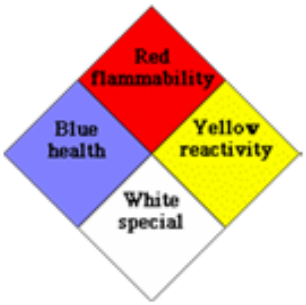
Chelan/Douglas County



LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

(LEPC)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

March 2025

Area Organizations

FIRE AGENCIES

Chelan County Fire District 3
Chelan County Fire District 5
Chelan County Fire District 6
(Monitor, Dryden, Peshastin, Blewett Pass)
Chelan County Fire District 7
Chelan County Fire District 8
Chelan County Fire District 9
Chelan County Fire District 10
NCW Hazmat Team
Wenatchee Valley Fire Department
City of Cashmere Fire Department
Douglas County Fire District 1
Douglas County Fire District 3
Douglas County Fire District 4
Douglas County Fire District 5
Douglas County Fire District 8
City of Bridgeport Fire Department
Okanogan/Douglas Fire District 5

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Chelan County
Washington State Patrol, District 6
Wenatchee Police Department
Chelan County Sheriff's Office

Douglas County
Washington State Patrol, District 6
E. Wenatchee Police Department
Douglas County Sheriff's Office

COMMUNICATION CENTERS

Chelan County/Douglas County
RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center
Central Washington Interagency Coordination Center (CWICC)
Washington State Patrol Communications Center

EMERGENCY MEDICAL

Chelan County
Ballard Ambulance
Cascade Ambulance
EMS Local Council
Lifeline Ambulance
Lake Chelan Ambulance

Douglas County
Ballard Ambulance
Waterville Ambulance
Bridgeport Ambulance
Lifeline Ambulance
Mansfield Ambulance

Central Washington Hospital, Confluence Health and associated clinics
Chelan Hospital
Cascade Medical Center

ELECTED LOCAL LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITIES

Chelan County

Chelan County Commission
City of Chelan
City of Leavenworth
City of Cashmere
City of Entiat
City of Wenatchee

Douglas County

Douglas County Commission
City of Bridgeport
City of Rock Island
City of E. Wenatchee
City of Mansfield
City of Waterville

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Chelan County EM
Chelan County Public Works
Chelan County PUD
Chelan County Prosecuting Attorney
Chelan/Douglas County Health District
Washington State Emergency Management
District WA State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
WA State Dept. of Transportation
National Weather Service
US Army National Guard Response Team Region X
Douglas County EM
Douglas County PUD
Transportation Land Services (TLS)
Douglas County Prosecuting Attorney
Dept. of Ecology, Central Region
E. Wenatchee Water District
E. Wenatchee Sewer District
E. Wenatchee EM
NC Educational Service District
US EPA

PARTICIPATING BUSINESSES, INDUSTRY, and ORGANIZATIONS

Ag Supply
Aluminum Company of American (ALCOA)
American Red Cross
Amerigas
Auvil Fruit Company
Blue Bird
Blue Star Growers
BNSF
Cashmere Fruit Exchange
Chamberlin Distributing
Chelan Fruit Cooperative
Columbia Fruit
Confluence Health
Crane & Crane Orchard
Crunch Pak
Custom Fruit Packers
Independent Warehouse
Link Transit
McDougall & Sons
Microsoft
Norco
Northwest Wholesale
Northern Fruit
Nutrien Ag
Pacific Aerospace
Rio Tinto
Wilbur-Ellis

Record of Changes

Date	Page(s)	Type of Change
2/3/2025	All Record of Changes for 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 Archived for additional page	
1/4/2022	Page 80	Appendix I: Training & Exercise Schedule (2022)
1/6/2022	Pages 53-57	Appendix B1 & B2: Regulated Facilities (revised format)
1/10/2022	Pages 6-7	I. Introduction – Added Core Capabilities to LEPC ERP
1/13/2022	Pages 15-17	III. Concept of Operations - Revisions
1/13/2022	Pages 18 & 21	Revisions – Added ACTIONS section and Alert Sense Info
1/13/2022	Page 42	VII. Exercises – Revisions (core capabilities & HSEEP image)
1/13/2022	Page 52	Appendix A: Approval and Implementation – Update and Revision
11/7/2022	Page 81	Appendix I-2: Annual LEPC Exercise Records
3/16/2023	Page 80	Appendix I: Training & Exercise Schedule (2023)
3/16/2023	Pages 53-57	Appendix B1 & B2: Regulated Facilities Update
3/20/2023	Page 13	Update and revise to delete HIVA and include THIRA Plan
3/20/2023	Pages 11 & 16	Add info concerning NCW (regional) Hazmat Team
3/28/2023	Page 61	Appendix D: Resources and Contacts – Update with NCW Team
10/24/2023	Page 2	Revise to Wenatchee Valley Fire Department – Delete CC1 & DC2
10/24/2023	Pages 11,16, 17,18,25,26,49	Revisions to all sections referring to NCW Hazmat Team
10/24/2023	12	Revised Hazardous Materials to include Lithium-ion battery fires
10/24/2023	Pages 13,14	Revised Assumptions to address Community Lifelines
10/30/2023	Page 19	Deleted WISER App that is no longer update and maintained
11/7/2023	Pages 54-58	Appendix B1 & B2: Regulated Facilities Update
11/7/2023	Page 82	Revised Appendix I: Training & Exercise Schedule (2024)
11/7/2023	Page 83	Updated Appendix I2: Annual LEPC Exercise Records
11/7/2023	Page 49	Revised Definitions to include NCW Hazmat Team
11/29/2023	Page 33	Revised Responsibilities and Activities to include NCW Hazmat Team
11/29/2023	Page 102-106	Added Appendix L – Lithium-ion Battery Fire - Guidelines
2/13/2024	Pages 16,21,48	Revised to update Alert Sense to Everbridge Notification System
7/30/2024	Page 19	Revised and Update to include 2024 DOT ERG
10/8/2024	Pages 54-58	Appendix B1 & B2: Regulated Facilities Update
2/3/2025	Page 82	Revised Appendix I: Training & Exercise Schedule (2025)
2/3/2025	Page 83	Updated Appendix I2: Annual LEPC Exercise Records
3/6/2025	Page 6	Update and Revision of LEPC Area Organizations

Chelan / Douglas LEPC Plan Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which the Counties of Chelan and Douglas will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designed to prepare the Counties of Chelan and Douglas and their political subdivisions for incident response and to minimize the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment. This document outlines the roles, Responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

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

Scope

The Chelan/Douglas LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is consistent with the Northwest Area Contingency Plan and is intended to be coordinated with federal, regional, state, or other local plans, should the event require inter- jurisdictional coordination.

It compliments and expands on sections in the Chelan County, Douglas County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMPs). It is intended to assist governmental agencies, businesses and response entities in their response to the release of hazardous materials within the boundaries of Chelan or Douglas County resulting from naturally occurring events, industrial accidents, terrorism, or illegal activities.

The LEPC Plan was updated using the Washington State Emergency Response Commission‘s common template and format. This document augments other hazardous materials and oil spill emergency planning, training, and the Community Right-to-Know programs currently existing within Chelan and Douglas Counties.

Releases of hazardous materials may occur as the result of transportation activities on land, in a marine environment, or at facilities exempt from reporting under SARA Title III. The plan endeavors to include contingencies for all these types of hazardous materials events.

Core Capabilities

The following Core Capabilities of Response describe the important responsibilities and functions essential to public health, safety, and protective measures, as well as the responding agency safety, communications and coordinated operations during an event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.

Operational Communications	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations, by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

Support Core Capabilities	
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Policies and Legal Authorities

Federal and State Regulations

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), under 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 300, established area response planning committees for developing Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) and Regional Response Teams (RRTs). In the Northwest Area, these groups have worked together to develop and publish the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP). The NWACP has been adopted as Washington State's Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Plan, as required by statute (RCW 90.56.060).

The Environmental Protection Agency's Risk Management Plan (RMP) Rule implements Section 112(r) of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. The RMP requires facilities that use extremely hazardous substances to develop risk management plans and covers accidental release prevention. 40 CFR Part 69 (List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention) also covers accidental releases.

Federal and state regulations require that local jurisdictions form Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). LEPC elements for WA State are described in WAC 118.40. The LEPC, emergency response groups, along with private sector and volunteer groups are required to develop this Hazardous Materials Response Plan. State regulations also require that certain employers also develop Emergency Response Plans. Planning may include coordination with outside agencies, recognition procedures, safe distances and places of refuge, site security and control procedures, evacuation routes and procedures, and lists of required personal protective equipment.

40 CFR Part 300 - National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

40 CFR Part 355 - Emergency Planning and Notification

40 CFR Part 370 - Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know

U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g - Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans

RCW 90.56 - Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response

RCW 90.56.210 – Contingency Plans for the containment and cleanup of oil spills

WAC 296.62 - Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response and Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases

RCW 38.52.070 - Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized - Establishment, operation - Emergency powers, procedures.

RCW 70.136 - Hazardous materials incidents.

RCW 70.136.030 - Incident command agencies - Designation by political subdivisions.

RCW 90.56.020 – Director responsible for spill response (Department of Ecology).

Chapter 118-40 WAC - Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting

Chapter 296-305 WAC – Safety Standards for Fire Fighters

Chapter 296-824 WAC – Safety Standards for Emergency Response

State of Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS), Chapter 38.52 RCW

RCW 43.43.961 – WA Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan (May 2023 Revision)

Water Pollution Control laws and permits Federal Clean Water Pollution Control Act, Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq. and State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law, Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington, the Eastern Washington Phase II Municipal Storm-water Permit, Section G3 states:

> If a Permittee (city or county) has knowledge of a discharge, including spills, into or from a MS4 which could constitute a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, the Permittee shall:
>
> - Take appropriate action to correct or minimize the threat to human health, welfare and/or the environment.
> - If required by the Municipal Permit, the permittee (city or county) will notify the Ecology regional office and other appropriate spill response authorities immediately but in no case later than within 24 hours of obtaining that knowledge. The Ecology Central Regional Office 24-hour number is 509-575-2490, and the Eastern Regional Office 24-hour number is 509-329-3400. Immediately report spills or discharges of oils or hazardous substances to the Ecology regional office and to the Washington Emergency Management Division, 1-800-258-5990. 1-800-258-5990

Good Samaritan Law: Pursuant to RCW 70.136.050

> Any person or public agency whose assistance has been requested by an incident command agency, who has entered into a written hazardous materials assistance agreement before or at the scene of the incident pursuant to RCW 70.136.060 and 70.136.070, and who, in good faith, renders emergency care, assistance, or advice with respect to a hazardous materials incident, is not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of such care, assistance, or advice, other than acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

RCW 38.52 (as amended)

> Pursuant to RCW 38.52, Search and Rescue is the legal obligation of the local law enforcement agency. In the event of a hazardous materials release involving missing persons or the need for a rescue, the involvement of local law enforcement may not be practical because of safety issues. Personal Protective Equipment may be required to affect entry of the hot zone to effect search and rescue. Specific training is required as well as equipment and an adequate medical condition of members of the entry team must be established. NOTE: There may be cases when no local responder will be able to perform rescue activities.

Local Regulations and Ordinances

- Wenatchee City Code 4.10 Stormwater Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- E. Wenatchee Code 13.20 Stormwater Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Douglas County Code 19.44 Stormwater Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Chelan County Code 13.14 Stormwater Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Chelan/Douglas County Area Emergency Services Mutual Aid Agreement

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans

The Chelan/Douglas LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan expands on the Chelan County, Douglas County and City of E. Wenatchee Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans – Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 – Hazardous Materials.

Local Fire Departments and Districts

Fire departments and districts will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other local, state, and federal organizations to support essential firefighting operations. Local fire departments and districts also function under the applicable portions of RCW 38.52, RCW 52.02, RCW 70.136, WAC 212, other state and local ordinances, and their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Most of the fire departments and districts within Chelan and Douglas County have signed mutual aid agreements with the other departments in the county. It is understood that emergencies and disasters can overwhelm local resources, or in other ways prevent agencies and jurisdictions from fulfilling their roles and responses to requests for assistance.

Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement agencies will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other local, state and federal law enforcement organizations to support essential law enforcement operations. In addition to other state and local regulations and ordinances, law enforcement also functions under applicable portions of RCW 38.52 and RCW 70.136.

During a declared emergency, law enforcement agencies may have more authority than during normal operations. It is understood that emergencies and disasters can overwhelm local resources or in other ways prevent agencies and jurisdictions from fulfilling all their roles and responses to requests for assistance.

II. SITUATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS & LIMITATIONS

Situations

Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

- A natural or technological mistake or accident could result in a single or numerous situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment.
- Fixed facilities (e.g. chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, operating hazardous waste sites, all of which may produce, generate, use, or store or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
- Hazardous materials are transported through the Chelan and Douglas County area daily creating a relatively high exposure to potential Hazmat incidents. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in a rail accident, roadway collisions, and waterway or aircraft mishaps.
- Damage to, or rupture of pipelines transporting materials, are hazardous if released into the environment.
- Intentional release of a biological and/or chemical agent can be a result of a terrorist or criminal action.

Local command of a hazardous materials incident will follow the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Washington State Patrol will assume the role of Incident Commander unless WA State Ecology has jurisdiction.

The emergency response operations of hazardous material incidents may require multi- agency and multi-disciplinary responses. Disciplines involved may include fire responders, law enforcement, environmental containment and cleanup specialists, fish and wildlife experts, emergency medical services, environmental health and other agencies. Response agencies can request local assistance under the Chelan/Douglas County Area Emergency Services Mutual Aid Agreement.

Local response will provide initial services as allowed by their level of training (usually at the awareness or operational level) provided in local, state, and federal law such as, but not limited to: rescue, field decontamination, medical treatment, transport of the injured, evacuation of persons at risk, initial isolation areas or zones, identification of materials involved, firefighting, spill containment and other release mitigation. The initial local response to a hazardous materials incident will be defensive in nature and responding departments will perform only to the level trained. Primary consideration will be given to protection of the public by either evacuation or in place protection.

The NCW (Regional) Hazmat Team provides technical level services to Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties in response to hazardous materials incidents and other large/complex or specialized emergency incidents.

Hazardous Materials in Chelan and Douglas Counties

Hazardous materials are materials, which, because of their chemical, physical, or biological nature, pose a potential risk to life, health, or property when released. A release may occur by spilling, leaking, emitting toxic vapors, or any other process that enables the material to escape its container, enter the environment, and create a potential hazard. The hazard can be explosive, flammable, combustible, corrosive, reactive, poisonous, toxic, biological, and/or radioactive.

Oil spills and hazardous materials have some different characteristics. The predominant threat presented by oil spills is damage to the environment. Oil spills can occur on water or on land. While oil spills can be large in terms of volume of product released and environmental damage, they often present a lesser degree of risk to public health and safety.

The threat presented by hazardous material incidents is often to both public health and safety and the environment. While most hazardous material incidents involve smaller volumes of material, they do require specific approaches to different types of chemical and waste releases. It is important to assess the characteristics of the hazard, acquire the necessary resources and develop a site-specific emergency response plan.

Chelan and Douglas Counties have numerous shipments of empty Bakken crude railcars passing along the rail lines inside the Counties. While not a traditional “fixed facility”, the rail cars can be parked in numerous places around each county.

Bakken crude is a very light volatile type of crude that acts more like refined products such as gasoline when involved in fire. While the majority of the railcars are empty, Bakken has a higher gas content / vapor pressure, lower flash point and boiling point and thus a higher degree of volatility than most other crudes in the U.S. (which correlates to increased ignitability and flammability even when dealing with empty railcars). See **Appendix K: Petroleum Crude Oil** for incident management principles and emergency response procedures.

In today's electronic age, rechargeable lithium-ion batteries are present everywhere and the prevalence and occurrence of hybrid/electric car and lithium-ion battery fires is increasing rapidly. All lithium batteries can pose a fire risk, but damaged, defective, or recalled (DDR) lithium batteries, including those misused and abused, pose an even greater risk. They contain a lot of energy, and if they catch fire, they burn until all of the stored energy is released. A sudden release of huge amounts of energy can lead to explosions and/or fires that threaten lives, property, and the environment. The rechargeable batteries that power common items like e-bikes, scooters and electric cars can also pose a dangerous new threat to firefighters. They burn hotter and longer — and many fire departments may be unprepared to tackle them. See **Appendix L: Lithium-ion Battery Fires – Guidelines** for incident management guidelines and procedures.

Hazardous materials are commonly stored, used, transported, or manufactured in Chelan and Douglas Counties. Because of major transportation routes and a large agriculturally based economy, incidents involving hazardous materials can occur at any time or place in Chelan and Douglas Counties.

Examples of common facilities and hazardous materials include:

- Cold storage warehouses: In these areas you will find Anhydrous Ammonia, and possibly Chlorine and Methyl Bromide.
- Chemical warehouses: Toxic materials are ware-housed, most often they are in Wettable Powder form. However, there are also liquids and compressed gases.
- Safety Supply Warehouses: Substances such as Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, and Nitrogen may be stored.
- Water treatment facilities: Most of the potable water and waste water treatment sites use Chlorine in their treatment. In addition to these sites, places like public swimming pools also treat their water.
- Regulated facilities that are subject to the hazardous materials incident planning, notification and response, as required by EPCRA, are identified in **Appendix B.**

Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in a rail accident, roadway collisions, and waterway or aircraft mishaps. Due to the potential of chemicals, especially Ag-Chemicals being transported via private vehicle, almost any road in Chelan or Douglas County can be considered a transportation route.

Main transportation routes carrying hazardous materials are:

- Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF RR) Main line enters Douglas County at the Grant County line. The mainline continues west to the town of Rock Island. It then enters Chelan County east of Malaga after crossing over the Columbia River. It then continues through Malaga, Wenatchee, Monitor, Cashmere, Dryden, Peshastin, Leavenworth, up the Chumstick and over towards US 2 and exits Chelan County via the tunnel under Stevens Pass. There are about 27 trains over this main line every 24 hours. Two are AMTRAK, the rest are freight trains which carry hazardous chemicals including Chlorine, Anhydrous Ammonia, Methyl Bromide, Molten Sulfur, LPG and other substances.
- US Highway 2: Numerous trucks - mostly gasoline, diesel and LPG.

- US Highway 97/97A: Numerous trucks - mostly gasoline, diesel and LPG.
- NORTHWEST PIPELINE: Natural gas pipeline entering the County over Colockum Pass and following the Colockum Road into Malaga where the pipeline meets the Cascade Natural Gas pipeline. Gas transported in this pipeline IS NOT ODORIZED.
- CASCADE NATURAL GAS PIPELINE: Starts in Malaga and brings natural gas into the Wenatchee area for both home and commercial service. Line ends at Tree Top on the Chelan Highway.
- STATE ROUTE 28: Numerous Trucks- mostly gasoline, diesel and LPG
- STATE ROUTE 17: Numerous Trucks- mostly gasoline, diesel and LPG
- STATE ROUTE 172: Numerous Trucks- mostly gasoline, diesel and LPG

Because of major transportation routes and a large agriculturally based economy, incidents involving hazardous materials can occur at any time or place in Chelan and Douglas Counties. Statistically, the majority of statewide incidents involving hazardous substances have been transportation related spills of petroleum products. This is also true for Chelan and Douglas Counties. As the demand for products that require hazardous chemicals increase, the amount being shipped, as well as the BNSF RR main line coming through the counties, lends itself to a potential hazard. Although safety is constantly stressed in the transportation industry, equipment malfunctions and human error can occur, making the potential for a hazardous materials incident quite high. Any local incident has the potential of becoming a large-scale disaster. Today the quantity of materials being transported, the complex nature of these hazardous materials in North Central Washington creates a high risk for hazardous materials incidents.

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

Both Chelan and Douglas Counties have current Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans that identify and assess the common natural hazards (wildfires, severe weather, and the possibility of a major earthquake) that could impact transportation infrastructure or critical facilities and increase the risk of a resulting hazardous materials incident. Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Plans (THIRA) expand the scope of the mitigation plans by specifically addressing technological hazards, human-caused hazards, terrorism attacks, and cybersecurity attacks that may be the direct cause of transportation system failures, dam failures, chemical spills and hazardous materials incidents.

Assumptions

Hazardous Materials have been identified as a critical community lifeline (critical service infrastructure within a community), because an accidental or intentional release can pose a threat to the local population or the environment and potentially affect other community lifelines: (Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical; Water Systems; Energy; Communications; and Transportation).

Hazardous Materials releases must be identified, stabilized, and secured to alleviate threats to public health, property, and the environment.

- Hazardous materials incidents may pose serious long-term threats to public health, the environment, and property.

- A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency or disaster, such as flooding, a major fire, an earthquake, a terrorism incident, or a cybersecurity incident.
- The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.
- Wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions during the course of an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.
- Hazardous materials incidents may require large-scale evacuations or shelter-in-place actions. These operations may present significant challenges in terms of warning and notification, logistics, and agency coordination.
- If an evacuation is recommended because of the hazardous materials incident, 80 percent of the population in an affected area will typically relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by local authorities. Some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously. People who evacuate may require shelter in a mass care facility.
- Residents with access and functional needs may require assistance when evacuating.
- Hazardous materials could possibly enter water or sewer systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems.
- Hazardous materials incidents may pose significant risks to emergency response personnel. It is imperative that all emergency response personnel and potential first responders be properly trained in appropriate hazardous materials emergency response procedures.
- Emergency circumstances will require special exemptions from transportation, storage, and disposal regulations.
- Hazardous materials incidents may generate widespread media and public interest. The media must be considered an ally in these emergencies; they can provide considerable assistance in emergency public information and warning.
- Implementing prevention and preparedness programs can reduce the number and severity of hazardous materials incidents

Limitations

- This plan is limited in scope by restrictions due to both financial and training constraints.
- Successful implementation of this plan depends on timely identification of capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident and a thorough information exchange between responding organizations and the facility or transporter.
- Each agency, facility and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training, capabilities and qualifications.
- This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events.

- Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters; however, personnel and resources may be overwhelmed.
- There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.
- The success or failure of all emergency plans depends upon effective tactical execution.
- Initial response delays can be caused by extreme weather conditions or the location, storage and/or dispersal of the appropriate response equipment.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

Preparedness

The Chelan/Douglas LEPC will assist local response agencies and businesses and industry in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures.

Initial Release Notifications

The authorized representative of the regulated facilities or transportation companies involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will promptly notify the RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center and/or appropriate response agencies.

If the release is such that human health or the environment is threatened, regardless of the quantity, the facility coordinator must contact:

- **The National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802**
- **The Central regional office of the Washington Department of Ecology Spill Response (24 hour) spill reporting number: 1-800-258-5990 or 509-575-2490.**

If the quantity released is greater than the CERCLA REPORTING QUANTITY or the quantity listed under Section 313 of SARA Title III, the facility coordinator must contact:

- Local Emergency Planning Committee: 1-509-667-6863 (M-F 8a-5p) or 1-509-663-9911 24 hours: Chelan & Douglas Counties
- The State Emergency Response Commission: 1-800-258-5990
- The National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

NOTE: It is important the facility make notification to the National Response Center (NRC) within the required timeline.

CCEM and DCEM Support

Upon notification of an incident, Chelan County (CCEM) or Douglas County Emergency Management (DCEM) will support the Incident Commander by activating public information alerts and notifications to support response operations.

Public information alerts and notifications, in both English and Spanish, includes the initial public alerts and notifications to the affected segments of the community with critical lifesaving and life-

sustaining information, by all means necessary, to aid the public to take protective actions. This objective continues throughout the life of the incident as emergency management provides updated incident alerts and information concerning evacuations, shelters, and other public health and safety information and services

While most of the initial public alerts and notifications to the public are provided by the RiverCom Communication Center, CCEM and DCEM also have the Everbridge Emergency Notification System for public alert and warning system capabilities to provide assistance to RiverCom through follow-up or additional public alerts and notifications.

Upon notification of a Hazardous Materials Incident, Chelan County or Douglas County Emergency Management will obtain a state Emergency Management incident number to extend liability coverage to register local volunteers and equipment responding in a specialized or general support capacity.

Responding Public Safety Agencies

The NCW (Regional) Hazmat Team provides technical level services to Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties in response to hazardous materials incidents and other large/complex or specialized emergency incidents

Other local response to hazardous materials incidents will be defensive in nature and responding departments will perform only to the level trained. The initial response to an incident involves the assessment of the situation, the attempt to identify the materials involved, incident coordination, and securing the site. If safe to do so, and properly trained, they will provide rescue and medical treatment of the injured, defensive measures or containment, and/or evacuation of people, if endangered.

The first priority of the incident commander will be to determine the appropriate protective action for the public - either evacuation or in-place protection, disseminate the recommendations, and implement them. Protection of property and environment will be secondary.

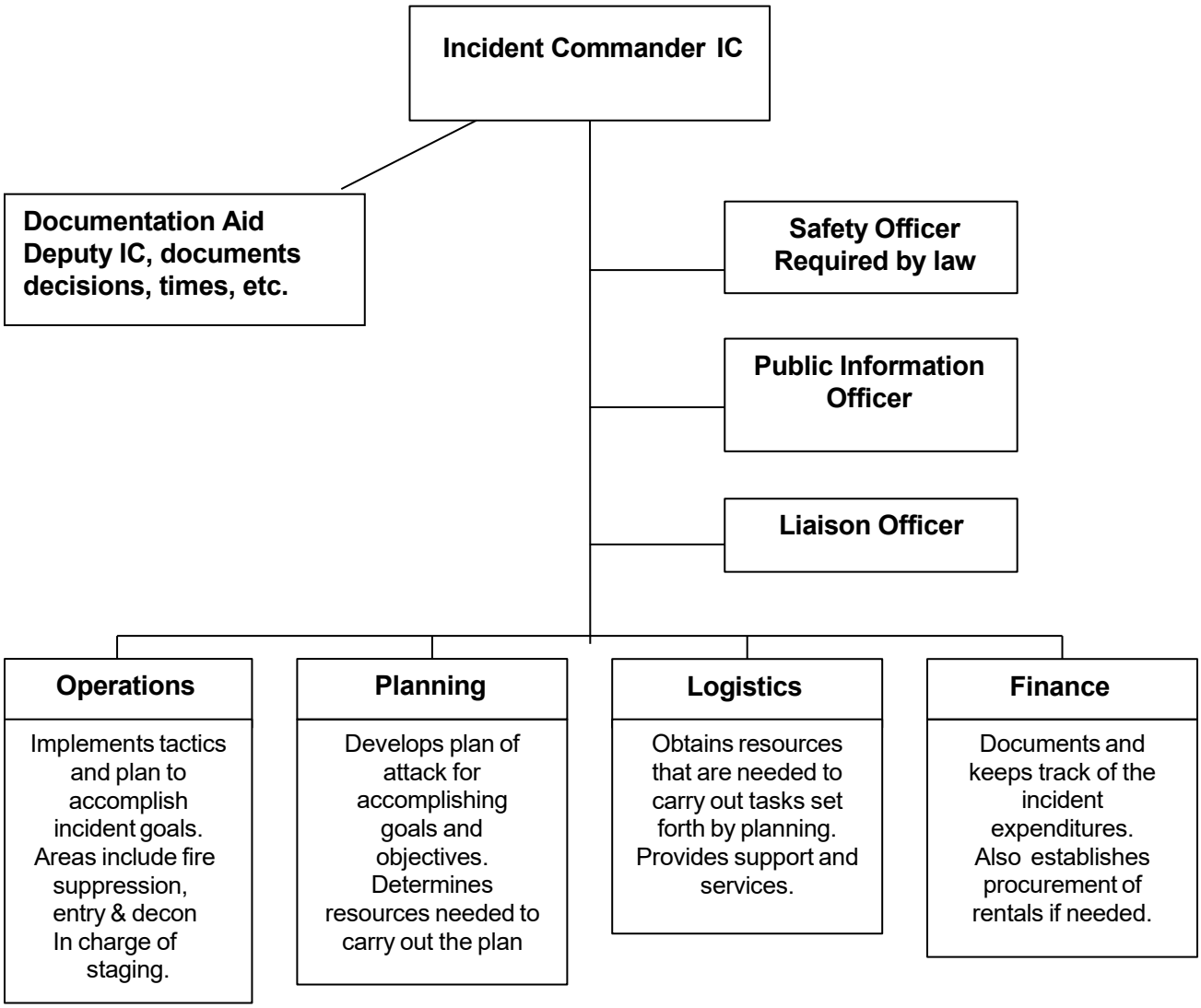
The Incident Commander of the response agency can request local assistance under the Chelan/Douglas County Area Emergency Services Mutual Aid Agreement. When the size and scope of the hazardous materials incident exceeds the local response capabilities, the incident commander will request the assistance of the WA State Spill Response team from Yakima.

All responders will assist with the identification of the party responsible for the hazardous materials incident through the collection and reporting of relevant information related to their response activities. Clean up is the primary responsibility of the spiller, when known.

Direction, Control & Coordination

The Incident Command System (ICS) is the basis for all direction, control and coordination of emergency response and recovery efforts conducted under this plan. ICS will be used during all hazardous materials incidents in Chelan and Douglas Counties. ICS will be used to provide a common organizational structure and framework for multiagency/multi-jurisdiction operations and coordinating emergency management related actions, resources, and activities with other federal, state, county, regional, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

ICS Organization Structure



The Washington State Patrol has the responsibility for Incident Command along state and interstate highway corridors and "designated political subdivision", as directed in RCW 70.136.030, unless by mutual agreement that role has been assumed by another designated incident command agency, while the WA State Department of Ecology has the responsibility for water-borne hazmat incidents. Incident command responsibilities cannot be transferred except by the joint consent of all involved parties. A unified command may be established between participating agencies.

The NCW (Regional) Hazmat Team will provide technical level services to Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties in response to hazardous materials incidents and other large/complex or specialized emergency incidents.

Other local emergency responders will provide services as allowed by their level of training provided in local, state, and federal law such as, but not limited to: rescue, field decontamination, medical treatment, transport of the injured, evacuation of persons at risk, initial isolation areas or zones, identification of materials involved, firefighting, spill containment and other release mitigation.

The Incident Commander shall ensure that all applicable notifications to local, state, and federal agencies are made as required by law, regulation and plan. The Incident Commander shall also ensure that an incident action plan and written safety plan are properly developed.

The Incident Commander will have the authority to request the activation of the jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC (when activated) shall provide support and coordination for various agencies, technical and specialized resources. The EOC shall see that any necessary actions are carried out as needed.

The Incident Commander will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident site by isolating the area, implementing traffic controls, containing the spill and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will convey protective measures to the public through media releases and social media.

The Chelan or Douglas County Emergency Operation Center will activate when requested to support IC actions. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to succeed.

Whenever possible, agreements among local agencies and the private sector should be developed to promote the sharing of resources and expertise.

Each agency with jurisdictional responsibilities will ensure that there is a trained representative on scene, with proper notification and activation capabilities and appropriate resources to carry out their respective organizational responsibilities.

IV. ACTIONS

Release Identification

Facilities

Facilities are required to have plans that include methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by a release.

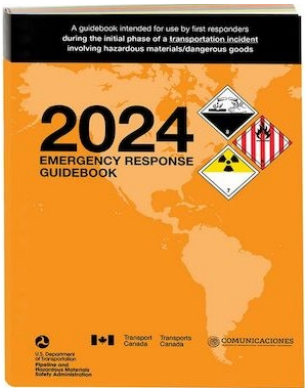
In Transit

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

Responders

All first responders should have the primary objective of trying to identify the type of materials involved in a situation, and the hazards presented, before formulating a plan of action. This can be done by examining labels, markers, DOT ID numbers, NFPA 704 symbols, UN/NA numbers, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), or shipping papers. Responders can refer to reference materials carried on apparatus such as pre-incident plans, the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) pocket book. Personnel at the scene can provide additional help with materials identification (plant

management, responsible parties, truck drivers) and RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center can be requested to contact other sources for assistance in identifying the types of materials and sizing up an incident, such as CHEMTREC.



The Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) contains an indexed list of dangerous goods and the associated 4-digit United Nations identification numbers. The ERG also identifies the general hazards those dangerous goods pose and recommends safety precautions in remediating a hazmat incident.

https://www.bing.com/search?q=DOT%20emergency%20response%20Guidebook&FORM=PRHPHI&refig=a16f8e4285224cfe90b944a4927cbe98&httpsmsn=1

Additional Release Identification Resources:

- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html
- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), http://www.chemtrec.com/
- AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines, https://www.aiha.org/get-involved/aiha-guideline-foundation/erpgs
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/
- CAMEO Chemicals, https://www.epa.gov/cameo/what-cameo-software-suite
- Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA), https://www.epa.gov/cameo/aloha-software
- Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT), https://www.epa.gov/cameo/marplot-software

Mobile Apps – Resources

ASKRAIL is an invitation-only mobile app provides immediate access to accurate, real-time data about each railcar on a train. This information can help emergency responders make informed decisions about how to respond to a rail emergency. **Request access to the app:**

Step 1: Download the app from the Google Play Store or Apple App Store.
Step 2: Complete the registration process in the app on your device.
Step 3: You will receive an email notification once your registration has been approved.
Step 4: Once you have been approved to use the app, the app will become fully functional and ready for use.

Notification

Hazardous materials release notifications come from multiple sources.

Facilities

Facilities that have a hazardous materials release are responsible for notifying emergency response agencies by dialing 9 -1-1 and providing the following:

- Facility's name and address.
- The name of the chemical being released, its UN number and CAS number.

- Estimated quantity released.
- Time and duration of the release.
- Medium into which the release occurred.
- Appropriate precaution, such as evacuation.
- The reactivity, health effects, toxicology and chemistry of the agent.
- Name and phone number of contact person. (Location for contact person if local emergency crews are responding.)

If the release is such that human health or the environment is threatened, regardless of the quantity, the facility coordinator must contact:

- **The National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802**
- **The Central regional office of the Washington Department of Ecology 24-hour spill reporting number: 1-800-258-5990 or 509-575-2490.**

If the quantity released is greater than the CERCLA REPORTING QUANTITY or the quantity listed under Section 313 of SARA Title III, the facility coordinator must contact:

- Local Emergency Planning Committee: 1-509-667-6863 (M-F 8a-5p) or 1-509-663-9911 24 hours: Chelan & Douglas Counties
- The State Emergency Response Commission: 1-800-258-5990
- The National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802
  NOTE: It is important the facility make notification to the National Response Center (NRC) within the required timeline.

In Transit

Notification of releases of hazardous materials in transit will most likely be observed by the transport agent, citizens and/or responders. Release notification by a driver of a transporting vehicle should be made by dialing 9-1-1 and providing the following information:

- Location of the release / vehicle.
- The name of the chemical and UN number.
- Estimated quantity released.
- Capacity of the container holding the chemical.
- Medium into which the release occurred.

Initial Response to an Unidentified Spill

Notification of identified spills encountered within the public rights-of-way shall proceed as outlined within the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) section of this plan.

An unidentified spill is a spill of unknown origin and composition that may be observed and reported by various sources, including but not limited to the public.
Unidentified spills should be initially reported by dialing 9-1-1 and providing the following information:

- Location of the release / vehicle.
- Estimated quantity released.
- Medium into which the release occurred.

Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs)

The RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center is the PSAP for Chelan and Douglas County. Upon receiving a report of a potential hazardous materials incident, they will notify:

- The local fire district / department
- The Washington State Patrol
- Chelan or Douglas County Emergency Management
- The area law enforcement agency
- City & County Stormwater Utility and/or Public Works/Street Department – when requested by fire, law enforcement or emergency management.

Public Alerts and Notifications (Everbridge Emergency Notification System)

The RiverCom Communications Center and both the Chelan and Douglas County Sheriff's Offices utilize the "Everbridge Emergency Notification System" to supply emergency notifications, alerts and other critical information to government agencies and the general public in times of disasters and emergencies.

Everbridge enables subscribers to receive warnings, alerts, and notifications through preferred contact methods, as well as language, special needs, and delivery preferences (text, mobile app, email or voice call). Both Chelan and Douglas County Emergency Management also use social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter) to post alerts, notifications and updates.

Limited English and special needs populations messaging activities will include outreach to limited English proficient populations, and to those with disabilities, functional and access needs within the affected areas.

The public will receive emergency warning and notification of a hazardous materials release through multiple channels of communication. Because the emergency response operations for hazardous materials incidents may require multiple agency and multi-disciplinary responses, it is important for all agency PIOs to collaborate with the command agency. The establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC), or Joint Information System (JIS) can enhance the coordination between both counties in public alerts, notifications and public messaging.

Local media may also be used to enhance public notification.

English / Spanish Media Broadcasting

Media	Contacts Phone	Website
Cherry Creek Radio KPQ AM 560 KPQ-FM 102.1 KWWW 96.7/103.9 KYSN 97.7	**509-665-6565** 509-888-8446 509-665-6565 509-665-6565 509-665-6565	www.cherrycreekmedia.com http://www.kpq.com/ http://www.thequake1021.com/ http://kw3.com/ http://kissin977.com/
Icicle Broadcasting KOHO 101 ZCOUNTRY 94.7 KOZI AM 1230	**509-667-2400** 509-667-2400 509.888.9470 509-689-2805	http://iciclebroadcasting.com/ http://koho101.com/ http://www.zcountry947.com/ http://kozi.com/
Alpha Media La Nueva KWLN FM 92.1	509-663-5183 509-663-5186	http://www.alphamediausa.com/ https://kwln-lanueva-wa.hub.biz/ **Spanish**
Bustos Media La Grande 95.9	509-398-4438	https://bustosmedia.com/station_wenatchee/ **Spanish**
The Wenatchee World	509-663-5161	http://www.wenatcheeworld.com/
NCW LIFE CHANNEL (Local TV)	509-888-2020 509-888-9390 (fax)	http://www.ncwlife.com/

Emergency Response

Local emergency responders will provide services as allowed by their level of training. **See Section V. Training for training level capabilities.**

When approaching an incident believed to be a hazardous materials incident, the following suggested guidelines should be followed:

- Obtain as much information as possible prior to arrival. Things like UN numbers and wind direction are important. REMEMBER - SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT!
- Approach the scene from up-hill, up-wind, and up-stream.
- Attempt to identify the product without risk to yourself. This can be done by using an Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) and observing location placards, labels, shipping papers, or any other way that information can be gathered safely.
- Take note on what is happening. Is there a vapor cloud, is there liquid leaking, is there a solid spilled on the ground? Note what the wind is doing. Note if something is leaking into a watercourse.
- Notify the Incident Command agency (WSP) of the situation.
- Communicate to incoming units and your communications center what you have.
- DO NOT attempt rescue in a hazardous environment unless you have been properly trained and have the proper personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Establish an isolation area and deny entry.

The following is a generic emergency response plan checklist for a hazardous materials incident.

Emergency Response Checklist

	TASK	ASSIGNED PERSON	TIME Completed
	Identify the Hazard and Establish ICS		
	Establish an IAP (Incident plan strategy & tactics)		
	Establish PIO, safety and liaison officers		
	Establish Direction & Control (Control Zones)		
	Warn impacted populations		
	Isolate and/or evacuate		
	Implement emergency shutdown procedures		
	Account for personnel		
	Attend to injured, as possible		
	Identify released material, if possible		
	Evaluate resources available and needed		
	Establish site security		
	Establish Decon and EMS		
	Call for assistance		
	Notifications as required by law		
	Evaluate damages or impacts		
	Respond as appropriate		
	Monitor and constantly evaluate efforts		
	Demobilize		
	Submit reports and evaluate incident		
	Hold critique and Terminate Incident		

See additional Appendix Resources:
C1 - Incident Command Checklist; C2 - EOC Support; and C3 - Incident Action Plan form

The initial actions will be coordinated with other first responders. This action could be as simple as a law enforcement officer arriving on the scene, assessing the situation, notifying his/her dispatch center, securing a perimeter and deciding to assist the driver. Or, it could be a situation where representatives from several agencies work in a unified command situation to assess a major spill/accident, develop a list of objectives from the public safety standpoint, and carry them out as the action plan dictates.

The Incident Commander will coordinate with representatives from other responsible agencies. The lead person from each responding agency will work with the Incident Commander until such time as he or she sees fit to create separate sectional positions as follows:

- Operations: Perimeter control, evacuation, rescue, product control, cleanup (if applicable), emergency medical care, health and environmental.
- Planning: Situation reports, resources, status, documentation, and technical advisors.
- Logistics: Communications, transportation, supplies, special equipment, and disposal sites.
- Finance: Contracting cost analysis, compensation and claims.

State agencies will respond to hazardous materials incidents according to appropriate federal and state laws, regulations and agency plans. Federal agencies and resources will be utilized if local and state capabilities have been exceeded and/or if federal response is required under federal law, regulation, or plan.

Public Safety

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

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

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

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

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

The decision to evacuate or order shelter-in-place should be based upon known data or perceived risk when insufficient data is immediately available.

The Incident Command (IC) is authorized to order the protective measures appropriate to the type of threat, current weather conditions, condition of population at risk, response capabilities and timeliness, available transportation resources, time of day and ability to communicate with the at-risk population.

Procedures for implementing the evacuation and shelter-in-place strategies are found in **Appendix F - Public Safety Procedures and Appendix G - Evacuation and Movement.**

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

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

Responder Safety

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

All responders to a hazardous materials incident will:

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

The minimum procedures by responder certification level are:

Awareness level responders are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They will not take any further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release.

Operations level responders are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release and as such will maintain a safe distance, keep the release from spreading and prevent exposures.

Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of performing advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.

The NCW (Regional) Hazmat Team will respond to provide technical level services to Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties in response to hazardous materials incidents and other large/complex or specialized emergency incidents.

The Eastern WA DOE Spill Response team in Yakima will also be contacted to obtain additional technician level support and response capabilities, if needed.

Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal Protective equipment for hazardous materials incidents has limitations in practical use. These limitations include: compatibility with the material(s), susceptibility to tears, abrasions, and heat degradation, limited time in the hot zone and the expense of keeping a full inventory of suits. Protective equipment is classified into Level A, Level B, Level C, and Level D. When necessary, the back-up team must be at the same level or one level higher than the entry team. The decontamination team may be one level lower than the entry team. If dealing with hazardous chemicals it is essential to have proper ppm monitoring. If no monitors are available entry will be in Level A.

The NCW Hazmat Team, or the WA DOE Spill Response team in Yakima or another technician level HazMat team must be requested to provide technician level response capabilities, such as level A fully encapsulated suits, to local jurisdictions.

PPE levels of protection are described below:

- **Level A**
  Fully encapsulated suit covering all body parts is made of a material resistant to the particular chemical released. Air is supplied by either a SCBA worn under the suit or from a supplied air system. The objective of Level A protection is to protect the wearer from airborne contaminants that may be absorbed through the skin or can cause exposure by inhalation. This or Level B must be worn in an IDLH atmosphere. An SCBA must be worn where an oxygen deficiency may exist. This level requires a proper medical exam and fit test.

  Protection Provided: Highest available level of respiratory, skin, and eye protection from solid, liquid and gaseous chemicals.

  Used When: The chemical(s) have been identified and have high level of hazards to respiratory system, skin and eyes. Substances are present with known or suspected skin toxicity or carcinogenicity. Operations must be conducted in confined or poorly ventilated areas.

  Limitations: Protective clothing must resist permeation by the chemical or mixtures present. Ensemble items must allow integration without loss of performance.

- **Level B**
  For trained Fire Department Personnel, an appropriate fully encapsulating Level B is required. Other responders may wear non-encapsulated level B suits. Level B, or level A, must be worn in an IDLH atmosphere. Level B can also be worn for emergency rescue. Depending on the chemical, this suit may have parts-per-million (ppm) limitations due to permeability which would require changing to Level A. This level requires a proper medical exam and fit test.

  Protection Provided: Provides same level of respiratory protection as Level A, but less skin protection. Liquid splash protection, but no protection against chemical vapors or gases.

Used When: The chemical(s) have been identified but do not require a high level of skin protection. Initial site surveys are required until higher levels of hazards are identified. The primary hazards associated with site entry are from liquid and not vapor contact.

Limitations: Protective clothing items must resist penetration by the chemicals or mixtures present. Ensemble items must allow integration without loss of performance.

- **Level C**
  A splash suit covers all body parts, made out of chemical resistant materials for the particular chemical release. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a mask with filters specific to the material that may be airborne. This equipment may only be worn where the material(s) released is known, cartridges for the material are available, the air contains at least 19.5% oxygen, and no IDLH atmosphere exists.

  Protection Provided: The same level of skin protection as Level B, but a lower level of respiratory protection. Provides liquid splash protection but no protection to chemical vapors or gases.

  Used When: Contact with site chemical(s) will not affect the skin. Air contaminants have been identified and concentrations measured. A canister is available which can remove the contaminant. The site and its hazards have been completely characterized.

  Limitations: Protective clothing items must resist penetration by the chemical or mixtures present. Chemical airborne concentration must be less than IDLH levels. The atmosphere must contain at least 19.5% oxygen.

Not Acceptable for Chemical Emergency Response

- **Level D**
  Ordinary work clothes offer no specific protection from hazardous material releases. This includes firefighting turnout bunkers, coveralls and rain suits without breathing protection.

  Protection Provided: No respiratory protection, minimal skin protection.

  Used When: The atmosphere contains no known hazard. Work functions preclude splashes, immersion, potential for inhalation, or direct contact with hazard chemicals.

  Limitations: This level should not be worn in the Hot Zone. The atmosphere must contain at least 19.5% oxygen.

Even chemically resistant suits must be maintained and inspected regularly. Exposure to light or chemicals can cause cracking, softening or general reduction in the chemical resistance of the material. Flashover suits are specialized for resistance to fire up to 1500F for 20 seconds.

Resource Management

Area fire service agencies provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise. Requests for mutual aid and additional hazardous materials response resources can be requested through the RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center.

See Appendix D – Resources and Contacts for information on HazMat response and recovery resource agencies.

The WA State Department of Ecology Spills Program has provided oil spill response equipment trailers along the Columbia River to provide oil spill response resources for local responders.

See Appendix D1 – Oil Spill Equipment Trailer Locations

See Appendix D2 – Oil Spill Equipment Trailer Inventory (CCEM – Wenatchee Location)

Containment / Clean-Up

Area fire service agencies may provide containment of small hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.

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

- Identify, contain, recover and properly treat or remove hazardous materials and dispose of at state permitted site.
- Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of hazardous materials.
- Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.

A list of hazardous materials spill contractors is available through the Department of Ecology at: https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&q=wa+state+doe+spill+contractors

Responsibilities for emergency actions are very different from those for clean-up of a hazardous materials event. While local fire agencies and/or Washington State Patrol may play a part in emergency response, they may not remain on the scene for clean-up. The responsible party (RP) must pay for clean-up (RCW 4.24.314) and where the RP is not identified or is unable to pay for clean-up, the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) will be contacted and asked to provide clean up. WDOE is the lead agency for overseeing the cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. The US EPA is the Incident Command agency for inland waterways and shares oversight with WDOE. In these cases, EPA is the federal OSC/IC and WDOE is the state OSC/IC under a unified command structure.

Local agencies can assist in clean-up if it is appropriate and within their training and abilities. Local agencies may also be involved in advising the public that it is safe to return to the isolated area; conducting a post incident review; and coordinating local agency cost recovery, as appropriate, through a designated financial section.

Documentation and Investigation

Documentation

General recovery activities include documentation of the incident and actions taken, and participation in post-event critiques. Documentation of financial issues, including cost for decontamination of personnel and equipment; replacing of equipment that was damaged or decontaminated; wages; and any other costs must be completed promptly. Specific agency documentation and responsibilities during recovery include:

WA State Dept. of Ecology

- Review response procedures following an incident
- Coordinate the preparation of an after-action report where appropriate for oil and hazardous materials incidents when the Dept. of Ecology is the Incident Command Agency
- Recommend and oversee long-term remedial actions
- Follow up on enforcement actions

WA State Patrol

- Participate in critiques, debriefings, and post incident activities
- Develop strategies for area security, access control point systems, resolutions of major traffic problems, and resolution of problems impacting highway traffic
- Support the needs of local law enforcement in affected areas
- Assist in the recovery activities of other local and state agencies

Chelan County or Douglas County Emergency Management

- Collect records regarding the incident and any costs incurred
- Coordinate participation of involved agencies and personnel in critiques and reviews of the response
- Review plans and procedures
- Information learned is shared with other response agencies, including City and/or County Storm water Utilities.

Investigation

The WA State Patrol enforces the state and federal transportation regulations and assists in identifying responsible parties for cost recovery actions through the investigation of collisions involving the transportation of hazardous materials. They investigate all transportation accidents involving hazardous materials to determine the cause.

The WA State Department of Ecology is the lead agency for spill response to imminent threats to human health or the environment and the lead agency for spill response clean-up. It is also the lead for determining the source and course of an incident. In general, this process includes identifying the responsible party for a hazardous material, oil spill or release incident; conducting an environmental damage assessment; laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement action; and conducting the civil investigation and enforcement action for the responsible parties for site contamination, clean-up and remediation.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Agencies	Responsibilities & Actions	Core Capabilities
WA State Patrol	**Mitigation Activities** • Conduct safety inspections on vehicles transporting hazardous materials/waste and enforce state and federal transportation regulations. Per RCW Chapter 46.48 • Provide technical assistance to shippers and carriers. • Assist in identifying responsible parties for cost recovery actions through investigations of collisions involving the transportation of hazardous materials. • Investigate all transportation accidents involving hazardous materials to determine the cause. • Adopt Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 100-185 pertaining to transportation of hazardous materials and make rules/regulations pertaining to transportation of hazardous materials in WA State. **Preparedness Activities** • Develop and conduct hazardous materials exercises • Provide liaisons in the Chelan or Douglas County EOC • Develop and conduct hazardous materials training for all levels of local and state emergency responders • Participate in other local, state, and federal hazardous materials exercises **Response Activities** • Respond to hazardous materials incidents in accordance with federal, state, local, and agency plans and regulations. • Function under the Incident Command System. Establish and identify command post and staging locations. • Establish an isolation area and moving people from area • Establish perimeter control / area security. • Work with appropriate agencies to determine site safety and when to declare the incident over and allow people back into the area. **Recovery** • Participate in critiques, debriefings, and post incident activities • Develop strategies for area security, access control point systems, resolutions of major traffic problems, and resolution of problems impacting highway traffic • Support the needs of local law enforcement in affected areas • Assist in the recovery activities of other agencies **Mitigation Activities** • Maintain 24-hour response capability and the capability to coordinate closely with local, state, and federal officials and bring specialized response contractors.	Planning Operational Coordination On-scene security and protection

WA State DOE	**Preparedness Activities** • Regulate facilities and their procedures and spill response readiness. • Provide technical assistance and education. • Implement permitting systems. • Provide, as needed, oversight of cleanups of environmental spills and dumps. • Maintain 24-hour response procedures as provided in the state Ecology Spill Response Operations Manual. • Train staff in the conduct of 24-hour response procedures • Conduct exercises to evaluate the 24-hour response procedures • Coordinate Natural Resource Damage Assessment activities for the state **Response Activities** • Assume Incident Command Authority during incidents of oil and hazardous material spills to water (90.56.020) and/or during the remedial phases of oil and hazardous materials responses. • Provide 24-hour response to hazardous material, oil spill, or other release incidents. • Responds to incidents by request of WSP, Fire, or other agencies to hazardous material spills and provides technical assistance, limited field operations, assistance with command and control. • Make emergency notifications • Determine the source and course of the incident • Lead agency for spill response cleanup. Provides on scene coordination, technical information on containment, clean up, disposal and recovery; environmental damage assessment; laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement action for non-radioactive environment threatening hazardous materials incidents. • Identify the responsible party for a hazardous material, oil spill or release incident • Assume responsibility for incident management and cleanup if the responsible party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified • Set clean-up standards for the state. Ensure that source control, containment, cleanup, and disposal are accomplished. • Assist in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel. • Initiate enforcement actions, as appropriate • Coordinate spill response with other state and federal agencies, and local jurisdictions using Unified Command (UC) and the ICS • Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) with involved agencies and the responsible party to provide current and accurate information to the community. • Activate and coordinate the activities of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment team.	Environmental Response Health and Safety Threats and Hazard Identification Operational Coordination

WA State DOE	• Participate in the activities of the WA Wildlife Rescue Coalition • Notify the appropriate resource trustee agency of injury to fish, shellfish, habitat, or other wildlife. • Make on-site inspections to hazardous materials, oil spill or other releases **Recovery** • Conducts environmental assessments, investigations, and limited remediation • May hire remediation contractor in the event that no responsible party is known or is present during an emergency spill operation. Review response procedures following an incident • Coordinate the preparation of an after-action report where appropriate for oil and hazardous materials incidents when the Dept. of Ecology is the Incident Command Agency • Recommend and oversee long-term remedial actions • Follow up on enforcement actions	
NCW Hazmat Team	**Mitigation Activities** • Identify high-risk areas and incorporate into operational plans • Make recommendations for mitigation activities. **Preparedness Activities** • Develop and maintain SOPs for responding to hazmat incidents • Train all personnel to use the Incident Command System. • Coordinate SOPs and training of personnel to ensure their safety in response to a hazmat incident. **Response Activities** • Provide technical level services in response to hazardous materials incidents and other large/complex or specialized emergency incidents • Provide chemical identification system units. • Perform level “A” entries on unknown materials • Act as initial Incident Command on hazmat incidents until the arrival of WSP. Responsible for accountability and safety of personnel and general public • Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.). • Provide for the safety of the public by what ever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place) • Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information • Effectively deploy all necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower. • Coordinate emergency field decontamination functions and methods with healthcare facilities to ensure appropriate decontamination in the field.	Threat and Hazard Identification Operational Coordination

NCW Hazmat Team	**Recovery Activities** • Ensure, along with the IC, that cleanup contractors are dispatched • Assist in clean-up if it is appropriate and within training and abilities • Participate in critiques, debriefings, and post incident review activities • Review plans and procedures • Complete required documentation and cost recovery process of agency	Operational Coordination
Area Fire Service Agencies	**Mitigation Activities** • Conduct building and facility fire and safety inspections. • Enforce regulations and make recommendations • Identify high-risk areas and incorporate into operational plans. **Preparedness Activities** • Develop, test and maintain SOPs for responding to hazmat incidents in coordination with this plan. • Train personnel to identify potential hazmat incidents through use of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook, and other training offered through the WA State Patrol, fire service training and EMS seminars. • Train all personnel to use the Incident Command System. • Coordinate SOPs and training for fire and EMS personnel to ensure their safety in response to a hazmat incident. • EMS personnel are trained in proper initial medical care for patients exposed to hazardous materials. **Response Activities** • Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise. • Act as initial Incident Command on hazmat incidents until the arrival of WSP. Responsible for accountability and safety of personnel and general public. • Notify the RiverCom Dispatch Center when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise of the initial responder(s). • Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.). • Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place). • Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information. • Effectively deploy all necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower.	Threat and Hazard Identification Operational Coordination

Area Fire Service Agencies	• Deploy mutual aid, as requested. Perform other operations which may be appropriate in accordance with training. • Fire suppression • Medical aid support. • Evacuation support. • Coordinate emergency field decontamination functions and methods with healthcare facilities to ensure appropriate decontamination in the field. • Provide representative to EOC, as requested	Operational Coordination
	Recovery Activities • Assist in clean-up if it is appropriate and within training and abilities • Participate in critiques, debriefings, and post incident review activities • Review plans and procedures • Complete required documentation and cost recovery process of agency	
	Mitigation Activities • Maintain and review issues relating to hazardous materials vulnerability analysis. • Maintain records pertaining to SARA Title III and ensure these records are accessible to staff and the public.	
Emergency Management	**Preparedness Activities** • Maintain and coordinate updates to this plan • Designate a Chelan County EM and Douglas County EM Community Coordinator to work with the C/D Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). • Develop interagency agreements, if needed, for responding to hazardous materials incidents • Provide communications links to the WA State Emergency Operations Center	Planning
Chelan and Douglas Counties	• Coordinate and participate in drills and exercises • Provide public education materials to the public and businesses on hazardous materials and preparedness.	Operational Coordination
	Response Activities • Chelan County EM/EOC personnel will utilize the “Supporting a Limited Hazmat Incident Checklist” (Appendix C2) for identification of the types of support that the EOC may provide to an Incident Commander in a limited-scope hazmat incident. Coordination between the EOC and the ICP is necessary before any action is taken. This checklist is to be used in a partial EOC activation.	Public Information and Warning
	• Provide emergency management or emergency operations center (EOC) support for the logistical requirements of hazardous materials emergency response. • Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.	Operational Communication

Emergency Management **Chelan and Douglas Counties**	• Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place or evacuation or other information as required. **Recovery** • Collect records regarding the incident and any costs incurred • Complete required documentation and cost recovery process of agency • Coordinate participation of involved agencies and personnel in critiques, reviews of the response, and other post incident review activities • Review plans and procedures • Information learned is shared with other response agencies	Public Information and Warning
Area Law Enforcement Agencies	**Preparedness Activities** • Develop, test, update SOPs for response to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this plan • Perform training assuring that personnel are familiar with the SOPs and this plan, and that all personnel are trained to identify potential hazardous materials incidents. • Training for identification of hazmat; includes how to use the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook. • Personnel training in the Incident Command System **Response Activities** • Traffic and crowd control. • Scene isolation and security. • Assist with evacuation or shelter-in-place in the cold zone. • Assist with warning and emergency information • Conduct drug lab related activities where hazardous materials may be found. • Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center, as requested. • Participate in decontamination, as necessary • Ensure personnel are properly trained. • Provide security at all facilities used for emergency operations	On-Scene Security Protection and Law Enforcement
Area EMS Agencies	• Patient care and transportation • Establish protocol for transporting of contaminated patients following protocols per local medical facilities. • Establish on-scene medical command and coordination with hospital, as appropriate. • Provide medical evaluations on responders as necessary.	Health and Safety Operational Coordination

RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center	• Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), upon receiving a report of a potential hazardous materials incident will notify: • The local fire district / department • The Washington State Patrol • Chelan or Douglas County Emergency Management • The area law enforcement agency	Public Information and Warning Operational Communication
Local Hospitals	• Central Washington Hospital (Wenatchee) (Regional and County Control Hospital) • Highest level trauma facility in Region 7 (Level II) • Provides coordination of patient & medical staff / resource distribution • Cascade Medical Center (Leavenworth) Lake Chelan Community Hospital (Chelan) • Provide direct care to casualties of all hazards disaster • Triage of casualties in conjunction with regional plan • Stabilization and transfer of casualties to county/regional facility (Central Washington Hospital) There are no hospitals located in Douglas County	Operational Coordination Emergency Medical Services
Chelan and Douglas Health District	• Take such measures as the Health Officer deems necessary to promote and protect the public's health. • Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions. • In conjunction with the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health, assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident. • Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary, in collaboration with other agencies. • Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from a hazardous materials release as needed. • Make a final determination on when contamination no longer poses a public health risk in collaboration with other agencies. • Initiate actions to reopen contaminated sites, in collaboration with other agencies, when the threat is properly mitigated.	Health and Safety Environmental Response Operational Communication
Public Works Departments	• Provide equipment and manpower to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release. • Provide equipment and manpower to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release. • Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene. • Implement protection/mitigation measures to ensure safety and integrity of drinking water and waste water systems.	Environmental Response Health and Safety

County Assessor's Office	• Coordinate and compile essential disaster analysis and damage assessment activities for their County. • Assess property damage and provide assessments to the Legislative authority and Emergency Management. • Provide a representative to the liaison or operations chief as requested	Situational Awareness
County Prosecuting Attorney	• Advise their County government officials on legal matters relating to emergency authority and responsibility. • Represent their County government in all criminal and civil proceedings in which it may be part of as a result of emergency planning and operations. • In Douglas County serve as coroner as required.	Situational Awareness
Washington State Emergency Management	• Maintain 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents and request for assistance and to provide initial notification to local, state and federal response agencies. • Coordinates the procurement of state resources for use by the incident on scene commander or as requested by local emergency management or other designated local or state response agencies. • Other responsibilities as identified in the WA State CEMP.	Situational Awareness
WA State Department of Agriculture	• Develops, with the assistance of County extension agents, lists of farms, dairies, and stock ranches that may require monitoring or sampling due to hazardous materials release. • Provides technical assistance, laboratory testing and sampling, and estimates on recovery costs for incidents involving pesticides and environmental contamination of farm properties in coordination with the Dept. of Health. • Quarantine contaminated food and fodder.	Situational Awareness
WA State Department of Fish and Wildlife	• Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual fish or fish habitat damage and cleanup. • Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual wildlife or wildlife habitat clean up.	Situational Awareness
WA State Department of Labor and Industries	• Enforces safety and health standards whenever employees are exposed to hazardous chemicals. • Provide technical assistance and information concerning worker exposures to hazardous chemicals including information on procedures, protective equipment, and specific chemical properties and hazards of substances.	Situational Awareness
WA State Department of Health	• Assumes the role of lead agency in incidents involving radioactive materials. Provides technical personnel and equipment and advises state and local government of the hazards of radioactive materials. • Provides advice and guidance regarding the health hazards of pesticides and other toxic substances. Provides technical assistance, sample collection, and laboratory analysis, risk assessment, and control information relative to incidents involving pesticides and other toxic substances.	Situational Awareness Health and Safety Environmental Response

WA State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	• Coordinates the activation of WSDOT personnel and equipment as needed to establish traffic control and clean- up activities on state roads and interstate highways. • WSDOT personnel will initially establish traffic control and notify the Washington State Patrol when a hazardous material spill is discovered by them on state roads and interstate highways.	Critical Transportation
State Utilities and Transportation Commission	• Investigates rail accidents involving hazardous materials in conjunction with the Washington State Patrol. • Assists first responders by providing supportive data on shippers and haulers of hazardous materials statewide.	Critical Transportation
Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	• Develops and promulgates the National Contingency Plan (NCP), chairs the National Response Team (NRT) and co-chairs the Regional Response Team (RRT), implements Superfund and other environmental legislation, and provides emergency team support for hazardous materials contingencies, and trains state emergency officials. • Responds with advice and technical resources to protect the environment from all types of hazardous substances. • Coordinates clean-up of major spills. • Acts as federal on scene coordinator for incidents involving inland waters.	Environmental Response
CHEMTREC	• Provides information and assistance on the nature of the product and steps to handle the problem. • Contacts shipper of the product for more detailed information. • Provides 24-hour notification capabilities for hazardous materials emergencies. • Accesses mutual aid programs that notify teams to respond to incidents involving certain chemicals and pesticides.	Information Sharing
Regulated Industry Facilities	• Facilities storing extremely hazardous substances must identify the location of such substances and designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator to act as the contact for facility and hazardous materials information in accordance with 40 CFR 355.30.	Planning

Regulated Industry Facilities	• Reports chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local fire department. Submit Tier Two-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required, by federal, state or local law. • Prepares hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the Chelan/Douglas LEPC, when requested. Coordinate plans with the local fire jurisdictions • Includes evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity, in hazardous materials emergency plans. • Trains and equips personnel to implement the plans. • Provides timely public warning & notifications of hazardous releases from facilities. Notify 911 and other agencies as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs. • Provides for timely evacuation and site security for facilities affected by hazardous materials incidents. • Provides for worker safety and shutdown of operations as needed during hazardous materials incidents. • Coordinates activities with Emergency Management when releases affect utilities. • Provides information to the media (via the Incident PIO) coordinated through IC and/or EOC. • Provides a representative to the command post or Emergency Operations Center, as requested. This person should have a chemical specialist background and knowledge of the affected facility and its operation. This person may be asked to function within the Unified Command structure. • Performs emergency response within their personnel's training and capabilities. Implement emergency plans utilizing NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions.	Planning Public Information and Warning Public Safety
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	• Maintains Chelan/Douglas LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan • Provides information on facilities and phone numbers to response agencies, as available. • Provides a system for the public to receive information, per SARA Title 3. • Coordinates with all appropriate agencies to ensure operation readiness through emergency response planning, development and updating. • Coordinates between local government and private entities to develop appropriate emergency response plans and capabilities. • Coordinates and participates in emergency response exercises, drills, and training. Promotes education of the general population in protection from hazardous materials emergencies.	Planning Operational Coordination

VI. TRAINING

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

All hazardous materials incident emergency responders and workers at hazardous materials facilities, transport companies, waste treatment facilities, storage facilities and disposal facilities will be provided training which meets federal and state standards. It is the responsibility of the industrial company, organization or employer to certify that their emergency response personnel are appropriately trained to the proper level of response and that the required level of training is consistent with the organization's plan and policies.

Training Records

Each agency and organization within the Chelan/Douglas LEPC is responsible to train their emergency response personnel to the proper level of response in NIMS ICS and Hazardous Materials, and that the required level of training is consistent with the agency or organization's emergency response plans and policies.

Each agency and organization within the Chelan/Douglas LEPC is responsible to maintain the records of training for personnel in NIMS training and hazardous materials training.

The minimum levels of responder training in accordance with WAC 296-824-30005 are:

Awareness Level	Awareness level responders are those personnel who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials/ weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and be expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials/WMD, protect themselves, call for assistance and secure the scene.
	
	Awareness Level First Responders competencies:
	• Understand what hazardous substances are and their associated risks.
	• Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
	• Can identify the hazardous substances, when possible.
	• Understand the potential consequences of hazardous substances in an emergency.
	• Understand the role of a first responder at the awareness level as described in:
	  ○ The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control.
	  ○ The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
	• Can use the Emergency Response Guidebook.
	• Recognize the need for additional resources and the need to notify the incident's communication center accordingly.

Operations Level	Operations level responders are personnel who respond to hazardous materials/WMD incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect people, property and the environment from the effects of a release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion, which may include attempts to confine, contain or otherwise control the release without coming into contact with the material/product. **First responders at the operations level must receive at least eight hours of training and demonstrate awareness level competencies as well as the competency to:** • Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques. • Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for first responder operations level. • Understand basic hazardous materials terms. • Perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training. • Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures.
Technician Level	Technician level responders are personnel who respond to a hazardous materials/WMD incident using a risk-based response process to analyze the situation involving hazardous materials/WMD, select applicable decontamination procedures and control the release using specialized protective clothing and control equipment. **First responders at the technician level must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:** • Implement an employer's emergency response plan. • Function within their assigned role in the incident command system. • Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques. • Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior. • Use field survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident. • Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for hazardous materials technicians. • Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training. • Understand termination procedures.
Specialist Level	Specialist level responders are personnel who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of hazardous materials technicians but require a more specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. Hazardous materials specialists also act as site liaisons with federal, state, tribal and local government authorities with regard to site activities.

	First responders at the specialist level must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate technician level competencies as well as the competency to: • Implement the local emergency response plan. • Know of the state emergency response plan. • Develop a site safety and control plan. • Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior. • Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques. • Use advanced survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify and verify materials at the incident. • Select and use proper specialized chemical PPE given to hazardous materials specialists. • Perform specialized control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Determine decontamination procedures.
Incident Command	The Incident Commander (IC) is the person responsible for all incident activities, including development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. **Incident commanders, who assume control of a hazardous materials incident from the responders first on the scene, must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:** • Knowledge of the state emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team. • Implement the local emergency response plan. • Implement the employer's emergency response plan. • Have knowledge of the incident command system (ICS) and understand how they relate to it. • Implement the employer's ICS. • Understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing. • Understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

The awareness, operations, technician and incident command training available to Chelan/Douglas LEPC responders is updated annually and maintained in Appendix I – Training and Exercise Schedule.

VII. EXERCISES

The Chelan/Douglas LEPC (Local Emergency Planning Committee) will provide for and organize an annual exercise of this plan, at a minimum, to evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the plan and supporting standard operating procedures as well as the readiness of response agencies, facilities and the public.

The Chelan/Douglas LEPC will follow the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) as a standard for exercise design, conduct and evaluation.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)

The exercises may be discussion-based (seminars, workshops, tabletops and games) or operation-based (drills, functional, and full-scale) in order to test the full spectrum of preparedness.

Training and exercises will be based on exercise objectives that will be used to test and evaluate the following oil spill and hazardous material incident response core capabilities:

- Public Information & Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Operational Communications
- Environmental Response / Health and Safety
- On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
- Situational Assessment

The annual exercises will be documented in an after-action report and corrective actions will be identified and assigned in an improvement plan.

The exercise schedule will be updated annually and maintained in Appendix I – Training and Exercise Schedule.

VIII. EPCRA REPORTING

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

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

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

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

WA State Department of Ecology – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra/

IX. REFERENCES

FEMA, Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans (CPG-101)

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

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

Chapter 118-40 WAC – Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning

Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP) - Washington State's Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Plan, as required by statute (RCW 90.56.060).

Chelan County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Douglas County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Washington Administrative Code (WAC)

Department of Transportation (DOT) guidebook

Essentials of Firefighting – Overview of ICS (IFSTA 5th Edition)

CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300)

Washington State Poison Control Center (1-800-732-6985)

National Response Center (1-800-424-8802)

WA State Department of Ecology - Eastern WA Spill Response (509-961-8868)

X. ACRONYMS

ALOHA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
ARC	American Red Cross
AWC	Alert and Warning Center
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAIRA	Chemical Accident/Incident Response and Assistance
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations
CCFD	Chelan County Fire District - Chelan County has eight (8) fire districts (1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9) The City of Cashmere Fire Department (CFD) is located in CCFD 6.
CCSO	Chelan County Sheriff's Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
DCFD	Douglas County Fire District
DCSO	Douglas County Sheriff's Office
DCFD	Douglas County Fire District
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
DOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EMS	Emergency Medical Services - Medical First Responders, such as paramedics and emergency medical technicians.
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act ERG Emergency Response Guide Book
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GLO	General Land Office
GRP	Geographic Response Plan
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HC	Hazardous Chemicals
HIVA	Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment
HS	Hazardous Substances
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICP	Incident Command Post
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
JIC	Joint Information Center

LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARPLOT	Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm-water System
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRC	National Response Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator or Commander
OSCCR	On-Scene Command and Coordination Radio
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PUD	Public Utility District
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RRT	Regional Contingency Plan
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
UC	Unified Command
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WSP	Washington State Patrol

XI. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

Chem-Tel - 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 involved in the incident for additional, detailed information and appropriate follow-up action, including on-scene assistance when feasible.

Cold Zone - The area outside the Warm Zone (contamination reduction area) that is free from contaminants. The area where command and support functions are established.

Decontamination - The process of making people, 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 Medical Services - Medical First Responders, such as paramedics and emergency medical technicians.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof. The Chelan County EOC is located at 1300 Fifth Street, Wenatchee, on the Wenatchee Valley College Campus (located in Mish ee Twie Hall Building # 1100). The primary EOC for Douglas County is located in the Sheriff's Office at 110 NE 2nd Street in E. Wenatchee. Douglas County also has a secondary EOC location at the Transportation Services Building at 140 19th Street in E. Wenatchee, tertiary is the mobile "Special Operations Center". All locations can serve as back-up as needed.)

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.

Evacuation - The process of moving persons out of an area effected or potentially effected by a disaster situation.

Everbridge Emergency Notification System - Chelan and Douglas County Sheriff's Offices and RiverCom 911 Communications Center utilize the "Everbridge Emergency Notification System" to supply emergency notifications, alerts and other critical information to government agencies and the general public in times of disasters and emergencies.

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

Facility - Fixed-site required to report under EPCRA.

Fire Mobilization Plan - Washington State all-hazard plan for the mobilization of resources throughout the state for response to major incidents.

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 SEOC 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.

Geographic Response Plan - GRPs contain oil spill response strategies for marine and inland waters of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Each GRP has two priorities: 1) identification of natural, cultural, and significant economic resources in a specific geographic region, and 2) to describe and prioritize response strategies to minimize damages to these resources during an oil spill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINK - Area's local public transportation (bus) system for Chelan and Douglas Counties.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) - The planning body designated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans.

Municipal Separate Stormwater System (MS4) – As defined by the Eastern Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology, MS4 shall mean a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains)

(i) Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association or other public body (created pursuant to State Law) having jurisdiction over disposal of wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State Law such as a sewer district, flood control district or organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of Washington State;

(ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

(iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and

(iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40CFR 122.2

(v) Which is defined as “large” or “medium” or “small” or otherwise designated by Ecology pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26.

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

NIMS - National Incident Management System. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) integrates effective practices in emergency preparedness and response into a comprehensive national framework for incident management.

North Central Washington Hazmat Team - The NCW (Regional) Hazmat Team was established by inter-local agreement to provide technical level services to Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan Counties in response to hazardous materials incidents and other large/complex or specialized emergency incidents.

Northwest Area Contingency Plan – The NWACP is a guideline for coordination of spill response actions to protect the people, natural resources, and property of the coastal and inland zones of the Northwest Area, including the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, from the impacts of a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.

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.

PSAP – The Public Safety Answering Point communication center where public safety 9-1-1 calls are answered and units dispatched. (RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center)

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

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

Regulated Facility - A site where handling and transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this document, regulated facilities produce, use, or store EHSs in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities or they store one or more HS in a quantity of 10,000 pounds or more at any one time. Facilities that meet either criterion must annually report their chemical inventories of such materials to the SERC, LEPCs, local fire department. When appropriate, the tribes must report 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 - Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to: emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.

Risk Management Plan - Pursuant to Section 112r of the Clean Air Act (CAA), facilities that produce, process, distribute or store certain toxic and flammable substances are required to have a RMP that includes a hazard assessment, accident prevention program, and emergency response program. A summary of the RMP must be submitted to the EPA. RMP guidance is available at https://www.epa.gov/rmp/guidance-facilities-risk-management-programs-rmp

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act - Public law passed in 1986 to require community planning for hazardous material emergencies. Also allows the public to be provided access to information about chemicals in their community.

Shelter-In-Place-Protection - Have persons stay inside during an incident. Used primarily during hazardous materials incidents.

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 resolve 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 Emergency Response Commission (SERC), a subcommittee of the Emergency Management Council, and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. The law requires site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances and notifications to the SERC or LEPC of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides a mechanism for information sharing on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public.

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

Unidentified Spill - An unidentified spill is a spill of unknown origin and composition that may be observed and reported by various sources, including but not limited to the public.

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.

Appendix A - Approval & Implementation

Chelan/Douglas LEPC
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

The Chelan/Douglas County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) has developed the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities in accordance with Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The ERP details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within the Counties of Chelan and Douglas.

The December 2017 revision of the Chelan/Douglas LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan involved comprehensive changes to bring the format and content of the plan in closer alignment with the Washington State Emergency Response Commission Hazardous Materials Plan template. The Chelan/Douglas LEPC and the Chelan and Douglas County Sheriff's, the respective Emergency Management Directors, approve this 2022 Emergency Response Plan revision and encourage all responding and supporting agencies and organizations to study this ERP and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ERP in the event of a hazardous materials event.

The Chelan/Douglas LEPC is responsible for publishing and distributing this ERP and will issue changes as required.

LEPC Chairperson, Sgt. Jason Reinfeld 2/1/22 Date

Chelan County Emergency Management

Sheriff Brian Burnett
Chelan County EM Director

Douglas County Emergency Management

Sheriff Kevin Morris
Douglas County EM Director

Appendix B1 – Regulated Facilities (Chelan County)

Facility Name	Address	City	ZIP Code
AG SUPPLY CO WENATCHEE	1115 N WENATCHEE AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
ALCOA WENATCHEE LLC	6200 MALAGA ALCOA HWY	MALAGA	98828
AMERIGAS CHELAN	8 HOWSER RD	CHELAN	98816
AMERIGAS WENATCHEE	4261 CHELAN HWY 97A	WENATCHEE	98801
AMG ALUMINUM NORTH AMERICA LCC	4400 KAWECKI RD	MALAGA	98828
ATT MOBILITY PESHASTIN - S BLEWETT USID 102730	3.5 MI SW OF BLEWETT	PESHASTIN	98847
ATT MOBILITY DOWNTOWN PIONEER PARK	300 OKANOGAN AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
ATT WENATCHEE CWA HOSPITAL	1215 S MILLER ST	WENATCHEE	98801
BLUE BIRD INC PESHASTIN	10135 MILL RD	PESHASTIN	98847
BLUE BIRD INC SAUNDERS RD	9425 SAUNDERS RD	PESHASTIN	98847
BLUE BIRD INC WENATCHEE	1470 WALLA WALLA ST	WENATCHEE	98801
BLUE STAR GROWERS INC MONITOR	3860 FAIRVIEW CANYON RD	MONITOR	98836
BLUE STAR GROWERS INC OLD MONITOR RD	4300 OLD MONITOR RD	CASHMERE	98815
BLUE STAR GROWERS INC PLANT 1	200 BLUE STAR WAY	CASHMERE	98815
BLUE STAR GROWERS INC PLANT 2	428 MISSION AVE	CASHMERE	98815
BLUE STAR GROWERS INC PLANT 3	401 MISSION AVE	CASHMERE	98815
BNSF RAILWAY BERNE	US 2	BERNE	98826
BNSF RAILWAY CO WENATCHEE	WENATCHEE MP 1650.2	WENATCHEE	98801
BNSF RAILWAY CO WENATCHEE APPLE YARD	1951 MALAGA HWY	WENATCHEE	98801
BNSF RAILWAY MERRITT YARD	1ST AND RAILROAD AVE 47Â°46'51.9"N 120Â°50'33.6"W	MERRITT	98826
BPA VALHALLA SUBSTATION	4101 COLOCKUM	MALAGA	98828
CASCADE MEDICAL CENTER	817 COMMERCIAL ST	LEAVENWORTH	98826
CENTRAL WASHINGTON CONCRETE CO	24 N WORTHEN	WENATCHEE	98807
CENTRAL WASHINGTON HOSPITAL	1201 S MILLER ST	WENATCHEE	98801
CHAMBERLIN AGRICULTURE CASHMERE	5850 EVERGREEN DR	CASHMERE	98815
CHAMBERLIN AGRICULTURE WENATCHEE	4151 CHELAN HWY	WENATCHEE	98801
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS EASY ST	145 EASY ST	WENATCHEE	98801
CHELAN COUNTY PUD 1 LEAVENWORTH	222 CHUMSTICK HWY	LEAVENWORTH	98826
CHELAN COUNTY PUD 1 WENATCHEE AVE	327 N WENATCHEE AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
CHELAN COUNTY PUD STEHEKIN POWERHOUSE	3.7 MILES FROM LAND ON STEHEKIN VALLEY RD	STEHEKIN	98852
CHELAN COUNTY PUD ROCKY REACH CENTRAL MAINTENANCE	HWY 97 6 MI N	WENATCHEE	98801
CHELAN COUNTY PUD – ROCK ISLAND DAM	HWY 28	ROCK ISLAND	98850
CHELAN FRUIT COMPLEX	8 HOWSER RD	CHELAN	98816
CHELAN FRUIT L&E CA WAREHOUSE	81 ANDERSON RD	CHELAN	98815
CHELAN FRUIT	15 BEEBE BRIDGE ST	CHELAN	98816
CHELAN FRUIT COOPERATIVE H BLDG	95 SR 150	CHELAN	98816
CHELAN FRUIT COOPERATIVE BEEBE	80 MCNEIL CYN RD	CHELAN	98816
CHELAN MANSON FRUIT II	78 ANDERSON RD	CHELAN	98816
CITY OF CASHMERE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	201 MUSEUM ST	CASHMERE	98815

CITY OF CASHMERE WELL 4	103 PATON ST	CASHMERE	98815
CITY OF CASHMERE WELL 10	5500 SULLIVAN ST	CASHMERE	98815
CITY OF LEAVENWORTH TREATMENT PLANT	ICICLE RD WATER PLANT	LEAVENWORTH	98826
CITY OF LEAVENWORTH WELLFIELD	47Â°34'32.3"N 120Â°40'22.8"W NEAR ICICLE RD	LEAVENWORTH	98826
COLEMAN OIL CASHMERE CARDLOCK	132 TITCHENAL WAY	CASHMERE	98815
COLEMAN OIL WENATCHEE CARDLOCK	2732 EUCLID AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
COLUMBIA FRUIT PACKERS INC PLANT 1	2629 EUCLID AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
COLUMBIA FRUIT PACKERS INC PLANT 2	2611 EUCLID AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
CROWN CASTLE BOUNDARY BUTTE 102554	7700 MOUNTAIN RD	PESHASTIN	98847
CROWN CASTLE DIAMOND HEAD 102729	12 MI SW OF WENATCHEE	PESHASTIN	98827
CRUNCH PAK LLC CHAPEL ST	130 CHAPEL ST	CASHMERE	98815
CRUNCH PAK LLC SUNSET HWY	300 SUNSET HWY	CASHMERE	98815
CUSTOM APPLE PACKERS EUCLID AVE	2701 EUCLID AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
CUSTOM APPLE PACKERS HIWAY CA	4210 CHELAN HWY 97A	WENATCHEE	98801
DOLCO PACKAGING	1121 S COLUMBIA ST	WENATCHEE	98801
GALE CONTRACTOR SERVICES	400 S WORTHEN ST	WENATCHEE	98801
GREEN PETROLEUM	20 E HWY 150	CHELAN	98816
GRANT COUNTY PUD 2 NASON CREEK ACCLIMATION FACILITY	55 W DARDANELLES RD	LEAVENWORTH	98826
G S LONG CO OF WENATCHEE LLC	1012 WALLA WALLA ST	WENATCHEE	98801
HOME DEPOT STORE 4732	1405 MAIDEN LN	WENATCHEE	98801
INDEPENDENT WAREHOUSE INC	8500 MAIN ST	DRYDEN	98821
KEYES FIBRE CORP	3715 CHELAN HWY	WENATCHEE	98801
LINK TRANSIT	2700 EUCLID AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
MANSON GROWERS CO OP CHELAN	117 GALA AVE	CHELAN	98816
MANSON GROWERS CO OP MANSON	1670 W MANSON BLVD	MANSON	98831
MANSON WINE CO	153 TOTEM POLE RD	MANSON	98831
MANSON WINE CO	135 WAPATO WAY	MANSON	98831
MCDOUGALL AND SONS INC MONITOR	3887 PIONEER WAY	MONITOR	98836
MCDOUGALL AND SONS INC WENATCHEE	305 OLDS STATION RD	WENATCHEE	98801
NASON CREEK ACCUMULATION FACILITY	55 W DARDANELLES RD	LEAVENWORTH	98826
NEPA PALLET AND CONTAINER MALAGA	4234 MALAGA ALCOA HWY	MALAGA	98828
NORTHWEST WHOLESALE INC CASHMERE	5710 VALE RD	CASHMERE	98815
NORTHWEST WHOLESALE INC CHELAN	80 ANDERSON RD & CHELAN FALLS RD	CHELAN	98816
OXARC INC WENATCHEE	291 OHME GARDENS RD	WENATCHEE	98801
PACIFIC AEROSPACE & ELECTRONICS	434 OLDS STATION RD	WENATCHEE	98801
PAPE MACHINERY INC WENATCHEE	3500 N CHELAN WY	WENATCHEE	98801
PAT AND MIKE'S TEXACO	53 S LAKESHORE RD	CHELAN	98816
PESHASTIN HI UP GROWERS	10225 MILL RD	PESHASTIN	98847
PIEPEL PREMIUM FRUIT PACKING LLC	11 CHEHALIS ST	WENATCHEE	98801
PREGIS PACKAGING	310 OLDS STATION RD	WENATCHEE	98801
PUD OF DOUGLAS COUNTY NO 1 WELLS HYDROCOMBINE	485 AZWELL RD	CHELAN	98816
RIO TINTO HOLDEN MINE WTP	10 MI W OF LAKE CHELAN ON NF RD 830	HOLDEN VILLAGE	98816
SHEPHERDS OIL LLC	6 FIFTH ST	WENATCHEE	98801

SHEPHERDS OIL LLC	700 S WORTHEN ST	WENATCHEE	98801
STEMILT GROWERS INC MILLER ST	1705 N MILLER	WENATCHEE	98801
STEMILT GROWERS INC OLDS STATION	3135 WAREHOUSE RD	WENATCHEE	98801
STEMILT GROWERS OHME	305 OHME GARDEN RD	WENATCHEE	98802
STEMILT GROWERS WENATCHEE 1	2809 EUCLID AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
TOWN TOYOTA CENTER	1300 WALLA WALLA AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
TREE TOP INC WENATCHEE	3981 CHELAN HWY	WENATCHEE	98801
US CASTINGS LLC ENTIAT	14351 SHAMEL ST	ENTIAT	98822
US FWS ENTIAT FISH HATCHERY	6970 HATCHERY RD	ENTIAT	98822
US FWS LEAVENWORTH FISH HATCHERY	12790 FISH HATCHERY RD	LEAVENWORTH	98826
VERIZON WIRELESS DT WENATCHEE	420 4TH ST	WENATCHEE	98802
VERIZON WIRELESS EDELWEISS A 29796591	894 US HWY 2	LEAVENWORTH	98826
VERIZON WIRELESS HORSE LAKE	290 E PENNY RD	WENATCHEE	98701
VERIZON WIRELESS WASP CHELAN BUTTE	866 CHELAN BUTTE RD	CHELAN	98816
VERIZON WIRELESS WENATCHEE HEIGHTS	2724 JAGLA RD	WENATCHEE	98801
WA DFW CHELAN FALLS REARING PONDS	400 POWERHOUSE RD	CHELAN FALLS	98817
WA DFW CHELAN HATCHERY	75 FISH HATCHERY RD	CHELAN	98816
WA DFW CHIWAWA PONDS	2640 KINNIKINNICK DR	LEAVENWORTH	98826
WA DFW DRYDEN POND	8551 N DRYDEN RD	CASHMERE	98815
WA DFW NASON CREEK ACCLIMATION FACILITY	59 DARDANELLES RD	LEAVENWORTH	98826
WA DFW WELLS HATCHERY	24621 US HWY 97	CHELAN	98816
WEINSTEIN BEVERAGE CO	410 PETERS ST E	WENATACHEE	98801
WENATCHEE PETROLEUM CO	601 E NORTH WENATCHEE AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
WENATCHEE SAND AND GRAVEL	1351 S WENATCHEE AVE	WENATCHEE	98807
WILBUR ELLIS CO CASHMERE	404 MISSION ST	CASHMERE	98815
WILBUR ELLIS CO CHELAN	1680 WILMORTH DR	CHELAN	98816
WILBUR ELLIS CO PESHASTIN	10221 B MILL RD	PESHASTIN	98847
WILBUR ELLIS CO WENATCHEE 2	1280 S WENATCHEE AVE	WENATCHEE	98801
WS DOT BERNE	SR 2 MP 72.74 L	CHELAN COUNTY	98288
WS DOT BLEWETT	SR 97 MP 178.2	CHELAN	98826
WS DOT CHELAN	SR 150 MP 4.8	CHELAN	98816
WS DOT EUCLID AVE	2830 EUCLID AVE	WENATCHEE	98807
WS DOT LEAVENWORTH	SR 2 JCT W MILL ST	LEAVENWORTH	98826
ZIPLY FIBER CASHMERE CO WA4060B01	202 WASHINGTON ST	CASHMERE	98815
ZIPLY FIBER CHELAN CO 4070	71 W JOHNSON AVE	CHELAN	98816
ZIPLY FIBER MANSON CO WA4840B01	MANSON BLVD	MANSON	98331
ZIPLY FIBER WENATCHEE	100 S CHELAN	WENATCHEE	98801

Appendix B2 – Regulated Facilities (Douglas County)

Facility Name	Address	City	ZIP Code
ACTAPIO ALP DATA CENTER	207 N UNITED SAKURAN DR	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
AG SUPPLY CO. E. WENATCHEE	220 Grant Rd	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
AUVIL FRUIT CO ORONDO	21902A SR 97A	ORONDO	98843
BLACK ROCK FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INC	4405 GRANT RD BLDG B STE 4	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
BPA CHIEF JOSEPH SUBSTATION	2450 SR 17 NE	BRIDGEPORT	98813
BPA COLUMBIA SUBSTATION	48 BPA SUBSTATION RD	ROCK ISLAND	98850
BPA SICKLER SUBSTATION	13294 LINCOLN PARK RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
CENTRAL WA ASPHALT	14041 HWY 2	ORONDO	98843
CENTRAL WASHINGTON CONCRETE BAKER FLATS	5515 ENTERPRISE DR	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
CHAMBERLIN AGRICULTURE	590 N. CHAMBERLIN WAY	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS E WENATCHEE	1951 NW CASCADE AVE E	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
CHELAN DOUGLAS REGIONAL PORT AUTHORITY	ONE PANGBORN DRIVE	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
CHELAN FRUIT COOPERATIVE BEEBE	80 MCNEIL CANYON RD	ORONDO	98843
CITY OF WENATCHEE LINCOLN ROCK	13253 US HWY 97	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
COLEMAN OIL MANSFIELD BULK PLANT	AIRPORT RD	MANSFIELD	98830
COLUMBIA FRUIT PACKERS AIRPORT	201 S UNION	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
COLUMBIA FRUIT PACKERS WARD ST	132 S WARD ST	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
COSTCO WHOLESALE 1094	4405 GRANT RD BLDG B STE 5	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
COSTCO WHOLESALE 112	375 HIGHLINE DR S	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
CRANE & CRANE INC	18 CRANE WAREHOUSE RD	BREWSTER	98812
DOUGLAS CO PUD NO. 1	1151 VALLEY MALL PKWY	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS CO SEWER DIST 1 CASCADE	2131 NW CASCADE AVE	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS CO. SEWER DIST 1 HOBBY LOBBY	10 GRANT RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS CO. SEWER DIST 1 KENTUCKY IEW	672 S. JULI AVE	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS CO. SEWER DIST 1 LEGACY PLACE	894 S. LAMPLIGHT LN	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS CO. SEWER DIST 1 SAGEBROOK	1183 S. NEW OAK LANE	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS CO. SEWER DIST 1 SKYLINE	624 S JAMES	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS COUNTY PUD DOUGLAS SWITCHYARD	13245 LINCOLN ROCK RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS COUNTY PUD LINCOLN ROCK SUBSTATION	174 HYDROGEN WAY	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS COUNTY PUD URBAN INDUSTRIAL	925 Urban Industrial Way	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DC PUD DOUGLAS PANBORN SUBSTATION	20 N VENTURA RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
DOUGLAS COUNTY PUD RAPIDS SWITHYARD	5830 ROCK ISLAND RD	ROCK ISLSND	98850
DOUGLAS COUNTY TLS AERA 1	110 2ND ST NE	EAST WENATCHEE	99802
DOUGLAS COUNTY TLS AERA 2	800 N MONROE ST	WATERVILLE	98858
EXECUTIVE FLIGHT INC	ONE CAMPBELL PARKWAY	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
FAA PANGBORN	Pangborn Air Field	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
FAA QKF RCAG BADGER MTN	178 Muledeer Rd	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
GRANITE ENTERPRISE	5497 ENTERPRISE DR	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
HIGHLINE GRAIN GROWERS INC	202 E ASH	WATERVILLE	98858
HORIZON AIR PANGBORNE FIELD	ONE PANGBORNE RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
ICE LAKES LLC	1651 ROCK ISLAND RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802

MCDOUGALL AND SONS INC BAKER FLAT	5326 ENTERPRISE DR	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
MCDOUGALL AND SONS INC N BAKER	5905 NELPAR DR	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
MICROSOFT	875 URBAN INDUSTRIAL WAY	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
NORCO WENATCHEE	360 ROCK ISLAND RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
NORTHERN FRUIT CO 2ND ST	220 NE 2ND ST	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
NORTHERN FRUIT CO GRANT RD	4577 GRANT RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
NORTHWEST WHOLESALE INC	5416 ENTERPRISE DR	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS SUPPLEE	BARNES RD AND SUPPLEE RD	SUPPLEE	98858
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS WATERVILLE	1490 ROAD 3 NW	WATERVILLE	98858
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS 311	7 AIRPORT RD	MANSFIELD	98830
PAPE MATERIAL HANDLING WENATCHEE	4963 CONTRACTORS DRIVE E	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
PINE CANYON GROWERS	21 ORONDO LOOP RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
ROCK ISLAND DAM	HWY 28	ROCK ISLAND	98850
STEMILT GROWERS INC WARD ST FACILITY	88 WARD ST	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
T MOBILE USA INC POLARIS DATA CENTER	4405 GRANT ST BLDG A	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
UNITED RENTAL BRANCH 292	291 URBAN INDUSTRIAL WAY	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
US ACOE CHIEF JOSEPH DAM	HWY 17 AND PEARL HILL RD	BRIDGEPORT	98813
VALLEY AG FARMER	1600 RD 6 NE	ST. ANDREWS	99115
VALLEY AG MANSFIELD	RD A NE	MANSFIELD	98830
VALLEY AG WATERVILLE	1 AIRPORT WAY	WATERVILLE	98858
VM WARE INC	4405 GRANT ROAD BLD B	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
WA DFW EASTBANK HATCHERY	13246 LINCOLN ROCK RD	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
WESTERN WA COCA COLA BOTTLING LLC	3400 5TH ST SE	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
WHITLEY FUEL LLC	14800 HWY 2	WATERVILLE	98858
WS DOT MANSFIELD	SR 172 .3 MI ON 14TH ST NE	MANSFIELD	98830
WS DOT WATERVILLE	SR 2 MP 149.2	WATERVILLE	98858
ZAYO INC E WENATCHEE	191 33RD ST NW	EAST WENATCHEE	98802
ZIPLY FIBER E WENATCHEE CO	1041 EASTMONT ST	EAST WENATCHEE	98801
ZIRKLE FRUIT CO COLUMBIA RIVER ORCHARDS	1510 SR 28	PALISADES	98845

Appendix C1 – Incident Command Checklist

The Washington State Patrol has the responsibility for Incident Command along state and interstate highway corridors and "designated political subdivision", as directed in RCW 70.136.030, while the WA State Department of Ecology has the responsibility for water-borne hazmat incidents.

However, the local fire districts normally provide initial emergency response to a hazmat incident (equal to the agencies level of training) and serve as the Incident Commander until relieved by WSP. The Incident Commander will coordinate with representatives from other responsible agencies.

When a hazardous materials incident occurs, the Incident Command Agency should:

- ☐ Establish and identify command post and staging locations.
- ☐ Establish an Incident Commander and Safety Officer.
- ☐ Assess the situation and call for appropriate additional response. (mutual aid jurisdictions, state Department of Ecology and/or US EPA, as appropriate)
- ☐ Determine priorities, and develop objectives.
- ☐ Develop a written Incident Action Plan.
- ☐ Make staff/agency assignments (as per NIMS/ICS requirements) to carry out the plan.
- ☐ Document events and actions within the incident and maintain per public disclosure laws.
- ☐ Request assistance as needed (earlier is better!)
- ☐ Notify the National Response Center as required (this is the responsibility of industry – NOT government. This notification must be made by a responsible party).
- ☐ Identify the owner, shipper, releaser, or other responsible party of the product as soon as possible.
- ☐ Establish an isolation area and move all people out of the affected area and/or use shelter-in-place protocols if safer.
- ☐ Establish perimeter control / area security.
- ☐ Industry to monitor perimeter for release ppm, when able to do so.
- ☐ Identify Hot, Warm, and Cold Zones.
- ☐ Set-up a decontamination location prior to entry of responding HAZ MAT responders.
- ☐ Make appropriate local, state, and federal notifications.
- ☐ Establish a Site Safety Plan.
- ☐ Establish medical evaluation as required.
- ☐ Approach upwind, upstream, and uphill as appropriate.
- ☐ Establish decontamination set-up prior to entry into affected area.
- ☐ Ensure public health departments are advised and incorporated into the command system.
- ☐ Monitor the progression of the incident.
- ☐ Work with appropriate agencies to determine site safety and when to declare the incident over and allow people back into the area.
- ☐ Hold an after-action review.

Appendix C2 – EOC Support Checklist

(Supporting a limited HAZMAT Incident Checklist)

Instructions: The checklist below serves as reminders for the types of support that the EOC may provide to an Incident Commander in a limited-scope HAZMAT incident. Coordination between the EOC and the IC is necessary before any action is taken. This checklist is to be used in a partial EOC Activation.

Completed	Not Applicable	Tasks
		Obtain an incident briefing from the Incident Commander
		Assess the incident situation
		Recommend incident goals and strategic objectives
		Alert the WA State Duty Officer (Information only)
		Alert the WA State Dept. of Ecology (Information only)
		Alert the WA State Patrol
		Alert the EPA (Information Only)
		Alert the Coast Guard (if on or near waterway)
		Alert Amateur Radio Emergency Services (Information only)
		Send a liaison officer to the ICP if needed
		Activate elements of the EOC, as required
		Assign a PIO for the EOC
		Messenger
		CAMEO Operator
		Telephone Receptionist
		Send a messenger to the ICP if needed
		Get weather data
		Provide plume estimates using CAMEO
		Activate EAS if needed and requested by IC. See EAS Checklist and Criteria
		Coordinate with:
		Health Dept. for health effects information if needed
		Public Works for barricade assistance, if needed
		Red Cross for shelters, if needed
		Adjacent jurisdictions, if needed
		Coordinate resources as requested by the IC
		Prepare press release(s)
		Coordinate press releases with IC for approval
		Post press releases on web site

Appendix C3 – Incident Action Plan (IAP) Form

INCIDENT Action Plan	1. Incident Name	2. Date	3. Time
4. Operational Period			
5. General Control Objectives for the Incident (include alternatives)			
6. Communications Plan			
7. Safety Plan			
8. Attachments (mark if attached)			
☐ Organization List - ICS 203	☐ Medical Plan - ICS 206	☐ (0ther)	
☐ Div. Assignment Lists - ICS 204	☐ Incident Map	☐	
☐ Communications Plan - ICS 205	☐ Traffic Plan	☐	
9. Prepared by (Planning Section Chief)	10. Approved by (Incident Commander)		

Appendix D – Resources / Contacts

Hazardous Materials Incident
Emergency Resources / Contact Numbers

National Response Center 1-800-424-8802 (24 hr)

Ecology Spill Response, Yakima 1-800-258-5990 (24 hr)

Dept. of Health / Radiation incidents 1-206-682-5327 (24 hr)

Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 (24 hr)

State Emergency Management 1-800-258-5990 (24 hr)

Poison Center, Yakima 1-800-572-9176 (24 hr)

Washington State Patrol (Wenatchee) 1-509-682-8090 ext. 0 (24 hr)

Chelan County Emergency Management
1-509-667-6863 (business hours) RiverCom 1-509-663-9911 (After hours)

Douglas County Emergency Management
1-509-884-0941 (business hours) RiverCom 1-509-663-9911 (After hours)

BNSF Railway (800) 832-5452

Poison Control Center - Washington State
1-800-709-0911 Unl (24 hr) or 1-800-572-9176 (24 hr)

Bureau of Explosives / Association of R.R. 1-202-639-2222 (24 hr) or 1-719-585-1881

53rd Explosive Ordinance Detachment -Yakima 1-509-457-8992 (24 hr)

RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center- 911
Business line – After Hours Information - 1-509-663-9911
Emergency Contact for:
NCW Hazmat Team
Chelan and Douglas County Emergency Management
Chelan and Douglas County Fire Districts
Chelan/Douglas Ambulance Service (Ballard and Lifeline)
Chelan/Douglas Law Enforcement Agencies
Chelan/Douglas Red Cross
Chelan/Douglas Heath District
Chelan/Douglas Hospitals
Chelan/Douglas County Public Works – Storm Water Utility (SWU)
City of Wenatchee/E. Wenatchee Public Works – SWU

Local Ag-Chemical Warehouse Contacts

The following are names and numbers for local ag-chemical warehouse contacts. They will give limited technical advice and depending upon the circumstances assist in clean- up of an ag-chemical product.

Northwest Wholesale
Office numbers:
Wenatchee - 662-2141 Cashmere - 782-3363 Chelan - 682-5821

Emergency Contacts: Spillman "Premise" – Tier II Info
Or contact RiverCom Dispatch Business line –1-509-663-9911

Wilbur-Ellis
Office numbers:
Cashmere - 782-2301 Chelan - 682-5315
Peshastin – 548-4092

Emergency Contacts: Spillman "Premise" – Tier II Info
Or contact RiverCom Dispatch Business line –1-509-663-9911

Local Response Resources

NCW (Regional) Hazmat Team

The type 3 regional hazmat team will be deployed from Wenatchee Valley Fire Department (9 hazmat technicians) Chelan Fire and Rescue (CCFD#7, 2 hazmat technicians), and Moses Lake Fire (4 hazmat technicians).

Trained to perform level "A" entries on unknown materials, mitigate most flammable liquids leaks, and identify and deal with most pesticide incidents. The team will be able to handle most small spills, leaks, and releases with a goal of a 1–2-hour level "A" entry time. The deployment model will be to have a hazmat equipped engine respond from WVFD Station 11 and a hazmat equipped trailer from Moses Lake. Other Techs and trailers from remote locations can come to the incident.

- Type A encapsulating suits
- Hand held chemical identification system units
- Chlorine sensors and emergency chlorine "A" and "B" kits
- Hazmat 3 test kits
- Multi-gas detectors and ammonia detectors
- Decontamination PPE, equipment and supplies

Stemilt Growers Ammonia Hazmat Response Team

40-member Hazmat team - trained in the following capabilities:

- Incident Command, Safety Officer, Operations Team Leader, Decontamination, and Environmental Monitoring
- 12 personnel trained and equipped with level B Hazmat suits and SCBA's to preform entry and back-up
- Equipped with 6 hand held Ammonia detectors for monitoring the air for ammonia

Emergency Contacts: Spillman "Premise" – Tier II Info
Or contact RiverCom Dispatch Business line –1-509-663-9911

Gas Detectors

Combustible Gas Indicators
(CGI) MSA model 261 will indicate LEL and O2 concentration.
Chelan County Fire Districts 1, 3, and 7
Norco & Oxarc

4 Gas Detectors (LEL, O2, CO, H2s - Hydrogen Sulfide)
Chelan County Emergency Management
CCFD#1, CCFD#3, CCFD#5, CCFD#7, CCFD#9, DCFD#2, DCFD#4
National Park Service (Stehekin)

5 Gas Detectors (LEL, O2, CO, H2s, NH3 – Ammonia)
Chelan County Emergency Management
CCFD#1, CCFD#3, CCFD#5, CCFD#6, CCFD#7, DCFD#2, DCFD#4,
Cashmere Fire Dept.

Petroleum off-loading capabilities

1. Apple Valley Petroleum Business phone: 662-5005
   Emergency Contacts: Spillman "Premise" – Tier II Info
   Or contact RiverCom Dispatch Business line –1-509-663-9911
   [Will off-load from their trucks or any others. Can off-load gasoline or diesel.]

2. Cascade Transport
   24-hour phone: 662-5823 Owner: Gary DeChenne
   [Cascade Transport is a common carrier and will off-load from their trucks or other trucks. Can off-load gasoline or diesel.]

Heavy Equipment

Resources such as dump trucks, graders and barricades can be obtained from local public works/street departments or transportation land services through:

- RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center- **509-663-9911**

In the event that Public Works (TLS)/Street Department personnel are called to assist in a hazardous materials incident they should be considered Skilled Support Personnel and fall under 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(4), which states:

"Skilled support personnel. Personnel, not necessarily an employer's own employees, who are skilled in the operation of certain equipment, such as mechanized earth moving or digging equipment or crane and hoisting equipment, and who are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work that cannot reasonably be performed in a timely fashion by an employer's own employees, and who will be or may be exposed to the hazards at an emergency response scene, are not required to meet the training required in this paragraph for the employer's regular employees. However, these personnel shall be given an initial briefing at the site prior to their participation in any emergency response. The initial briefing shall include instruction in the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment, what chemical hazards are involved, and what duties are to be performed. All other appropriate safety and health precautions provided to the employer's own employees shall be used to assure the safety and health of these personnel."

HazMat Decon Trailers

Make location and status contacts through:
RiverCom 911 Dispatch Center- **509-663-9911**

Confluence Health (Wenatchee)

- Central WA Hospital
- Confluence Health Clinic Cascade Hospital (Leavenworth)

Lake Chelan Community Hospital (Chelan)

Chelan County Fire District 1 (NCW Fire Chief's Trailer)

Additional WA State spill response contacts:

WA State Primary Response Contractor (PRC) List
https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&q=wa+state+doe+spill+contractors

Appendix D1 – Oil Spill Equipment Trailer Locations

The WA State Department of Ecology (DOE) Spill Preparedness Response Program has provided oil spill equipment trailers with a cache of basic oil spill equipment (booms, sorbent materials, PPE and decon kits) at several locations for deployment by local responders along the waterways of Chelan and Douglas Counties. Lake Chelan is 55 miles long and Chelan and Douglas County share 70 miles along the Columbia River.

These DOE Oil Spill Equipment Trailers include:

Location	Owner ID
Lake Chelan, Chelan	CCFD#7
Lake Chelan, Manson	CCFD#5
Lake Chelan, Stehekin	National Park Service
Lake Wenatchee	CCFD#9
Columbia River	CCEM

There are also DOE Oil Spill Equipment Trailers located at the Columbia River Dams.

Location	Owner ID
Wells Dam	Okanogan County PUD #50
Rocky Reach Dam	Chelan County PUD #47
Rock Island Dam	Chelan County PUD #48

Appendix D2 – Oil Spill Equipment Trailer Inventory (Wenatchee Trailer)

BOOM	600	6” X 6” River Boom
BOOM VANE	1 each	1.0 M Boom Vane for fast water deployment
Accessories	2 each	Type III PFD
	1 each	Throw, safety line with bag
	1 each	Hip Waders (heavy duty)
	1 each	10 ft. Pike Pole
ANCHOR SYST	4 each	20lb anchors with 10’ of chain, 150 ft. breakable rode & with orange 15.5” buoy
BOOM LIGHTS	5 each	Navigational Lights, self-floating, amber lens, 12” tall; attach on or near boom (batteries in tool box)
TOOL BOX	1 each	Heavy duty poly tool box. 24” length (contains the below inventory)
	2 each	8” crescent wrench
	1 each	8” standard pliers
	1 each	16 oz. claw hammer
	2 each	4” C-clamp
	1 each	Flathead screwdriver, small and large
	2 each	3/8” SPA galvanized shackles
	1 each	Utility knife with extra blade set
	1 each	Waterproof floatable flashlight with 2 D-cell batteries
	6 sets	Hardware set including: 5/16” X 1 ¼” SS bolts, 2 flat washers, nylock nuts
	1 each	Duct Tape, Electrical Tape
PPE BAGS	4 each	PPE Waterproof gear bag (each bag contains the below inventory)
	1 each	Hard hat with ratcheting head band
	1 pair	16” PVC steel toe work boots, size 11, ASTM F2413-05 M 1/75 C/75 compliant
	2 pair	PVC gloves, 12” gauntlet, size 11
	2 pair	Leather work gloves, large size
	2 pair	Safety glasses, meeting ANSI and OSHA specifications
	6 pair	Ear plugs
	2 pair	White Tyvek suit without hood
	1 each	Duct tape, 1 roll
DECON STATION		Decontamination Kit Station (contains the following inventory)
	2 each	Poly wash tubs
	1 each	Degreaser detergent for decontamination
	1 box	Nitrile glove liners, large size
	4 each	PVC gloves, 12” gauntlet, size 11
	2 each	Decontamination scrub brushes with long handles
	1 case	Waste bags, 1 case of 100 bags, 33” X 40”, 4 mil
	1 roll	Visqueen sheeting, 20’ X 100’, 4 mil
	2 each	Drop tarps, 8’ X 10’
	1 each	5-gallon plastic bucket
ABSORBENTS	3 each	Absorbent Pads – Heavy weight absorbent pads, 1 bag of 100 pads
	3 each	Absorbent Sweep, 100 ft. of 19” heavy weight sweep with nylon web strap
	3 each	Absorbent Boom, heavy weight boom containing 4 sections of 5” X 10’(each with poly tension line and quick-clips for connecting)
MISC. SUPPLIES	1 each	First Aid Kit (meets WAC 296-800-15020 for at least 10 people)
	2 each	5 lb. class ABC Fire Extinguishers
	4 each	6’ metal T-Posts (shore anchor system)
	1 each	Post driver (shore anchor system)
	1 each	2 & 5/16th towing ball and stinger (return to trailer after use!!)

Appendix E – Suggested Response Safety Plan

GENERAL:

The object is to provide procedures for safe operations during a hazardous materials incident.

All positions will be held by a trained and qualified (competent) individual and shall not exceed their level of training.

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to appoint a Safety Officer who will monitor the safety of the conditions during the incident.

The Safety Officer has the authority to alter or augment any practice/action considered unsafe.

It is the responsibility of each responder to report any unsafe or hazardous conditions to his/her supervisor, who in turn will:

- Stop work, if unsafe to continue
- Notify the Safety Officer of the situation
- Correct the condition, if able to do so

All spills/releases must be handled as hazardous until otherwise known.

All authorities, policies and statutory charges are secondary to the safety of the responders, recognizing a spill/release cannot be totally free of inherent risk.

Personnel shall endeavor to minimize contact with spilled materials

Responders shall only perform work within their limits of training, equipment and capabilities.

Personnel may refuse to act in activities they have reason to believe are not safe or violate safety regulations.

The “two in, two out system” shall be utilized.

Medical pre and post exams will be conducted, decontamination performed upon exit as needed.

Decontamination of all personnel will be effected as needed.

SITE CHARACTERISTICS AND ANALYSIS:

Upon arrival at a potential hazardous materials incident a preliminary evaluation of the scene should be performed to identify any hazards. This must be done from a safe distance. This evaluation may include, but is not limited to:

- Materials/chemicals being release
- Visible vapor clouds
- Current wind direction
- Potential ignition sources (remember static electricity)
- Physical hazards, such as slip, trip, fall threats
- Confined space entry
- Other general safety hazards

All conditions which indicate inhalation or skin absorption hazards which are immediately dangerous to life or health should be identified.

WORK PRACTICES:

- Responders entering hot zones will do so only if appropriately trained and wearing proper PPE.
- Accurate accounting of all personnel will be maintained.
- Personnel are not to open or move any drums or containers, unless it is safe to do so. Unlabeled or unidentified drums/containers shall be considered hazardous and treated as such.
- Attempt to identify unknown materials by:
    - Examining labels from a safe distance (binoculars)
    - Informants/property owner/facility representative
    - Material Safety Data Sheets
    - Shipping papers
    - Any other means not exposing responders to potential contamination
- The Incident Commander, if qualified, will determine the need and level of site security.
- The Command Staff will follow all actions to take as determined by a technical specialist working with the IC and command staff.

DECONTAMINATION:

- Before any response personnel enters a hot zone (where contamination of their PPE clothing, equipment or person is a possibility), decontamination must be established
- Response personnel shall not enter an area which is contaminated without a proper decontamination method in place.
- It is the responsibility of the Safety Officer to ensure proper decontamination is in place. A decontamination officer shall be appointed.

SITE EMERGENCIES:

During specific responses to hazardous materials incidents, a site-specific safety plan will be developed that will include:

- Personnel roles and lines of authority
- Emergency recognition and prevention
- Safe distances and places of refuge
- Site security and control
- Emergency evacuation routes and procedures
- Emergency decontamination
- Emergency medical procedures
- Emergency alerting procedures
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements

It is the responsibility of the general staff to transmit the information in the emergency plan, verbal or written, to all response personnel under their control. The general staff includes operations, logistics, planning, finance and administration. (The Incident Commander, Safety Officer, liaison and PIO are part of the command staff.)

SITE CONTROL:

- Personnel will respect the exclusion zone established and will not enter the zone unless there is a need to do so and the response personnel are appropriately trained and equipped.

- The Safety Officer shall establish a site-specific control plan to prevent responder contamination. It includes, but is not limited to;

    - Site map with work and/or exclusion zones shown
    - Use of the “two in, two out system”
    - Site communications
    - Identification of safe work practices
    - Identification of the nearest medical assistance/facility and methods of transport

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE:

Response personnel who may have come in contact with a hazardous substance shall have a physical examination after a potential exposure is suspected. The Medical team must provide for pre and post entry vital sign monitoring.

ILLUMINATION:

All areas shall be adequately illuminated.

TRAFFIC SAFETY:

- Proper safety precautions will be taken when response personnel work within close proximity of a roadway.

- Traffic control is the responsibility of the area’s law enforcement agency, coordinated with the Safety Officer.

Appendix F - Public Safety Procedures

Shelter-in-Place

The term, shelter-in-place, means to seek immediate shelter and remain there during an emergency rather than evacuate the area. Evacuation is the preferred public safety option. Therefore, shelter-in-place should only be used when an evacuation is not safe. The decision to shelter-in-place will be made by the Incident Command, in consultation with a hazardous materials technician or specialist, when possible. Once the decision to shelter-in-place is made, Emergency Management will instruct the affected population to shelter-in-place. This notification will be made using all means of communication available.

In the event of a critical incident where hazardous (including chemical, biological or radiological) materials may have been released into the atmosphere either accidentally or intentionally, a decision to shelter-in-place may be the preferred method of safely waiting out the release. After determining the area to be affected, develop a public information announcement telling people to:

- Go inside homes/buildings
- Close all doors and windows
- Shut off any outside air sources
  - Fans
  - Fireplace dampers
  - HVAC (Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning) units as well as swamp coolers.
- Go to the most inside room with fewest windows/doors
- Get your disaster supply kit, pets and their food and water
- Take plastic sheeting and duct tape to cover & seal windows, doors, etc., place wet towels to seal gaps under doors
- DO NOT go into the basement (many toxic vapors are heavier than air).
- Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
- Stay there until told it is safe to leave. Once it is safe to leave the home, instruct them to “air” out their house. Notification process may take some time due to people being deep inside their homes.

Following a shelter-in-place event, it is important to provide the pubic with instructions to take reverse actions. When outside toxic levels fall below those inside structures, directives should be given to begin ventilating buildings by restarting heating, cooling and ventilation systems and opening windows and doors. This is a critical component of the shelter-in-place concept but one where public compliance may become an issue.

Evacuation

The public is more likely to respond positively to an evacuation directive when they are well informed of the threat and appropriate action to take. It is very important the IC get the shelter-in- place or evacuation order out to the public as expeditiously as possible to minimize the potential of a wholesale self-evacuation. Uninformed, self-evacuees could frustrate response operations and compromise the traffic control plan.

The Incident Commander (IC) of a particular situation has the authority to call for an evacuation to protect the life and health of the populous immediately in harms-way.

The Law Enforcement agency of an affected jurisdiction is operationally in charge of evacuations within their area of responsibility. The elected Authority of the affected jurisdiction has the ultimate responsibility for any and all evacuations. This is especially true for any evacuation that will be extended in nature or is not immediately threatening the health and safety of the populous.

The IC is responsible for determining the need to evacuate, executing the evacuation order and communicating evacuation procedures to the public. At a minimum, an evacuation directive should include:

- Location of the hazard
- Description of the hazard
- Description and boundaries of the evacuation zone
- Name and address of shelters
- Primary evacuation routes to be used
- Information on how special groups, i.e., schools, nursing homes, the functionally challenged, within the evacuation zone will be evacuated/assisted
- Information on available public transportation system and pick-up points
- Details on what to bring and not bring to the shelter
- Information on security within the evacuation zone
- Estimated time the zone/area will need to be evacuated
- Information on how evacuees will receive instructions on when to return to the evacuation zone

Evacuees should also receive instructions to, time permitting:

- Gather and pack only what is most needed, with particular attention given to medications, materials for infant care, essential documents, etc.
- Turn off heating, ventilation and cooling systems and appliances, except the refrigerator

- Leave gas, water and electricity on unless damage is suspected, there is a leak, or advised to do so by authorities
- Lock the house or building prior to leaving
- Do not use the telephone unless it is an emergency
- Car-pool or take only one car and drive safely
- Keep all vehicle windows and vents closed
- Turn on local radio station for evacuation routes and up-to-date information
- Follow directions given by officials along the evacuation route(s) and be prepared to provide the right-of-way to emergency response vehicles
- Do not call your school or go to pick-up children. The children will be moved if an evacuation is necessary at their location. The parents of evacuated children will be notified where to pick- up children.

Evacuation plans are specific to the individual facility and possibly to the specific chemical. They will include special provisions and instructions for facilities in the impacted area, especially those with captive or high-risk populations, i.e., schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc.

Provisions will be made to evacuate the elderly and physically challenged who require assistance to comply with evacuation directive. Precautionary evacuation of certain, high-risk members of the affected population may be recommended even when no other segments of the population are evacuated. This could include infants, pregnant women, persons with respiratory illnesses and the elderly.

Once an evacuation is complete, no access to the evacuated area will be allowed without the express permission of the IC, in coordination with the law enforcement. Once the area is deemed safe, the orderly return of evacuees to the evacuated area will be authorized through the IC. Return will be coordinated using predetermined procedures through designated checkpoints.

Any combination of the following modes of transportation will be utilized to transport evacuees from the evacuation zone to shelters.

- Walking: When the evacuation is expected to be of short duration, evacuation zone is limited to a small area and weather conditions are acceptable, able-bodied persons may be asked to walk to a nearby shelter.
- Private vehicle (car, van, pick-up truck, etc.): When walking is not an option, use of private vehicles is a viable alternative as long as the vehicle is in the area to be evacuated, fueled, and in operating condition. Use of personal vehicles can be quick and convenient and a community resource for transporting neighbors without access to their own vehicle or persons with physical challenges that do not require EMS level transportation.
- Public Transit (Link Transit): This mode minimizes the stress on surface arterials and provides a means of evacuation for individuals without a vehicle or immediate access to a vehicle when the distance to clear the evacuation zone is too far to walk. It is also an

excellent alternative for institutions such as hospitals and those housing the elderly. School buses can be used to augment the overall evacuation once students at risk have been evacuated.

- EMS vehicles (ambulance or handicap equipped vehicle): This mode is primarily used to transport the sick, infirmed or disabled from the evacuation zone to a shelter/reception center or other, more appropriate facility.

Public school buildings are normally used as evacuation shelters/reception centers when the evacuation is projected to last for an extended period of time; however, any large building outside the evacuation zone with adequate facilities could be utilized as long as the owner agrees to its use. Every effort will be made to ensure each shelter/reception center is accessible to all evacuees, including the physically challenged and elderly. This may not be possible in every situation. In these instances, assistance will be provided and/or alternative facilities will be identified. Alternative facilities outside the county may be required to accommodate the special needs population, hospital patients or jail/prison inmates.

The American Red Cross (ARC) operates area shelters. The services provided in these shelters will be in accordance with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services of the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Law enforcement personnel will be assigned to secure the perimeter of the evacuation zone and, when environmental conditions permit, periodically patrol the interior of the evacuation zone. Law enforcement personnel may also be dispatched to shelter locations to provide security. The Chelan County EOC will request state assistance when the duration of the evacuation and/or size of the evacuation zone exceeds the capabilities of local law enforcement.

Law enforcement is responsible for verifying the identity of non-uniformed personnel requiring access to the evacuation zone to conduct business (local and state government, utilities, business owners, etc.) and maintaining a log recording when these individuals enter and exit the evacuation zone.

Appendix G – Evacuation and Movement

PRIMARY AGENCIES:
Chelan County Sheriff's Office
Douglas County Sheriff's Office
Wenatchee Police Department
E. Wenatchee Police Department
Elected Authorities

SUPPORT AGENCIES:
Chelan County Emergency Management
Douglas County Emergency Management
American Red Cross / Human Services Organizations
Chelan/Douglas Public Works
Chelan/Douglas Fire Agencies
Executive Authorities
Public Transit - LINK
Other State and Federal Law Enforcement agencies

INTRODUCTION

Purpose:
The purpose of this Emergency Support Function is to coordinate efforts in safely evacuating the public from a threat to their life and/or health.

Scope:
Evacuation and movement involve the coordination of varying agencies and good communications with the public. Evacuation and movement are the responsibility of public safety and the elected authorities of a jurisdiction. This applies to those agencies and others necessary for an evacuation.

Limitations:
An emergency or disaster situation involving Chelan and/or Douglas County or their communities could require the evacuation of a large number of people in or near a threatened or stricken area. However, the coordination of a major evacuation may be extremely difficult due to several local conditions including the possible isolation of the area to be evacuated and the difficulty of providing sufficient warning and means of transportation for those in rural areas. This is especially true for those individuals who are at risk medically, the elderly, "latch key children" and the handicapped.

Government has the responsibility to warn and advise the public to evacuate. In addition, although an evacuation can be ordered by government, people cannot be forced by government to leave.

POLICIES

The Incident Commander (IC) of a particular situation has the authority to call for an evacuation to protect the life and health of the populous immediately in harms-way.

The Law Enforcement agency of an affected jurisdiction is operationally in charge of evacuations within their area of responsibility. The elected Authority of the affected jurisdiction has the ultimate responsibility for any and all evacuations. This is especially true for any evacuation that will be extended in nature or is not immediately threatening the health and safety of the populous.

SITUATION

Planning Assumptions:

- Individuals and families may be displaced from their homes and may be provided shelters by one or more volunteer organizations.
- Approximately 10% of the populous may seek shelter in organized shelters. The rest usually find their own through friends, family, or commercial sources. However, displaced persons should make contact with the American Red Cross personnel at the shelter for tracking purposes.
- Displaced persons may require transportation to shelter facilities. This may be provided by private transportation or Public Transportation (Link or School Buses).
- Shelter operations will have sufficient sanitation and cooking facilities, including cold and frozen storage, to maximize the use of available products.

CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS

General:

- Unless an evacuation is of an emergency nature, the Elected Authority for the affected County or political sub-division will coordinate with the responsible law enforcement agency and Emergency Management regarding the decision to evacuate.
- The Chelan County or Douglas County Department of Emergency Management will coordinate with the State Emergency Management for additional state or federal assistance, if required.
- Operational priorities will be established by the senior Law Enforcement Officer working with other responding agency heads from the affected county's Emergency Operation Center, mobile Command Post, or other established Command Center.

Evacuation levels have been established as follows:

- **Level 1** - Public is warned that current or projected threats from hazards are severe and this is the time for preparation and precautionary movement of persons with special needs, mobile property, and livestock.

- **Level 2** - Conditions indicate a good probability that hazards will severely limit our ability to provide emergency service protection and hazardous conditions may threaten property and/or homes.

- **Level 3** – Current conditions present specific and immediate threat(s) to the life and safety of persons within the area. Persons are advised to evacuate immediately. Roadblocks and 24-hour patrols will be established and residents will not be allowed to return until conditions are safe.

Warnings will be accomplished by all means available including, but not limited to EAS, personal contact, postings etc.

For planning purposes, it is assumed private vehicles may provide the means of evacuation for the majority of people in the evacuation zone. Public transportation and the state school bus response group resources will be utilized, if possible, to evacuate those without other means of transportation.

Organization:
The responsibility of carrying out Evacuation falls with the Law Enforcement agency of the affected jurisdiction. In the event a disaster affects more than one jurisdiction, the concepts of the Incident Command System, Unified Command will be followed.

Procedures:
Existing agency procedures for the operation of shelters, feeding and movement of the populous will be followed.

Preparedness Activities:
Primary Agencies

- Develop and maintain evacuation procedures and ensure personnel are trained in the implementation of these procedures.
- Develop and maintain procedures to coordinate with human services organizations in dealing with the opening of shelters and reception areas.

Support Agency - Red Cross

- Develop and maintain procedures for handling of displaced persons from an evacuation.
- Develop a volunteer family preparedness program.
- Develop and maintain a 24-hour contact / call-out procedure so public safety can contact. (509-663-3907)
- Develop, maintain, and implement the Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) Plan.

Other Support Agencies

- Develop and maintain procedures on their roles and responsibilities during an evacuation.
- Ensure personnel are trained in the implementation of their roles and responsibilities during an evacuation.

Response Activities:
Primary Agencies - Law Enforcement

- Has the responsibility for implementing and coordinating an area's emergency evacuation. This is done in the event of a situation which immediately threatens an area and there is no time to obtain a proclamation from elected officials.
- Provide security for evacuated areas.
- Document evacuation status and disseminate status to appropriate personnel, agencies and the public on a continual and timely basis.

Support Agency - Incident Commander

- In the event an incident requires an emergency evacuation, such as a Hazardous Materials incident, the incident commander has emergency authority to call for an emergency evacuation of a potentially affected area.
- Alert the Red Cross as soon as possible for the opening of shelters.
- Must document justification for calling for an evacuation.
- Must advise the Legislative Authority(ies) for the affected jurisdictions as soon as practical.

Support Agency – Legislative (Elected) Authority
Are directly responsible for the decision, proclamation, and issuing evacuation orders to evacuate areas within their jurisdictions. Justification or reasons for the threat to life or property of local citizens must be well documented.

Support Agency - Emergency Management

- Provide support to area law enforcement agencies, as appropriate.
- Coordinate public information / instructions with local public safety agencies and the media.
- Act as the point of contact with the Red Cross for shelter opening, tracking of displaced persons and other activities as appropriate.

Support Agency - Red Cross
Is responsible for the sheltering and tracking of displaced citizens (Disaster Welfare Inquiry) due to an evacuation. The American Red Cross may also provide; mental health services, feeding and clothing assistance, and other services in support of displaced persons.

Support Agency - Public Works or Transportation Land Services

- Assist with request for additional personnel.
- Provide traffic control signs, barricades, etc.
- Assist in the determination of safe evacuations routes.

Support Agency(s) – LINK and/or School Districts

- Provide transportation (buses) for:
  - Temporary shelters
  - Movement of citizens out of an affected area, as needed
- Provide liaison at the Emergency Operations Center, as appropriate.
- Acts as transportation coordinator during an evacuation, as appropriate

RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Agencies:
Performing evacuations for the protection of the public and coordinating the provisions of this Emergency Support Function.

Support Agencies:
Support the Primary Agencies goals in the accomplishment of evacuation and movement.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

1. Trained personnel
2. Reception areas and tracking of displaced persons' procedures
3. Equipment to facilitate moving the populous, such as: Vehicles / Barricades / Communication equipment

Appendix G2 – Major Evacuation Routes

A major hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of populations from any location in Chelan or Douglas Counties. The rural communities, mountainous terrain, major waterways, and bridges of both counties provide limited routes for major evacuations.

Major traffic routes include SR 97 and Highway 2 that travel through the upper portions of both counties and SR 28 that travels South through Douglas County. During a hazardous materials incident the Incident Command and law enforcement may determine routes and alternatives based on wind direction and location of release.

Chelan County

Douglas County

Appendix H – Notification of "GOOD SAMARITAN" Law

You have been requested to provide emergency assistance by a representative of a hazardous materials incident command agency. To encourage your assistance, the Washington state legislature has passed "Good Samaritan" legislation (RCW 70.136.050) to protect you from potential liability. The law reads, in part:

"Any person or public agency whose assistance has been requested by an incident command agency, who has entered into a written hazardous materials assistance agreement . . . . at the scene of the incident pursuant to . . . . RCW 70.136.070, and who, in good faith, renders emergency care, assistance, or advice with respect to a hazardous materials incident, is not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of such care, assistance, or advice, other than acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct."

The law requires that you be advised of certain conditions to ensure your protection:

1. You are not obligated to assist and you may withdraw your assistance at any time
2. You cannot profit from assisting
3. You must agree to act under the direction of the incident command agency
4. You are not covered by this law if you caused the initial accident

I have read and understand the above:

_____

Date:_____Time: _____

I am a representative of a designated hazardous materials incident command agency and I am authorized to make this request for assistance.

(Name) _____

(Agency) _____

Date_____Time _____

Appendix I - Training and Exercises Schedule

Training

It is the responsibility of the industrial company, fire service agency, organization or employer to certify that their emergency response personnel are appropriately trained to the proper level of response and that the required level of training is consistent with the organization's plan and policies. See the minimum levels of training in accordance with WAC 296-824-30005: http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=296-824-30005

The Washington State Patrol (WSP) Office of the State Fire Marshal website link can be used to access hazardous materials training courses and schedules: http://www.wsp.wa.gov/other-training/

Fire Training Academy – Schedules - HazMat Courses Schedules

To schedule the following Hazardous Materials training courses:

- HM Awareness 8-hour
- HM Operations 48-hour
- HM Technician 40-hour
- HazMat IQ 8-hour
- HM Safety Officer 16-hour
- HM On-Scene IC 24-hour
- Chemistry for Emergency Response 40-hour

Contact: Scott Lancaster, DSFM HM
360-596-3930
scott.lancaster@wsp.wa.gov

Additional HazMat training courses may be found at the following links:

OSHAcampus.com (online training) http://www.oshacampus.com/hazwoper-training/?utm_source=AdCenter&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=EHS%20-%20OC%20-%20US%20-%20Hazwoper%20New&kclickid=41cad7b6-f4cf-4582-94a7-d27aae885d48

2025 Chelan/Douglas LEPC Training / Exercise Schedule

Training / Exercise	Date	Location	Contact
WA State 2025 Hazmat Workshop	April 3-5	Lacey, WA	Stephanie.Hakala@mil.wa.gov
Stemilt Growers Ammonia Training & Exercise	April 22 - 25	Wenatchee	Brandon.sims@stemilt.com
LEPC/TEPC Conference	April 29-May 1	Wenatchee, WA	Stephanie.Hakala@mil.wa.gov

Appendix I-2 Annual LEPC Exercises Records
Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP Grants)

2024 Wenatchee Public Works Tabletop Exercise – 3/16/24 Water System 20" Cast Iron Pipe Failure. Core Capabilities: Infrastructure Systems; Critical Transportation; Operational Coordination; Operational Communications; Public Information and Warning; and Environmental Response, Health and Safety. Participating organizations: Wenatchee Public Works; CCEM, RiverCom, Wenatchee PD, WVFD, Chelan/Douglas Health Dist.

2024 BNSF / WA DOE Tabletop & Practical Exercise – 4/16 &17. Objectives: Operational Coordination and initial response Unified Command with local, State , BNSF, and private contactor spill response agencies; Demonstrations of Wenatchee and Columbia River spill boom strategies.

2024 Stemilt Growers Functional Ammonia Exercise – 4/19/24. Stemilt Growers Ammonia Hazmat Response Team Incident Command Organization: Incident Command, Safety Team, Public Info, Spill Operations, Entry Teams, DeCon Team, Environmental Monitoring Team, EMS Team. Other Organizations: WVFD, CCEM.

2024 Chelan County Court House Auditors Office – Election Day White Powder Incident – 10/11/24. Core Capabilities included: Infrastructure Systems; Intelligence and Information Sharing; On-Scene Security; Operational Coordination and Communications; and Public Information and Warning. Participating Agencies included: CCSO/CCEM; DCSO/DCEM; Chelan, Douglas, Lincoln, and Stevens County Auditors Offices; the FBI; WA State Secretary of State Office; WSP; WVFD; CC PIO; and Region 10 CISA Exercise Team.

2024 Confluence Health - Full Scale Bus Crash (Pediatric Surge) Exercise – 11/15/24 Core Capabilities included: Operational Operations and Communications; Healthcare and Emergency Medical Services (Coordination with the DMCC). Participating agencies included: Confluence Health (EDs, DMCC, HICS and ERD); Wenatchee School District; RiverCom; WVFD; Lifeline Ambulance; Life Flight; Airlift NW; LINK Transit; and CDHD (Reserve Medical Corps).

2023 WVC/WSD Mass Shooting/MCI Functional Exercise – 6/23/23 at WVC emphasizing core capabilities of operational coordination and operational communications. Multiple objectives for Law (command and coordinate multi-jurisdictional law enforcement); Fire & EMS (patient triage, identification, tracking and accountability); Healthcare (coordination with DMCC and utilization of WATrac)

2023 Pangborn Memorial Airport Tri-ACE (Crash/MCI) Functional Exercise – (10/7/23) Core capabilities of operational coordination, operational communications, healthcare and EMS. Primary objectives included recue, triage, treatment, Patient tracking and accountability.

2022 Cascadia Rising Exercise – CCEM hosted regional site of WA State Cascadia Rising Exercise at CCEM EOC facility. Core Capabilities: (Critical Transportation and Mass Care Services). Regional Participants (CCEM, DCEM, GCEM, OCEM, KCEM, CWU EM, DOT EM, WSP, CCPW, DCPW, Wenatchee PW, Leavenworth PW, DOT Central Region, CDHD, GCHD, KCPH, BPA, Port of ML, KitCom, KC AREAS, Lk Chelan EMS, American Red Cross)

2021 (2020 HMEP Grant) – Ammonia Incident Training and Tabletop Exercises
Training and TTXs – 3/16/2021 at CTC (Ammonia properties, incident safety, ICS, ERPs)
Core Capabilities (Ops. Coordination and Communications, Environmental Response/Health & Safety)

1) DCFD#2, CCFD#1, DCFD#4 at McDougall & Son – N Baker Flats facility
2) DCFD#4, CCFD#7, CCFD#5 at Chelan Fruit – Beebe facility
3) CCFD#6, Cashmere Fire, CCFD#1, CCFD#3 at McDougall & Sons – Monitor facility

Training and Practical – 4/27 and 4/28/2021 (new oil spill equipment, responder safety, ammonia and oil properties, air monitoring, PPE, decon, and oil boom deployment)

1) Lake Chelan (CCEM, CCFD#5, CCFD#7, NPS, DOE)
2) Columbia River (CCFD#1, CCFD#9, CCEM, DOE, WDFW)
3) Lake Wenatchee (CCFD#9, CCEM)

2020 (HMEP Grant) – All training, tabletop exercises, and functional exercises were cancelled because of the COVID-19 incident and restrictions on training. The 19HMEP Grant agreement was amended by WA EMD Preparedness Grants Section to extend the Grant Agreement End Date to September 30, 2021 to allow time to complete the training and exercises.

2019 Ammonia Release Incident - Training, Tabletop and Functional Exercise
Training and TTX – 5/1/19 at CTC (Ammonia properties, incident safety, ICS, ERPs)
Functional Exercise – 6/17/2019 (McDougall & Sons, Old Station Facility)
Core Capabilities (Public Info & Warning, On-scene Security, Ops Coordination, Ops Communications, Environmental Response/Health & Safety)
Participants (McDougall & Sons, CCEM, DCEM, CCFD#1, DCFD#2, RiverCom, WSP, Wenatchee PD, C/D Health District, WA State Parks, Stemilt Growers)

2018 Oil Spill Response (DOE Instructors) – Training, Tabletop, Boom Deployment
Training and TTX – 6/14/18 at Confluence State Park (Incident Response Objective, IAPs)
Functional Exercise – Boom Deployment (Techniques, Hands-on boom deployment)
Core Capabilities (Operational Coordination, Operational Communications)
Participants (DOE, State EMD, WDFW, NPS, WSP, CCPUD, CCSO, GCSO, CCEM, CCFD#1, CCFD#5, CCFD#9, DCFD#4)

2017 (DOE Spill & HazMat Grant) Oil Spill Equipment Training
Training – 6/13/17 at Confluence Technology Center (Spill Response and Personnel Safety)
Functional Exercise – Boom Deployment (Techniques, Hands-on boom deployment)
Core Capabilities (Operational Coordination, Operational Communications)
Participants (DOE, State EMD, WDFW, NPS, WSP, CCPUD, CCSO, GCSO, CCEM, CCFD#1, CCFD#5, CCFD#9, DCFD#4)

2017 City of Wenatchee – HazMat Training & Tabletop Exercise – Pybus Market
Training and TTX- 6/15/17 - Methyl Bromide – (Scenario - Semi-truck vs Oil Train collision)
Objectives**:** ICS, Notifications, Shelter-in-place Traffic Control, EOC Activation, Clean-up
Participants: (City of Wenatchee, CCSO EM, WSP, CCFD #1, WPD, Dept. of Ecology, Confluence Health, RiverCom, Chelan/Douglas Health Department, BNSF, WA Air National Guard)

2016 (HMEP Grant) Train Derailment / Chlorine Release Incident (Leavenworth)
Full Scale Functional Exercise – 5/25/2016 – Icicle Train Station (Derailment / Shelter-in-Place)
Core Capabilities (Planning, Situational Awareness, Public Information and Warning)
Participants - CCSO EM, WSP, Cascade School District, City of Leavenworth, WSDOT, CC Public Works, Cascade Medical Center, Chelan/Douglas Health Department, CCFD #3, BNSF, RiverCom, Red Cross, Confluence Health, Washington Air National Guard

2015 (HMEP Grant) Tabletop and Functional Exercise (Entiat)
4/29/2015 – Release of Sulfur Dioxide – US Aluminum Casings (Evacuation & Shelter-in-Place)
Participants - CCSO EM, WSP, CC Public Works, WSDOT, Entiat School District, CCFD #7, CCFD #1, CCFD #8, City of Entiat, Confluence Health, RiverCom, US Castings, C/D Health Department, Ballard Ambulance

2014 (HEMP Grant) Commodity Flow Survey (Chelan) 6-20-2014
Commodity Flow Survey – Hazardous Materials Transported Through City of Chelan
HazMat Cooperative Research Program (HMCRP) – Hotspot Analysis and Cluster Sample Survey Volunteers – CCFD#7, LEPC members, CCSO Volunteers
Participants – CCSO-EM, WSP, Chelan School District, WSDOT, CCFD#7, Lake Chelan Hospital

2013 (HMEP Grant) – Tabletop and Functional Exercise (Cashmere)
5-23-2013– Crunch Pak Ammonia Release Incident – Cashmere Fire Department
Objectives – Test Emergency Plans – Crunch Pak, Cashmere School District (Shelter-in-Place)
Participants - CCSO EM, Cashmere Fire Department, Cashmere School District, City of Cashmere, Crunch Pak, WSP, CDHD, BNSF, RiverCom Dispatch, Ballard Ambulance, Central WA Hospital

Appendix J – Incident Report Form

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

INITIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

(Check one): _____REPORTED/ACTUAL INCIDENT _____DRILL/EXERCISE

1. Date/Time of Notification: _____ Report received by: _____
2. Reported by (name & phone number or radio call signs): _____
3. Company/agency and position (if applicable): _____
4. Incident address/descriptive location: _____
5. Agencies at the scene: _____
6. Known damage/casualties (do not provide names over unsecured communications): _____

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

7. Nature of emergency: (check all that apply)
   ____ Leak ____ Explosion ____ Spill ____ Fire ____ Derailment ____ Other

   Description: _____
8. Name of material(s) released/placard number(s): _____
9. Release of materials: ____ Has ended ____ Is continuing

   Estimated release rate & duration: _____
10. Estimated amount of material which ***has been*** released: _____
11. Estimated amount of material which ***may be*** released: _____
12. Media into which the release occurred: ____ air ____ ground ____ water

13. Plume characteristics:

    a. Direction (Compass direction of plume): _____

    b. Height of plume: _____

    c. Color: _____

    d. Odor: _____

14. Characteristics of material (color, smell, liquid, gaseous, solid, etc) _____

_____

15. Present status of material (solid, liquid, and gas): _____

_____

_____

16. Apparent responsible party or parties: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

17. Current weather conditions at incident site:

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

Humidity (%): _____ Precipitation: _____ Visibility: _____

18. Forecast: _____

19. Terrain condition: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

20. Potential hazards: _____

_____

21. Potential health effects: _____

_____

22. Safety recommendations: _____

_____

23. Recommended evacuation distance: _____

_____

IMPACT DATA

24. Estimated areas/ populations at risk: _____

25. Special facilities at risk: _____

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

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

27. Tools used for formulating protective actions:

- ☐ Recommendations by facility operator/responsible party
- ☐ *Emergency Response Guidebook*
- ☐ Material Safety Data Sheet
- ☐ Recommendations by CHEMTREC
- ☐ Results of incident modeling (CAMEO or similar software)
- ☐ Other: _____

28. Protective action recommendations:

_____ Evacuation _____ Shelter-In-Place _____ Combination
_____ No Action _____ Other
_____Time Actions Implemented

Actions Implemented:

_____

29. Evacuation Routes Recommended: _____

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

30. Notification made to:

_____ National Response Center (Federal Spill Reporting 1-800-424-8802
_____ CHEMTREC (Hazardous Materials Information) 1-800-424-9300
_____ RRC (Oil/gas spills - production facilities, intrastate pipelines) _____
_____ State Emergency Response Commission (state spill reporting) 1-800-258-5990
_____ SERC written follow-up forms available at—www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra

31. Other Information_____

Appendix K – Petroleum Crude Oil

COMMODITY PREPAREDNESS AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REFERENCE SHEET

PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL

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

HAZARD RATING = HIGH

DOT Hazard Classification and NFPA 704 - Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response

TRANSPORTATION AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

These derailments will likely require mutual aid and a more robust on-scene Incident Management System than responders may normally use. Therefore, pre-incident planning, preparedness and coordination of response strategies should be considered and made part of response plans, drills and exercises that include the shippers and rail carriers of this commodity.

Tank cars carrying crude oil may also be found in general freight (manifest) trains that are made up of shipments of many different commodities from many different shippers. In these situations, emergency responders need to consider the potential impact that tank cars containing other hazardous commodities may have on tank cars containing crude oil if a release occurs, and vice-versa.

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

HAZARD SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prevent runoff from entering storm/sewer systems and sensitive areas, as this may create a serious hazard and potential environmental problems. Notify proper authorities, downstream sewer and water treatment operations, and other downstream users of potentially contaminated water. Runoff may be flammable and/or toxic and should be contained, treated and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations.

RAILROAD SAFETY PROCEDURES

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

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

Watch for movement in both directions before crossing tracks. If the tracks are clear, walk single file at a right angle to the rails.

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

Always contact the railroad to advise them of your presence – they may not know that you are on-scene or that they have a problem. Work with the railroad to be sure the track is “blue flagged” – the railroad’s version to provide protection by their lock-out, tag-out process. Never stand, walk or sit on railway tracks, between the rails or on the ends of ties. Never step on the rail - step over it. The rail can be a slip, trip, or fall hazard. Never put your feet on moveable parts of a rail car such as couplers, sliding sills or uncoupling levers. Do not occupy the area between adjacent tracks in multiple track territory when a train is passing. If crossing between two stationary railcars, ensure there is at least 50 feet between them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stay away from track switches since they can be remotely operated.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Emergency response organizations should use the following framework and incident management best practices to prepare for, and safely and effectively respond to a crude oil rail transportation incident.

PRE-INCIDENT PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

Emergency responders should determine the rail carriers of hazardous materials moving through their communities and ascertain if crude oil is one of the products being transported. This can be accomplished by contacting the individual rail carrier and requesting a list of the hazardous commodities transported through the community via the Association of American Railroads (AAR) Circular No. OT-55 protocol. This information can assist in preparing emergency response plans and procedures.

Emergency responders should contact and engage the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) within their jurisdiction. The SERCs and LEPCs can be a valuable resource in obtaining information concerning the hazardous commodities being transported through the community, such as crude oil, as well as providing assistance with emergency planning, preparedness and response activities. LEPCs and emergency responders can seek planning information and commodity-specific training at www.TRANSCAER.com and selecting a state or region to determine the designated contacts.

Emergency responders should also contact the railroads to identify appropriate points- of-contact and the railroad's hazardous materials response personnel that they are likely to interface with during an emergency. This can help to establish lines of communication and access to information and resources prior to an incident. The railroads can also provide extensive rail specific emergency response training at no cost to emergency responders. Information may be obtained via the railroad's web site or by contacting their media/public relations department.

Emergency responders should identify the appropriate 24-hour emergency contact numbers for the major (Class I) railroads and ensure they are listed in their emergency operations and response plans. The emergency contact numbers for the Class I railroads are listed below.

Company	Emergency Telephone Number
BNSF Railway	(800) 832-5452

Emergency responders should establish contact with their state and local environmental protection agency representative(s) to identify potential air monitoring and spill control resource capabilities. These resources should be included in the organization's emergency response plan.

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

Organizations should include a railroad annex in their emergency response plan that specifically addresses crude oil rail transportation emergency response operations. This annex should include:

- hazard analysis that identifies the potential risks to people and property
- emergency contact lists
- resource listings
- equipment inventories
- foam and water supply requirements for operations at remote sites
- incident management system roles and responsibilities
- mutual aid response assets
- law enforcement scene security and control operations
- support and recovery assets

Note: Emergency response plans and procedures should be developed in close coordination with the railroad since they will play a critical role in response and recovery operations. Tests and drills should be conducted to exercise the plan at regular intervals to identify any issues that might require corrective action prior to an actual incident.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Initial site management and control will be a critical benchmark in managing the problem.

Isolate and secure the area. Establish a secure perimeter and entry control points to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the scene. This can be accomplished with tape, barricades, traffic cones, or assigned fire service or law enforcement personnel.

The location of the restricted area should be communicated to all impacted personnel operating on the scene. Begin a site assessment from a safe distance, upwind and uphill. An Incident Command Post (ICP) should be established outside the impacted area as soon as possible Follow initial guidance provided by the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) if practical. Establish a Staging Area in the cold zone for responding equipment and personnel.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) should be the framework used to manage all incident operations. Information on NIMS can be obtained at http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system. Unified Command should be established that integrates those agencies and organizations with legal or jurisdictional responsibility. Liaisons should be provided at the ICP by assisting or cooperating agencies to ensure effective communication and coordination of resources.

Due to the size, duration and complexity of these incidents, Incident Commanders should consider the possibility of additional support from regional or state All-Hazard Incident Management Teams (AHIMTs).

Emergency responders should anticipate a large number of liaison agencies operating at the scene (e.g., U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, National Transportation Safety Board, Chemical Safety Board, private contractors). In addition, non-emergency regional and municipal agencies may have a role to play and need to be integrated into the command structure.

The railroad will integrate its response assets into the public safety NIMS structure. While the exact structure will vary based on the scope and nature of the incident scenario, it will often be integrated as the Railroad Branch within the Operations Section.

Large-scale incidents may require activation of the jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC should be fully staffed and the roles and responsibilities of all participating agencies must be clearly defined in the organization's emergency response plan.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Identify, confirm, and verify the presence of the hazardous material(s) and the extent of the problem. This can be done through shipping papers (i.e., train consist), placards, labels, container shapes, markings/colors and senses (e.g., observable plume).

Identify the rail carrier and locate the train crew. The conductor will have the complete train consist immediately available on the scene. Maintain contact with the conductor and crew until they are relieved by a railroad official(s).

Notify the rail carrier's emergency operations center to have rail traffic stopped to avoid entering the location of the incident to avoid further risk to personnel operating at the scene. Request that a copy of the train consist or wheel report be sent to the ICP.

Responding railroad officials may also have copies of the train consist. In the absence of shipping papers, emergency responders should use binoculars from a safe distance upwind, and try to locate any 4-digit identification numbers on the placards (or orange panels) displayed on the rail cars. If shipping papers, placards, markings, or labels are destroyed, the reporting marks and number on the railcar can be used to identify the commodities present.

When contacting the railroad, provide the following information:

- Your name, location, organization name and telephone number
- Location of incident (provide the railroad with the DOT Crossing Number or the railroad milepost so the specific location can be identified)
- Type and number of containers involved
- Presence of markings, labels, reporting marks or placards on tank car
- Presence of smoke, fire or spill
- Extent of damage
- Topography
- Weather conditions
- If pictures can be taken from a safe position, do so and send to a railroad representative as quickly as possible

Be aware of utilities that commonly run next to or in the railroad right-of-way. As part of your scene size up, look for downed signal and communication lines, power lines, buried utilities and above ground switch heating systems.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND RISK EVALUATION

The hazard assessment and risk evaluation process is a critical step to identify the level of danger posed by an incident involving the product(s), containers and their behavior, which is generally related to their physical and chemical properties.

Risks refer to the probability of suffering harm or loss and are different at each incident and need to be evaluated by the Incident Commander.

Emergency responders can use a number of reference materials such as the ERG, Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), technical specialists available by contacting the shipper or railroad, or contacting the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) at 1-800-424-9300, or the 24-hour emergency contact telephone number required to be included on the shipping papers by the federal hazardous materials regulations.

Evaluate the risks of personnel intervening directly in the incident. Consider the limitations of the people involved and the ability to have adequate resources available on site (e.g., sufficient firefighting foam concentrate, water supplies, appliances, equipment, trained personnel and technical expertise) and the ability to sustain operations for extended periods of time (hours or days).

The level of risk will be influenced by the following factors:

- Hazardous nature of the material(s) involved
- Quantity of the material(s) involved
- Type(s) of stress applied to the container and breach / release scenarios
- Proximity of exposures and nature of terrain
- Level of available resources (*e.g., adequate foam supply, location of foam supply, response time and appliances/equipment*)

Emergency response personnel need to consider the following factors that may influence the behavior of a hazardous material:

- Inherent properties and quantity of the material
- Design characteristics of the container
- Environmental factors (e.g., weather, topography, surrounding physical structures)

The following factors should be considered to help estimate the potential impact of the problem:

- Has the container been breached? If so, is product flowing?
- Where will the container and its contents go if released?
- Why are the container and its contents likely to go there?
- How will the container and its contents get there?
- When will the container and its contents get there?
- What harm will the container and its contents cause when they get there?
- How much material has been released? What is the proximity of the release to people, property and the environment?
- Is the material on fire? Are other tank cars at risk of becoming involved?

- Do you have the capability of successfully controlling fire spread, which in some cases may require a minimum of approximately 500 gallons per minute per exposed tank car?
- Are adequate foam supplies and equipment available for post-fire operations that may last for several hours or days?

For non-fire spill scenarios:

- Have the concentrations of any flammable or toxic vapors present been determined using air monitoring instruments? What are the flammability and toxicity readings?
- Has the need for continuous air monitoring been properly evaluated and discussed with technical specialists?
- Can sources of ignition be removed and/or eliminated?
- Are adequate foam supplies and equipment available for vapor suppression?

Based on the results of the hazard assessment and risk evaluation process, are there adequate resources available to respond to the scene within a reasonable timeframe so that intervention efforts will be successful?

Note: An initial benchmark to assess your agency's capability to successfully manage an incident involving a unit train carrying crude oil is your operational capability to respond to and successfully manage a gasoline tank truck incident (which typically involves approximately 9,000 gallons of gasoline). With regard to quantity of product, one tank car of crude oil is equivalent to approximately three gasoline tank trucks. The potential magnitude of this type of incident must be considered when preparing emergency plans and operational procedures.

Emergency responders should use the information and options selected as the foundation to develop an IAP for the incident. An IAP should be developed for any incident that has the potential to last at least 24 hours, and a new/updated IAP developed for each successive operational period.

If your agency is not fully prepared and capable in terms of resources, equipment and properly trained personnel to intervene, defensive or non-intervention strategies will likely be the preferred strategic option.

SELECT PROPER PERSONAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT
Assure that emergency responders are using the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing equal to the hazards present. Structural firefighting protective clothing (SFPC) and positive-pressure SCBA should be the initial level of PPE selected.

Rescue should be performed from an uphill and upwind location, if possible.

Any changes in the level of PPE should be based on the results of air monitoring operations. Continuous monitoring with a combustible gas indicator and instruments capable of detecting toxic components of crude oil vapors (e.g., hydrogen sulfide, etc.) are important in ensuring site safety. These instruments can include detector tubes or photoionization detectors (PIDs).

CAUTION: SFPC will provide thermal protection for fires involving crude oil; however, SFPC is porous and will absorb liquids. For scenarios that do not and will not include the possibility of fire, such as spill control and clean-up activities, including decontamination, chemical liquid splash protective clothing protection and a compatible NIOSH-approved respirator may be required depending on the properties of the product.

Information and guidance on the selection of personal protective equipment for oil spill response is available in American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice (RP) 78 – Personal Protective Equipment Selection for Oil Spill Responders. Copies of the RP can be obtained by contacting API at (202) 682-8000 or on-line at www.api.org (Product No. G09801).

LOGISTICS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Order specialized equipment and technical resources early in the incident. If you are unsure of your initial resource requirements, always call for the highest level of assistance available. **Do not wait to call for additional resources or activate mutual aid agreements.**

Establishing a Logistics Section early in the incident will be critical in providing the necessary support, resources and services to meet operational objectives. **The size, scope and resources needed to successfully manage a crude oil rail transportation incident will overwhelm the capability of most emergency response agencies.**

Emergency planning and response agencies must identify their logistical needs, identify agencies or organizations that can meet those requirements, and effectively manage the resources available from those identified sources within the NIMS framework.

The railroads will be the primary providers of logistical support and resources. Rail carriers can provide emergency response resources, air monitoring and environmental management capabilities, technical specialists and contractors to safely manage the consequences of a crude oil train derailment. For example, rail carriers may use the services of private contractors to provide air monitoring and toxicology assessments.

The time required for assets to arrive on scene and initiate operations must be taken into account since long delays can diminish operational effectiveness. Logistics for access, positioning and movement should be considered, including the need for escorts to facilitate prompt access to the scene.

Technical specialists and contractor support can also be made available from the shipper and can be obtained by contacting the 24-hour emergency telephone number provided on shipping papers or by contacting CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

Emergency responders may also obtain assistance from the NRC by calling 1-800- 424-8802. For example, the NRC can provide 24-hour access to federal government agency resources and technical assistance. The NRC also serves as the EPA's Hazardous Materials Hotline and the USCG Oil Spill Hotline.

SELECT AND IMPLEMENT RESPONSE OBJECTIVES

The initial stage of an incident involving crude oil should include an analysis of appropriate site-specific response procedures and potential effects that an incident would have on nearby life, property, critical systems and the environment.

The ERG should be used by all emergency responders to obtain initial response guidance for crude oil incidents.

Traditional firefighting strategies and tactics may not be effective in these situations. These incidents also need to be approached and managed as a hazardous materials problem to ensure that proper and appropriate technical assistance and the support of outside resources are notified and requested as soon as possible.

Use the railroad's emergency telephone number to establish communication with the railroad and stay in constant communication with the railroad. If the train crew is disabled or unavailable, the train consist is available from the Railroad Emergency Telephone Number point-of-contact and can be sent to the scene via e- mail or fax.

Confirm your location with the Railroad Emergency Telephone Number point-of- contact by observing mile posts or the individual grade crossing identification numbers at or near the scene.

Coordinate operations with the railroad, chemical shippers and manufacturers, CHEMTREC and/or the shipper's 24-hour emergency contact to ensure that you have access to all the information available concerning the commodity and tank car(s) involved in the accident.

Utilize the railroads' hazardous materials personnel when they arrive on scene. They can assist with size-up and damage assessment. These personnel have been specifically trained to respond to railroad emergencies and derailments.

The following examples are provided as operational considerations for first responders regarding the scope, magnitude and resource requirements for responding to and managing a crude oil unit train derailment:

EXAMPLE A: DERAILMENT NO FIRE (*SPILL*)

Implement emergency response plan.
Ensure the railroad is notified via their Emergency Contact Number.

Call the 24-hour emergency contact number for the shipper listed on the shipping papers available from the train crew. If this information is not available from the train crew, contact the Railroad Emergency Contact Number.

Contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 if there is no emergency contact telephone number listed for the shipper or other technical assistance is needed.

Conduct a hazard assessment and risk evaluation to determine the scope and magnitude of the problem, resource requirements and response options. Do not overlook obvious physical hazards that may be present such as damaged rail and other equipment that may have sharp/jagged edges.
Conduct continuous air monitoring as appropriate.

Confinement operations (i.e., spill control tactics) are a priority to limit the size and spread of the release – damming and diking may be required to limit the potential for the spill to migrate beyond the immediate area and cause extensive environmental damage.

If foam supplies and equipment are available on-site, foam should be applied for vapor suppression.
Refer to the ERG for recommended isolation distances.

EXAMPLE B: DERAILMENT WITH FIRE (*UNIT TRAIN, 1 CAR RELEASE, CONTAINED SPILL, WITH FIRE*)

Implement emergency response plan.
Ensure the railroad is notified via their Emergency Contact Number.

Call the 24-hour emergency contact number for the shipper listed on the shipping papers available from the train crew. If this information is not available from the train crew, contact the Railroad Emergency Contact Number.

Contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 if there is no emergency contact telephone number listed for the shipper or other technical assistance is needed.

Conduct a hazard assessment and risk evaluation to determine the scope and magnitude of the problem, resource requirements and response options. Do not overlook obvious physical hazards that may be present such as damaged rail and other equipment that may have sharp/jagged edges.
Conduct continuous air monitoring as appropriate.

Confinement operations (i.e., spill control tactics) are a priority to limit the size and spread of the release – damming and diking may be required to limit the potential for the spill to migrate beyond the immediate area and cause environmental damage.

If fire suppression strategies are selected, responders will need to refer to the ERG for recommended isolation distances.

If fire suppression operations are initiated, responders need sufficient foam concentrate supplies, adequate water supply, foam appliances, equipment and properly trained personnel to effectively implement and sustain fire suppression and post-fire suppression operations.

CRITICAL QUESTION: Do you have the ability to extinguish a single tank car containing 30,000 gallons of crude oil? Based on the guidance in NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-Medium- and High-Expansion Foam* (2011 edition) -- for a spill scenario greater than one (1) inch in depth**,** agencies will need a minimum of approximately **216 gallons of 3% foam concentrate** available for the first 15 minutes of the operation based on a spill area of approximately 3,000 sq. ft. In addition, reapplication of foam will normally be necessary to maintain an adequate foam blanket.

Note: If 1% foam concentrate is available and used, approximately 72 gallons of foam concentrate would be required for the first 15 minutes of the operations.

If you do not have the capability to safely and effectively implement and sustain this strategy, defensive or non-intervention strategies should be pursued.

EXAMPLE C: DERAILMENT WITH FIRE (*UNIT TRAIN, MULTIPLE CAR INVOLVEMENT, RELEASE, SPILL, WITH FIRE*)

Implement emergency response plan.
Ensure the railroad is notified via their Emergency Contact Number.

Call the 24-hour emergency contact number for the shipper listed on the shipping papers available from the train crew. If this information is not available from the train crew, contact the Railroad Emergency Contact Number.

Contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 if there is no emergency contact telephone number listed for the shipper or other technical assistance is needed.

Conduct a hazard assessment and risk evaluation to determine the scope and magnitude of the problem, resource requirements and response options. Do not overlook obvious physical hazards that may be present such as damaged rail and other equipment that may have sharp/jagged edges.
Conduct continuous air monitoring as appropriate.

Confinement operations (i.e., spill control tactics) are a priority to limit the size and spread of the release – damming and diking may be required to limit the potential for the spill to migrate beyond the immediate area and cause environmental damage.

If fire suppression strategies are selected, responders will need to refer to the ERG for recommended isolation distances.

If fire suppression operations are initiated, responders need sufficient foam concentrate supplies, adequate water supply, foam appliances, equipment and properly trained personnel to effectively implement and sustain operations.

The resource requirements to safely and effectively respond to an incident of this magnitude will exceed the capabilities of most emergency response organizations. In situations of this nature, the amount of foam concentrate that is required to be available on-site to begin suppression operations per NFPA 11 (2011 edition), -- for a spill scenario greater than one inch in depth**,** is approximately **26,000 gallons of 3% foam concentrate** for the first 15 minutes of the operation based on a spill area of approximately 360,000 sq. ft. In addition, reapplication of foam will normally be necessary to maintain an adequate foam blanket.

Note: If 1% foam concentrate is available and used, approximately 8,666 gallons of foam concentrate would be required for the first 15 minutes of the operations.

NOTE: THE STRATEGY FOR THIS TYPE OF INCIDENT THAT PROVIDES THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SAFETY TO RESPONDERS IS DEFENSIVE TO PROTECT EXPOSURES OR NON-INTERVENTION.

CLEAN-UP AND POST-EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Establish a decontamination corridor in the warm zone away from the contaminated area. Ensure that all protective clothing and equipment is isolated for proper disposal and/or cleaning.

Ensure proper decontamination of emergency personnel before they leave the scene. Crude oil vapors can saturate protective clothing and be carried off-site. Personnel should monitor for hazardous vapors before removing PPE.

Use a massive water rinse on the outer shell of protective clothing. Maintain appropriate respiratory protection throughout the decontamination process.

Contain all runoff since it may contain harmful contaminants. Properly dispose of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations.

Conduct a post-incident analysis to properly document the incident and identify follow- up activities.

Appendix L – Lithium-ion Battery Fire - Guidelines

This guideline was developed in coordination with the NCW Hazmat Team, outlining primary response considerations to Lithium-Ion battery-based fires.

To safely engage in these responses, this guideline will be revised as necessary in response to technological changes, safety practices, and certification requirements.

HAZARD SUMMARY

In today's electronic age, rechargeable lithium-ion batteries are present everywhere and the prevalence and occurrence of hybrid/electric car and lithium-ion battery fires is increasing rapidly. While these batteries provide an effective and efficient source of power, all lithium batteries can pose a fire risk, and damaged, defective, or recalled (DDR) lithium batteries, including those misused and abused, pose an even greater risk. They are more likely to catch fire in a process known as "thermal runaway." Lithium-ion batteries contain a lot of energy, and if they catch fire, they burn until all of that stored energy is released. A sudden release of huge amounts of energy can lead to explosions and/or fires that threaten lives, property, and the environment.

Damaged lithium batteries in scooters and e-bikes, have been responsible for many serious incidents. Damaged or unstable batteries and improper charging, storage or disposal can cause the batteries to overheat, leading to an explosive, aggressive fire that spreads rapidly, can reignite and is challenging to extinguish. These rechargeable batteries that power common items like e-bikes, scooters and electric cars have created a dangerous new threat to firefighters.

Lithium-ion battery fires are Class B fires, indicating the presence of flammable liquids, so a standard dry chemical or ABC extinguisher can put them out. Lithium battery fire extinguishers counteract the liquid electrolytes in the battery that create conductive pathways. **Lithium-ion fire extinguishers are not suitable for use on electric cars**. This is because of the large quantity of extinguishing agent that would be required to tackle such large fires. (An electric car fire blanket can be used to control and contain the fire).

What are the hazards of battery-energy storage systems?

The typical consequence is **cell rupture and the release of large amounts of flammable and potentially toxic gases, which can lead to fire and explosion**. Internal failure in the battery cell initiated thermal runaway.

What are the main dangers associated with high-energy battery systems?

High energy battery systems like lithium-ion batteries can fail through overheating and cell rupture caused by factors like **overcharging, short circuits and manufacturing defects**.

What are the dangers of lithium battery-storage facilities?

When lithium-ion batteries are stored together, there is **a risk of a chain reaction where a single battery's thermal runaway can cause other batteries to catch fire**. Thermal runaway is a dangerous chain reaction that can occur in lithium-ion batteries, leading to overheating, gas generation, and even explosions.

What are the dangers of emergency vehicle (EV) fires?

EV fires burn hotter: Lithium-ion battery fires can be up to 1,000 degrees (F) hotter than a combustion engine fire. This means that if an EV catches fire, **it can pose a greater risk to other objects around it**—like other EVs or cars in a parking garage, or a nearby building.

All Lithium-Based Responses:

1. Crews shall use a risk-based response and determine if rescue, extinguishment, exposure protection, or nonintervention will be the strategy used.

    a. Use a hand line to extinguish the fire; flames from a Lithium-Ion Battery should be knocked down with **copious amounts of water**. Water application should continue until conditions are dormant-that is when no more flame, gas, or smoke is being released from the battery. **Foam should *NOT* be used**.

    b. Use a hand line to protect exposures; the primary focus should be on exposure protection, with no water being applied to the batteries themselves.

    c. Nonintervention is the preferred strategy with emergency vehicle (EV) and energy storage system (ESS) fires.

2. Firefighters must not place the Lithium-Ion battery pack or cells in the pocket of their bunker coat or pants.

3. If required, members should move the Lithium-Ion batteries using a nonconductive tool, a shovel with a wooden handle, or another method that doesn't require members to carry them in their hands. **NOTE:** If anything is moved in the area of origin before the arrival of an investigator, the location, movement, and reason for movement must be documented with pictures and notes.

4. It may be difficult to discern if a Lithium-Ion battery pack or cell is compromised. The resulting heat signatures may not be picked up by a Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC). **NOTE:** A thermal imaging camera shall not be relied upon to determine if a Lithium-Ion battery pack or cell is compromised.

5. Full PPE with a donned face piece on SCBA air must be worn at all times with Lithium-Ion batteries or mobility devices that have been involved in a fire or subjected to elevated temperatures. **NOTE: The white smoke/vapor from the battery is toxic and highly flammable.** Due to the rapid re-ignition danger when involved in a fire or subjected to elevated temperatures, full PPE with a donned face piece on air must also be worn at all times during the following:

    a. Whenever members are operating in the immediate area / same room.
    b. When handling or removing from an area.
    c. When securing a mobility device with a rope for removal via a window.
    d. Physical damage (impacted, crushed, or pierced) to the Mobility Device or Battery.

6. Lithium-Ion batteries or mobility devices which are involved in fire, found within a fire area, or subjected to elevated temperatures MUST be moved from the area in which members will be operating. **This should be accomplished before overhaul operations begin. NOTE: After extinguishing the fire, be aware that the batteries can spontaneously reignite.**

7. The IC should call for an on-duty hazmat technician and cellblock container when Lithium-Ion battery involvement is identified.

8. Have a charged hand line available during removal to protect members from thermal runaway. The charged hose line will remain in place until over-packing/mitigation procedures have been completed by a Hazardous Materials Technician.

****HazMat Technician Specific:** The affected batteries must undergo a 21-day quarantine before shipment.

Stationary Emergency Storage System (ESS) Considerations:

1. **Ensure** all master breakers are turned off before initiating fire attack. There can be up to three separate breakers.

2. **Cover** the panels of Photo Voltaic (solar) systems with a minimum 8 mil tarp to block out light. Emergency lights from vehicles are enough to cause the panels to produce power.

3. **NO OVERHAULING SHALL BE PERFORMED ON ANY Emergency Storage System.**

4. **The** Incident Commander should transfer responsibility to a power company representative for decommissioning/fire watch options.

5. **A HazMat response is required for all ESS fires.**

Mobility Devices/Emergency Vehicles (EVs):

1. DO NOT TOUCH OR CUT ORANGE OR BLUE CABLES as they can carry up to 900V. **NEVER CUT ORANGE OR BLUE WIRING ON ANY TYPE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE.**

2. Cutting the low-voltage cable on any EV does not remove the energy that is stored in the battery module

3. For EV fires within a structure, life safety, and structure protection shall be the goal.

4. For all EVs on fire in a structure, removal of the EV from the structure using a heavy rescue or tow truck shall be accomplished before suppression activities on the EV commence.

5. Filling the occupant compartment with water is the current best practice to dissipate heat.

6. Vehicles must be transported on a flatbed. NOTE: Wheel movement of an EV can produce energy and cause re-ignition.

7. An Engine must escort the tow vehicle to the tow yard and ensure that there is no re-ignition during transport and through the offloading process.

8. A HazMat response is required for all EV fires.

9. When possible, before overhauling the area of the lithium-ion battery or mobility device, members should conduct a diligent search for stray battery cells. These individual cells may become dislodged from the battery pack during the fire or by the hose stream during extinguishment.

Definitions:

BMS: Battery Management System is a device that constantly monitors the health of the batteries and shuts down the affected battery module or rack when it detects a problem.

> **Note:** The rest of the system can still be running even though it may have shut down a section of the system. The BMS DATA should be available for the IC at the location. The BMS data will show any "trending" rising temperatures within the ESS that may not be seen by the thermal imaging camera.

Cell (battery): The basic electrochemical unit, characterized by an anode and a cathode, used to receive, store, and deliver electrical energy. It is the smallest component of the Li-ion-ESS.

ESS (Energy Storage System): A device or group of devices assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a later time.

EV (Electric Vehicle): A vehicle that can be powered by an electric motor that draws electricity from a battery ad is capable of being charged from an external source.

Explosion Potential: The materials used in lithium-ion batteries, when heated, can produce flammable gases that can create an explosive atmosphere in an enclosed area. Cabinets and containers are considered enclosed areas.

Exposure Reporting: Documenting any exposure to the products of combustion from Lithium based batteries. **NOTE:** All personnel exposed to the combustion products from Lithium based batteries will file an exposure notification with their department and PIIERS.

Flammable Electrolyte: The release of the ESS batteries' material in a vapor form can potentially create an explosive atmosphere. The flammable electrolyte is integrated into other materials within the battery cell. Therefore, there is no spill hazard with this type of battery.

Lithium-Ion Energy Storage Systems (Li-ion-ESS): A system comprised of one or more lithium-ion batteries assembled together, capable of storing energy to supply electrical energy at a future time.

Module (battery): A subassembly consisting of a group of cells connected either in a series and/or parallel configuration, with or without protective devices and monitoring circuitry.

Re-ignition after extinguishment: Even after the final extinguishment seems to have been accomplished, Li-ion-ESS may re-ignite hours to days after being involved in a fire.

Stored/Stranded Energy: A condition where the system has been electrically isolated but there is still residual charge in the batteries.

Thermal Runaway: When the stable state of batteries/cells rapidly fails due to increased heat from charging or external conditions such as fire, the cell transitions from a stable state to an unstable state and then to catastrophic failure of the cell. Once thermal runaway begins it will propagate (spread, domino effect) to the adjacent battery cells. It may only take seconds for this dangerous event to take place.

Toxic Potential: The materials used in lithium-ion batteries, when heated can produce toxic gases that can create a toxic atmosphere in an enclosed area. The Department SCBA policy must be adhered to during operations to such events.