the following training competencies for Awareness Level:

You must:

- Make sure employees are appropriately trained for their assigned roles
- Provide initial training before the employee is allowed to participate in an actual emergency response operation
- Ensure employees can display the competencies listed in the table below

| Awareness Level 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control. • The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook. (search at: http://www.dot.gov). |
| Can use The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook. |
| Recognize the need for additional resources and the need to notify the incident's communication center accordingly. |

Response district/department staff receive hazardous materials training through their employer coordinated schedules. Additional annual training is sponsored by the Washington State Patrol, FEMA and various other agencies. The Washington State Fire Training Academy (State Fire Marshal) in North Bend provides the following classes this year:

| Training Schedule for HAZMAT 2012 | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1 st Qtr | 2 nd Qtr | 3 rd Qtr | 4 th Qtr |
| FRS 101 | Jan 26 | May 3 | | |
| FRS 102 | Jan 26 | May 3 | | |
| BFF | | April 7 April 20 | Aug 4 Aug 17 | |
| Operations Level | March 10 | June 16-17 | Sept 8-9 | Dec 12 |

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix L

EXERCISE SCHEDULE

Four-Year Exercise Work Plan

| Year | Date or Quarter | Level of Exercise * |
|------|---------------------|--|
| 2012 | September 25, 2012 | Awareness Tabletop Exercise for fire services, EMS, E911, Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, hospitals, and Non-Governmental agencies. |
| 2013 | 4 th Qtr | Tabletop Exercise - Awareness level |
| 2014 | 4 th Qtr | *Functional – Awareness Exercise Includes at least one Public Safety Element |
| 2015 | 4 th Qtr | *Full Scale Awareness Exercise Includes at least one Public Safety Element |

* Functional or Full-Scale

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix M

Designated Incident Command (IC) Agencies

| JURISDICTION | NAME | IC AGENCY | DATE |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| LCFD # 1 | Onalaska | WSP | 01-13-88 |
| LCFD # 2 | Toledo | WSP | 04-06-94 |
| LCFD # 3 | Mossyrock | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 4 | Morton | WSP | 11-16-87 |
| LCFD # 5 | Napavine | WSP | 12-14-87 |
| LCFD # 6 | Chehalis | WSP | 12-08-87 |
| LCFD # 8 | Salkum | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 9 | Mineral | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 10 | Packwood | WSP | 05-21-97 |
| LCFD # 11 | Pe Ell | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 13 | Curtis | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 14 | Randle | WSP | 12-10-87 |
| LCFD # 15 | Winlock | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 16 | Doty | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 17 | Ashford | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 18 | Glenoma | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| LCFD # 20 | Cowlitz/Lewis | WSP | 07-14-11 |
| Riverside Fire Authority | RFA | WSP | 07-13-11 |
| Chehalis Fire Department | Chehalis | WSP | 05-12-97 |
| Morton (city) | Morton | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| Mossyrock | Mossyrock | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| Napavine | Napavine | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| Pe Ell | Pe Ell | WSP | 09-29-84 |
| Port of Centralia | Centralia | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| Port of Chehalis | Chehalis | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| Toledo | Toledo | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| Vader | Vader | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| Winlock | Winlock | WSP | 02-01-88 |
| Unincorporated Area | | WSP | 02-01-88 |

ESF #10 - Hazardous Materials - Appendix N

Lewis County Hazardous Materials Contact List

| Name | Telephone Number |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) | 800-832-5452 |
| CHEMTREC | 800-424-9300 (24 Hr.) |
| Department of Ecology - Spill Line | 360-407-6300 |
| Environmental Protection Agency - Region X | 800-424-4372 |
| Lewis County DEM/LEPC Weekdays (After Hours/Weekends/Holidays) | 360-740-1151 360-740-1105 |
| Lewis County Public Health & Social Services | 360-740-1222 |
| National Response Center | 800-424-8802 (24 Hr.) |
| National Weather Service – Seattle (NWS) | 206-526-6087 |
| Olympic Pipeline (Bulk Liquid Petroleum Pipeline) | 888-271-8880 |
| United States Coast Guard - Seattle- Spills in or affecting the waterways | 206-217-6100 |
| WA State Dept. of Health - Duty Officer (DOH) | 360-888-0838 (24 Hr.) |
| WA State Dept. of Health - Radiation Protection | 206-682-5327 (24 Hr.) |
| WA State EMD - Duty Officer (Resources & State Agency Notifications) | 800-258-5990 (24 Hr.) |
| WA State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) | 800-258-5990 |
| WA State Patrol, (WSP) | 800-283-7805 |
| WA State Poison Control Center | 800-222-1222 (24 Hr.) |
| Williams Pipeline (Bulk Natural Gas Pipeline) | 888-271-8880 |

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) releases that exceed certain quantities must be reported to:

1. Department of Ecology & SERC (through WA State EMD)
2. LEPC (through Lewis County DEM/Dispatch)
3. Local Fire Departments

And sometimes:

4. National Response Center (if release quantity requires it)
5. United States Coast Guard (for spills in or affecting the waterways)