

Grays Harbor County

Emergency Support  
Function #10

Oil and Hazardous  
Materials Response



November 2006

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October 24, 2005

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Grays Harbor Co. Web Page  
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TO: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
FROM: F. PAUL EASTER, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SERVICES  
ANNE SULLIVAN, EMERGENCY & RISK MANAGER  
SUBJECT: EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Attached is a copy of the updated Hazardous Materials Plan which is Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF#10) of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) has been working over the past year to update the plan through a Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grant.

The LEPC approved the plan on October 12, 2005, and requested that it be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for approval.

The plan will be scheduled for review on an annual basis.

We request your approval of the revised plan.

Respectfully,

F. Paul Easter, Director  
Department of Public Services

Anne Sullivan  
Emergency & Risk Manager

APPROVED and ACCEPTED this 24<sup>th</sup> day of Oct., 2005.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Bob Beerbower, Chairman

Mike Wilson, Commissioner

Albert A. Carter, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Donna Cotton  
Clerk of the Board

## **EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

**American Red Cross**  
**360-249-2341**

**Chemtrec**  
**800-424-9300**

**Grays Harbor Communications E9-1-1**  
**911**  
**533-8765 (non-emergency)**

**Grays Harbor County Emergency Management**  
**360-580-2281 (cell – 24/7)**  
**360-249-3911 (office)**  
**360-249-3805 (fax)**

**National Response Center**  
**800-442-8802**

**National Weather Service**  
**206-526-6083**

**Washington State**  
**Department of Ecology**  
**Southwest Regional Office Spill Response**  
**360-407-6300**  
**360-407-6305 (fax)**

**Washington State Patrol**  
**360-478-4646**



# ESF #10 OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

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**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10  
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE**

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**PRIMARY AGENCIES:**

**Fire Services  
Washington State Patrol (WSP)  
LEPC**

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:**

**Local**

**Grays Harbor County Division of Emergency  
Management (DEM)  
Law Enforcement  
Emergency Medical Services  
Grays Harbor Communications E9-1-1 (E911)  
Grays Harbor County Public Health & Social Services  
Grays Harbor County Environmental Health  
County and City Public Works  
American Red Cross  
Fixed Facilities  
Chemtrec**

**Washington State**

**Military Department, Emergency Management Division  
Department of Agriculture (DOA)  
Department of Ecology (DOE)  
Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)  
Fire Marshal  
Department of Labor and Industries (L&I)  
Department of Health (DOH)  
Department of Transportation (DOT)  
Utilities and Transportation Commission**

**Federal**

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
Federal Aviation Agency (FAA)  
Federal Railroad Agency (FRA)  
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)  
U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE)  
U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)  
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)  
National Weather Service (NWS)**

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Purpose**

The purpose of this plan is to provide a means of managing both major and minor hazardous material incidents, and in the event of such incidents, to carry out emergency operations designed to minimize loss of life, alleviate suffering, and mitigate property and environmental damage.

### **B. Scope**

This plan has been developed to provide for a coordinated response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials within Grays Harbor County. It includes the appropriate response actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment. This plan meets the requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III and the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, which shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA.

## **II. POLICIES**

- A. Grays Harbor County will respond to accidents or incidents involving hazardous materials according to this Emergency Support Function (ESF) Plan. State agencies will provide support according to the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, and each agency's plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- B. The planning in this ESF will be conducted and maintained in conjunction with SARA Title III requirements and WAC 118.40 under the auspice of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

## **III. VULNERABILITY**

- A. Grays Harbor County is subject to various hazardous materials incidents as identified in the attached Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA). The general types of hazardous materials that the county is subjected to on a daily basis are:
  - 1. Chemical Materials - Those materials that do not exhibit etiological or radiological properties.
  - 2. Etiological Materials - Those organisms that have a pathogenic effect on life or the environment and can exist in normal ambient environments.
  - 3. Radioactive Materials - Those materials that emit alpha, beta, neutron, or gamma radiation.

- B. The physical state of hazardous materials may be classified as solid, gas, or liquid. They can be stored or contained at high or low pressure and may be affected by the environment in which the incident occurs.
- C. Grays Harbor County has a number of major highway transportation corridors. High volumes of vehicle traffic move daily on these highways. Most of the hazardous materials and waste in Grays Harbor County are moved to, from, and through the county on this same highway network. Grays Harbor County is considered most vulnerable to spills of hazardous materials and waste during movement of the material over the county's highways.
- D. A transportation accident on State Route 8 or State Route 12 could block highway traffic and could affect the delivery of food, heating oil, gasoline, and other essential items. On other state routes, long delays and detours may occur.
- E. Railroad accidents through the Cities of Elma, Montesano, Aberdeen, or Hoquiam involving chlorine, caustics, sulfuric acid, or other hazardous materials would force evacuation of residents along the right-of-way and would disrupt vehicular traffic in many areas.
- F. Waterborne hazardous material spills could easily occur since much of Grays Harbor County's border is waterfront, and many hazardous materials are on, or adjacent to, the waterfront. While hazardous material spills could conceivably occur anywhere on the shoreline, the most likely areas for a disastrous spill are where bulk hazardous materials are stored or used.
- G. While aircraft carry hazardous materials including fuel, and flight paths cover Grays Harbor County, it is a low probability that a major airliner or cargo aircraft would crash in the county.
- H. Natural gas is supplied to Grays Harbor County through large underground gas transmission lines that run through the county. The primary hazard of piped natural gas is the rupture of lines and release of gas in areas affected by major earthquake. In this case, explosion and widespread fuel-fed fire would likely occur.
- I. A demonstrated hazard is the storage of flammable fuels in above and below-ground storage tanks. Leaks and ruptures pose a direct threat to not only the people and structures nearby, but to the environment, especially water.
- J. Continued growth in population and business will increase the need for certain hazardous materials and will result in more hazardous waste.

K Some types of hazardous materials moving over the transportation routes are:

Acids	Etiological Material	Photoresists
Adhesives	Explosives	Pickling Agents
Aerosols	Foaming Resins	Printing Inks
Anodizing Chemicals	Foundry Mold Material	Process Chemicals
Battery Fluids	Fuels (all types)	Radioactive Materials
Catalysts	Industrial Oils	Resin Ingredients
Cleaning Agents (all types)	Janitorial Supplies	Rubber Chemicals
Degreasing Agents	Lacquers	Shellacs
Detergents	Monomers	Soaps
Duplicating Machine Fluids	Office Copier Chemicals	Solvents
Electrolytes	Paints	Surfactants
Electroplating Chemicals	Pesticides	Varnishes
Etching Baths	Photographic Chemicals	Wastewater Treatment

#### IV. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- A. The possibility of a hazardous material incident exists throughout Grays Harbor County. This possibility makes it necessary for the DEM to coordinate the development of plans and procedures to deal with hazardous material incidents.
- B. Fixed facilities (e.g., water and sewer plants, chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and operating hazardous waste sites which produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
- C. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, and waterway or airline mishaps.
- D. Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous material samples may be damaged or destroyed in a disaster.
- E. Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines transporting materials that are hazardous if improperly released could present serious problems.
- F. Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated materials.
- G. Sufficient state and federal assistance will be available, but may take time to mobilize.
- H. Most fire departments in the county have some training in hazardous materials. Some departments have provided more specialized training to their personnel for hazardous materials specific to their areas and for equipment and procedures to be used in an accidental release.

- I. Clean-up is the responsibility of the facility or shipper and may be completed by special contractors. Fire departments are not responsible for clean-up. Monitoring assistance will be required for radioactive hazardous materials.
- J. It is neither implied nor should it be inferred that this plan guarantees a perfect emergency or disaster response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events. While every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies or disasters, resources, and or systems may be overwhelmed. Some events provide little or no warning to implement operational procedures and all emergency plans are dependent upon tactical execution, which may be imperfect. This plan can only be fulfilled if the situation, information exchange, extent of actual capabilities and resources are available at the time of the incident.
- K. Each fixed facility will maintain evacuation procedures for their facility.

## **V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **A. Administration and Coordination**

1. The Grays Harbor County Emergency Manager serves as the designated Community Emergency Coordinator for hazardous materials and is responsible for reviewing and updating the plan, as required, in cooperation with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), fire services, and WSP.
2. The plan will be reviewed annually and shall include local available resources necessary to develop, implement, and exercise the emergency plan. The plan will include additional resources that may be required and the means for providing such additional resources.
3. Facilities subject to the requirement of SARA Title III, transportation routes, and secondary risks are identified in Attachment G. This list will be updated annually by DEM.
4. Methods and procedures to be followed by local facilities and emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release will be identified in the facility emergency response plan and updated as needed and reviewed regularly.
5. Procedures for providing reliable, effective, and timely notification that a release has occurred will be identified in ESF#2 Communications.

## **B. Fixed Facilities with Hazardous Materials (Tier II Reporters)**

1. Fixed Facilities with on-site hazardous materials are identified in Attachment D, which also includes information on the chemical(s) used and/or stored in each facility. Emergency action guidelines for specific groups of chemicals are found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.
2. These facilities have all types of monitoring systems to check for chemical releases. Facility personnel may activate the alarm and respond according to their facility procedures, or an automatic alarm may activate to alert personnel of a release. The designated person in charge will then initiate a call to E911 and provide the incident information (See Attachment E).
3. Each facility will determine methods of identifying the occurrence of a leak. They will establish plans and procedures for notification of the appropriate authorities in the event of a leak or release of hazardous materials into the environment.
4. Local fire and law enforcement will respond, according to their own procedures, to an accident or emergency at facilities within their jurisdictions, unless otherwise instructed. Each emergency response team will have control over their equipment and personnel under incident command.

## **C. Levels of Incident Severity for Fixed Facilities**

1. Level 1
  - a. An incident which is handled within and by the facility.
  - b. Spills which can be contained and absorbed by equipment and supplies immediately available to emergency personnel.
  - c. Fires which can be extinguished with the resources immediately available to the first response agency.
  - d. Leaks which can be controlled using equipment and supplies immediately available to emergency personnel.
  - e. Incidents which do not require evacuation.
  - f. The EOC may be activated at the request of the IC.
2. Level 2
  - a. An incident which involves outside responding agencies and remains within the boundaries of the facility.

- b. An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life, property, and/or the environment.
  - c. An incident involving a toxic substance which may require evacuation of citizens.
  - d. An incident which requires assistance from outside agencies (such as the Red Cross) to work with evacuees, medical facilities, and personnel for treatment of casualties and agencies concerned with the environmental impact.
  - e. The EOC will be activated.
3. Level 3
- a. The release of hazardous materials into the atmosphere or a hazardous material spill which extends beyond the boundaries of the facility and could have an adverse health effect on the population. Evacuation may be needed.
  - b. The release of hazardous materials involving a transportation accident which could have an adverse effect on the population in the surrounding area. This could involve establishing detour routes and evacuation of affected areas.
  - c. A major hazardous material incident requiring resources beyond those of local departments and requiring expertise or resources of state, federal, or private agencies and/or organizations in the first response community.
  - d. A hazardous material incident within the County that involves evacuation of areas outside of Grays Harbor County.
  - e. A hazardous material incident located outside Grays Harbor County which requires evacuation of areas within Grays Harbor County.
  - f. The EOC will be activated.

**D. Incident Response**

The Incident Commander (IC) will be responsible for the coordination and management of the on-scene response. For purposes of this plan, the IC will be the senior on-scene official from the first response agency until relieved by a person who meets the requirement of OSHA 29 CFR 1920, WAC 296-824-30005 and NFPA 472 for IC at a hazardous materials incident.

Grays Harbor County recognizes the need for a single Incident Management System to be used by all agencies and disciplines and is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

**1. Washington State Patrol (WSP)**

Washington State Patrol has the responsibility for hazardous material incidents, except in areas where this responsibility has been assumed by local fire agencies. See Attachment C, Designated Incident Command by Jurisdiction.

**2. Local Fire Agencies**

- a. Each city fire department and fire protection district has designated the incident command agency for their jurisdiction. This includes Washington State Patrol, Hoquiam Fire Department, and Aberdeen Fire Department. The incident command agency will assume command of the hazardous material incident scene and will coordinate with other response agencies through their chain of command.
- b. Local fire agencies may be the initial responding agency. Initial responding agencies shall assume command until relieved by the designated incident command agency. Local plans and procedures will detail operational concepts and responsibilities to the extent of the level of training and resources available.
- c. The chief or designee of each emergency response organization will provide direction and control for their organization.
- d. Wherever possible, mutual aid agreements among local emergency agencies and the private sector should be developed to promote and facilitate the sharing of resources and expertise.
- e. Each agency that has assumed Incident Command responsibilities will ensure that there is trained staff, notification and activation capability and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous material response responsibilities.

**3. Local Law Enforcement**

- a. Law Enforcement will provide support and resources to the Incident Commander as requested and as available.
- b. The Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office mobile command post may respond to the scene of a hazardous material incident. The unit contains radios, telephones, computers, and a map table.

#### **4. Unified Command**

A significant incident may require a Unified Command with the Incident Commander, local fire and law enforcement staff, and other state and local agencies.

#### **E. On-Scene Management**

The structure of local agency on-scene management will depend on the size and scope of the incident. Upon arriving at the incident scene, the IC will do the following:

1. Assess the situation.
2. Develop objectives.
3. Develop action plan/priorities.
4. Make staff/agency assignments to carry out plan.
5. Identify owner, shipper and releaser of the product at the earliest opportunity.
6. Identify witnesses to the situation before they leave the scene.

If necessary, these initial actions will be coordinated with first responders. It could be a situation where representatives from several response agencies work together to assess a major accident/spill, develop a list of objectives from the public safety standpoint, and carry them out as the action plan dictates in coordination with other on-scene agencies.

The lead person from each responding agency should work with the IC to ensure their agency's objectives are identified and coordinated.

The IC will coordinate with appropriate federal and state agencies, and the private sector as appropriate.

#### **F. Evacuation and Warning**

1. Evacuation decisions will be made by the Incident Commander, Unified Command, and/or by a chief elected official. See ESF#13 Public Safety and Security.
2. Shelter-in-place directives may be issued if it is determined necessary by the Incident Commander or Unified Command. See Attachment J, Shelter-in-Place Checklist.

## **VI. RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. Local Agencies**

#### **1. Division of Emergency Management**

- a. Provides support for Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
- b. Coordinates planning.
- c. Maintains emergency communications equipment at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- d. Coordinates with LEPC to develop and implement a public education program.
- e. Through the EOC, coordinates resources, as required. Maintains resource list for hazardous material response.
- f. Utilizes Telephonic Warning System to advise citizens of evacuation or shelter-in-place notices. See ESF#2 Communications.
- g. In coordination with Grays Harbor County Central Services, utilizes available tools to develop plume projections and maps. See Attachment H.
- h. In coordination with Grays Harbor County Central Services, provides information on local terrain conditions utilizing Maptech Terrain Navigator Pro program maps. See Attachment H.
- i. Assists with activating the Joint Information Center (JIC).
- j. Coordinates with appropriate outside jurisdictions (DOE, DOT, etc.) and Incident Commander.
- k. Alerts American Red Cross when potential for evacuation or shelter situation exists.
- l. If EOC is activated, assists with response cost tracking.
- m. Prepares Declaration of Emergency for signature by the Board of County Commissioners as requested by the Incident Commander or affected jurisdiction. Secures proper signatures. Forwards to Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

- n. Maintains Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory documents from Tier II reporters for LEPC review.

**2. Fire Services**

- a. Assumes incident command where designated. See Attachment C, Designated Incident Command by Jurisdiction.
- b. Trains personnel to minimum of HazMat Awareness level.
- c. Conducts hazard analysis, identifies the hazardous materials, and collects information (Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), Chemtrec, etc.).
- d. Predicts the likely behavior of the material and estimates potential harm.
- e. Maintains mutual aid agreements.
- f. City fire departments are responsible for conducting fire prevention enforcement. Fire districts may assume the responsibility for fire prevention enforcement at the request of the County.
- g. Assists with evacuation of persons at risk and provides direction and control of emergencies involving fire and hazardous materials.
- h. Isolates the incident area.
- i. Identifies routes for emergency vehicles (ingress and egress).
- j. Rescues endangered persons.
- k. Suppresses fire, if necessary.
- l. Provides for decontamination of personnel and victims.

**3. Grays Harbor Communications E9-1-1**

- a. E911 shall be the single point of notification for hazardous material incidents.
- b. Any individual, department or agency becoming aware of a hazardous material incident shall immediately notify E911 for dispatch of appropriate emergency response personnel. The Incident Commander will ensure that the appropriate state agency is notified.

- c. Local industry shall be educated to use E911 immediately to make notification of a hazardous material incident.

#### **4. Law Enforcement**

- a. Participates as appropriate under the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- b. Trains personnel to minimum of HazMat Awareness level.
- c. Writes plans and maintains SOPs and/or Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).
- d. Obtains and maintains necessary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- e. Arranges mutual aid agreements.
- f. Assesses situations at scene of hazardous material incident and reports to Incident Commander.
- g. Responsible for evacuation and traffic control.
- h. Renders first aid, as needed.
- i. Protects property.
- j. Maintains law and order. Keeps contaminated individuals from leaving the area until decontamination has been completed.
- k. Provides security at the incident site.
- l. Identifies responsible party.

#### **5. Emergency Medical Services**

- a. Ensures that basic and advanced life support systems are coordinated to provide prompt, adequate, and continuous care to victims in accordance with county EMS protocols.
- b. Ensures victims are decontaminated prior to performing triage at the disaster scene. Transport by ambulance will be by priority.
- c. Coordinates the emergency medical area, triage area, and ambulance services with the on-scene Incident Commander.

- d. Through mutual aid agreements, utilizes county resources to the fullest extent before requesting outside resources.
- e. Requests, as necessary, military and private helicopter services. These assets may land at controlled landing zones throughout the county including Grays Harbor Community Hospital and Mark Reed Hospital.

**6. Grays Harbor County Public Health & Social Services Department**

- a. Provides for the coordination of health services within the county.
- b. Advises victims of the long-term effects of a chemical release or spill.
- c. Advises the Incident Commander regarding recovery and re-entry into a contaminated area.
- d. Implements the Behavioral Health response plan.

**7. Grays Harbor County Environmental Health**

- a. Provides for the coordination of sanitation services within the county.
- b. Advises Incident Command on food and water supply issues in recovery and re-entry into contaminated areas.

**8. American Red Cross**

- a. Coordinates the feeding and sheltering of first responders and evacuees immediately following the incident and through recovery.
- b. Schools or other available facilities may be used with the assistance of the American Red Cross coordinating with religious and private organizations.

**9. Public Works (City and County)**

- a. Provides barricades to assist emergency response agencies in isolating a hazardous material scene. Public Works may provide staffing for traffic control as requested.
- b. Sand, sandbags or other diking materials may be used to prevent hazardous materials from entering sewers or storm drains and water sources.
- c. Provides support with heavy rescue as requested.

## **10. Local Fixed Facilities**

- a. Designates an emergency coordinator for the facility who will be responsible for notifying E911 in the event of a hazardous material spill or release.
- b. Develops plans and procedures for hazardous material incidents.
- c. Develops a method of detecting hazardous material releases or spills.
- d. Trains facility personnel to assist emergency response.
- e. Notifies E911 by telephone per state and federal regulations in the event of a hazardous material release. E911 will notify DEM and applicable jurisdictions.
- f. Facilities may request resource assistance through DEM.

## **11. Chemtrec**

- a. Provides information and assistance on the nature of the product and advises steps to handle the problem.
- b. Contacts shipper of the material for more detailed information.
- c. Provides 24-hour notification capability for hazardous material emergencies.
- d. Accesses mutual aid programs that notify teams to respond to incidents involving certain chemicals and pesticides.

## **B. State Agencies**

### **1. Washington State Patrol (WSP)**

- a. Acts as designated Incident Command agency for hazardous material incidents unless the local jurisdiction assumes that responsibility as per RCW 70.136.060 and 70.136.070.
- b. Provides 24-hour response to hazardous material incidents, oil spills, or other releases.
- c. Assumes the role of Incident Command on incidents involving interstate highways and in certain local jurisdictions (see Appendix C, Designated Incident Command by Jurisdiction).

- d. Assists local jurisdictions with law enforcement and evacuations.
- e. Assists local jurisdictions with ICS and NIMS functions, when requested.
- f. Coordinates and maintains liaison with other state agencies involved in the incident.
- g. Assists in receiving and disseminating warning information.
- h. Provides communications and technical support to the incident.
- i. Provides radiological monitoring.
- j. Provides aerial reconnaissance of the impacted area.
- k. Through the State Fire Marshal's Office, coordinates fire resources when Emergency Mobilization is authorized for a hazardous material incident.
- l. Provides 24-hour statewide communications support in coordination with State ESF#2 Communications.
- m. Through the State Fire Marshal's office provides assistance in damage assessments, investigations, and coordination with officials.
- n. Through the State Fire Marshal's office has authority for incidents involving consumer or special fireworks.

**2. Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division (EMD)**

- a. Maintains 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents, requests for assistance, and initial notification to local, state, and federal response agencies.
- b. Coordinates the procurement of state resources for use by the on-scene Incident Commander or as requested by local Emergency Management or other designated local response agencies or state response agencies.
- c. Activates the state Emergency Operations Center when required.
- d. Provides public information officer support to Joint Information Center or Incident Command Post.
- e. Provides communication links on an ongoing basis.

- f. Coordinates and maintains the state Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- g. Performs other responsibilities as identified in the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

**3. Washington State Department of Agriculture (DOA)**

- a. Develops, with the assistance of county extension agents, lists of farms, dairies, and stock ranches that may require monitoring or sampling due to a hazardous material release.
- b. Provides technical assistance, laboratory testing and sampling, and estimates on recovery costs for incidents involving pesticides and environmental contamination of farm properties, in coordination with the Department of Health.
- c. Quarantines contaminated animal food and fodder.
- d. Provides technical assistance in support of ESF #10.

**4. Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE)**

- a. Acts as the state On-Scene Liaison for state oil and hazardous material spills, except on highways or where the local jurisdiction or WSP is designated Incident Commander.
- b. Acts as lead agency for spill response clean-up. 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 material incidents.
- c. Coordinates with Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) as needed regarding air emissions.
- d. Performs other responsibilities as identified in the Washington State CEMP.

**5. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)**

- a. Coordinates the activities of the Washington Wildlife Rescue Coalition. Rescues and rehabilitates injured or endangered wildlife.
- b. Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual fish or fish habitat damage and clean-up.

- c. Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual wildlife or wildlife habitat damage and clean-up.
- d. Assists in initial reconnaissance of damage assessment efforts.
- e. WDFW enforcement officers will assist local law enforcement as identified in mutual aid agreements.

**6. Washington State Department of Labor and Industries (L&I)**

- a. Enforces safety and health standards whenever employees are exposed to hazardous chemicals.
- b. Provides technical assistance and information concerning worker exposure to hazardous chemicals including information on procedures, protective equipment, and specific chemical properties and hazards of substances.
- c. May provide post-incident evaluation on:
  - (1) Site characterization
  - (2) Site control
  - (3) Medical surveillance
  - (4) Decontamination procedures
  - (5) Emergency response procedures
  - (6) Personal protective equipment usage

**7. Washington State Department of Health (DOH)**

- a. Participates in Unified Command in incidents involving radioactive materials. Provides technical personnel and equipment and advises state and local governments of the hazards of radioactive materials.
- b. 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.
- c. Provides support as set out in the Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures (DOHORP), August 2005 and Washington State Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan, 2004.

**8. Washington State Department of Transportation (DOT)**

- a. Coordinates the activation of WSDOT personnel and equipment needed to establish traffic control and clean-up activities on state roads and interstate highways. May also activate Rail and Aviation Divisions as required. Activation may be initiated by WSP or requested through the EOC.
- b. Establishes traffic control and notifies WSP when they discover a hazardous material spill on state roads and interstate highways.

**9. Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission**

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

**C. Federal Agencies**

**1. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

- a. Develops and promulgates the National Response Plan (NRP), chairs the National Response Team (NRT) and co-chairs the Regional Response Teams (RRTs). Implements Superfund and other environmental legislation. Provides emergency response team support for hazardous material contingencies, and trains state emergency officials.
- b. Responds with a trained hazardous material response team to provide advice and technical resources to protect the environment from all types of hazardous substances.
- c. Coordinates clean-up of major spills.
- d. Takes lead role from State Department of Ecology in response to a spill greater than 1,000 gallons.
- e. Acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for incidents involving inland waters.

**2. Federal Aviation Agency (FAA)**

- a. Monitors air traffic and investigates incidents.

b. Manages air space in the event of an airborne release.

**3. Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)**

Monitors railroads

**4. United States Coast Guard**

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

**5. U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE)**

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

**6. U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)**

- a. Regulates the transport of many types of hazardous materials for all transport modes.
- b. Provides the (DOT/USCG) vice-chairman for the National Response Teams and co-chairs the Regional Response Teams (RRT).
- c. Coordinates responses to hazardous material contingencies through its National Response Center.
- d. Provides emergency response team support to the RRTs and states.

- e. Trains state emergency officials.

**7. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

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

**VII. AUTHORITIES**

- A. This plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained under the authority of the following state and federal statutes and regulations:
  - 1. Public Law 99-499 (SARA, Title III)
  - 2. RCW 38.52 Emergency Management
  - 3. RCW 90.48 Water Pollution Control
  - 4. RCW 90.56 Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Response
  - 5. RCW 70.105 Hazardous Waste Management
  - 6. RCW 70.136.050 Immunity from Liability
  - 7. RCW 70.136.055 Responsibility for Incident Clean-up
  - 8. RCW 4.24.314 Responsibility for Incident Clean-up