

Okanogan County HazMat (LEPC) Plan Promulgation

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Okanogan County Emergency Management Director

Okanogan County Emergency Manager/Emergency Coordinator

Local Emergency Planning Committee Chairperson

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**OKANOGAN COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN
(LEPC PLAN)**

GOAL:

Help ensure the safe response to, provide protection and incident notification to the public from a Hazardous Materials incident.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is required under Washington State and federal law as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (PL 99-499, 40 CFR 355, and WAC 118-40). The plan is written to cover the required jurisdictional boundaries for the Okanogan County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) described in the Washington Administrative Code. The Okanogan County LEPC covers all of Okanogan County. All cities in Okanogan County have joined with the county Emergency Management Department to provide Emergency Services for those cities; hence this plan covers all cities and rural areas in Okanogan County.

This plan compliments the Okanogan County Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), and replaces ESF 10. It utilizes the Okanogan County Hazard Identification/Vulnerability Analysis (dated February 2004), to identify natural and technological factors that may affect the situation. In addition, the 2005 Hazardous Material Commodity Flow Assessment, conducted by the Washington State University, has been used to identify anticipated risks and implications, using the analysis of typical commodities being moved through the county. This plan is intended to assist governmental agencies, businesses and response entities in their response to the release of hazardous materials within the boundaries of Okanogan County resulting from accidentally occurring events, industrial accidents, terrorism, or illegal activities. The plan is different from the county CEMP in that it is focused on the multi-jurisdictional response to hazardous materials spill, with the Washington State Patrol as the lead agency, whereas the CEMP assumes a tiered response, beginning locally, and expanding to other resources in the county as needed to meet the needs of a particular emergency.

The required scope of the plan identified under WAC 118-40 is restricted to fixed facilities with specific quantities of reportable materials. Releases of hazardous materials, however, may occur as the result of transportation activities on land or in the marine environment and at facilities exempt from reporting under SARA Title III. *Oil spills fall outside the legal requirement of this plan.* This plan endeavors to include contingencies for all these types of events.

This plan is intended to be coordinated with federal, state and other local plans, should the event require inter-jurisdictional coordination.

LIMITATIONS:

This plan is limited in scope by restrictions due to both financial and training constraints. It is neither implied nor should it be inferred that this plan guarantees a perfect emergency or that a 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. In addition, with the extensive requirements put forth in 29 CFR 1910.120 and the Washington Administrative Codes, it is **not** feasible that Okanogan County have and maintain a full HazMat response team and/or equipment. Agencies responding to a hazardous materials incident will respond consistent with their training and capabilities.

GENERAL:

Public health and safety, and the protection of life and property are legal responsibilities of government. Government will perform emergency functions within their jurisdictional boundaries. Additionally they shall conduct such functions outside their jurisdictions as may be required pursuant to current resolutions, ordinances, mutual aid agreements, and RCW 38.52 (as amended).

AUTHORITIES:

This plan is written consistent with:

29 CFR 1910.120

Title 3 of the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act (PL 99-499)

WAC 118-40

RCW 70.136

RCW 38.52 (as amended)

WAC 296-305

WAC 296-824

Note: The National Response Plan (NRP) will be incorporated in the next revision to this plan

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS:

- The Okanogan County area has **NO** HazMat team; however, there is a local anhydrous ammonia response team in Wenatchee with another team in development in Pateros.
- Support for a large scale HazMat incident will have to come from out of the area. The closest HazMat Team is in Yakima (See Page 29)
- There are several facilities and transportation routes which could sustain a hazardous materials incident, most of these have been identified in this plan.
- Washington State Department of Ecology will assist in situations beyond the scope of the local authority.

EMERGENCY/DISASTER HAZARDS AND CONDITIONS:

Hazardous materials are transported, stored and used throughout Okanogan County daily.

Conditions that could lead to a hazardous materials incident include, but are not limited to: traffic accidents, train derailments, earthquakes, sabotage/terrorist activities, and severe weather conditions. Okanogan County has had several hazardous materials incidents over the past 10 years, mostly involving Anhydrous Ammonia. These have been minimal in nature. This type of release has come from cold storage warehouses. In recent years, there has been an increase in ammonia releases due to theft. There have been chlorine releases, several fuel (gasoline/diesel) spills and some ag-chemical related incidents over the same period.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE ACTIVITIES**General:**

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 affected facility has the responsibility for mitigating the adverse effects of the release, within their capabilities and training.

The affected political subdivision has the primary responsibility for protecting life, property and environment threatened by hazardous material incidents except in those areas specifically preempted by state or federal law. As necessary the Washington State Patrol and local/county law enforcement are primarily responsible for initial assessment of the situation, attempt identification of materials involved, incident coordination, securing the site, rescue and medical treatment of the injured if safe to do so, defensive measures or confinement if properly trained to do so and/or evacuation of people if endangered. Clean up is the responsibility of the spiller, if known.

When local agencies (fire services and/or law enforcement, etc.) have Incident Command (IC) responsibilities, the state and federal function will be to support and coordinate with the local responders, when requested.

When outside personnel and resources are working in support of local response agencies, private, state, or federal personnel will maintain their normal chain of command and supervision. They will respond to tasks and assignments through or in conjunction with the on-scene IC.

Upon notification of a Hazardous Materials Incident, Okanogan County Emergency Management/Emergency Coordinator will obtain a state emergency management mission number to extend liability coverage to registered local volunteers and equipment responding in a specialized or general support capacity.

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

Command of a HazMat incident will be initially from a field command post location. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated if, in the opinion of the IC, direction and control of the incident can be better facilitated from the EOC.

Organization:

The Washington State Patrol is the designated IC for HazMat. They will not delegate this responsibility, but will work in a Unified Command structure.

IC in a jurisdiction does not imply any innate ability to provide response resources or trained response personnel within the jurisdiction. It is meant solely to provide trained leadership and management of the existing and available resources to respond to the release or impending release.

Although hazardous material incidents will follow the concepts of the ICS/NIMS, in most cases unified command will be utilized. The unified command will be made up of the incident command agency, local fire agency, along with the local law enforcement agency, and any other appropriate agency as determined by the Incident Command Authority (ICA).

Normal day-to-day organizational structures and chains of command will be maintained by government and supporting organizations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Procedures:

Incident Commander:

When a hazardous materials incident occurs, the ICA should:

- Establish an isolation area and move all people out of the affected area.
- Establish perimeter control/area security.
- Identify Hot, Warm, and Cold Zone.
- Identify the hazardous material if safely possible.
- Make appropriate local, state, and federal notifications.
- Establish and identify command post and staging locations. Establish ICS/NIMS. Activate the Emergency Operations Center, if required.
- Develop an action plan
- Establish a site safety plan.
- Establish decontamination, as appropriate.
- Call for necessary help from mutual aid jurisdictions, state Department of Ecology and/or US EPA, as appropriate.
- 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 a critique.

Mitigation Activities (Okanogan County LEPC):

- Work with facilities to further ideas to be used to reduce the amount of hazardous chemicals which are on site.
- Encourage businesses which use hazardous chemicals to develop and maintain such things as containment barriers.

Preparedness Activities (Okanogan County EMD, LEPC, All Agencies):

- Maintain and update locations of where hazardous materials are stored, used and/or produced. Ensure all public safety responders are supplied with these materials (Tier II reports).
- All agencies should ensure their personnel who have the potential of responding to a HazMat incident have the appropriate level of training.
- Work with the LEPC to hold a hazardous materials exercise on an annual basis, with a full scale exercise every four years.
- Ensure all local/county law enforcement agencies have adequate quantities of the US DOT Emergency Response Guide.
- All agencies shall ensure personnel have the appropriate level of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and are trained in its use for expected response.

Response Activities (All Organizations and Agencies)

- Establish command post. Shall be in cold zone, up hill, up wind and up stream from the incident.
- Size up situation and advise dispatch of situation and make request for additional resources, if appropriate.
- Isolate the area and deny further entry.
- Perform rescue, **if a knowledgeable and trained Safety Officer proclaims it is safe to do so.**
- Establish crowd and traffic control.
- Ensure the IC agency is notified.
- Attempt to identify the materials - **WITHOUT RISK** - by use of:
 - Placards/labels
 - Shipping papers
 - Haulers information
 - Tier two information
 - Any other available means
 - Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
 - Location on site
- Determine if there is a need to evacuate or shelter in place and take appropriate steps.
- Institute an emergency public information plan; keep the public informed through the use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and media contacts.
- Personnel shall not perform any work which is outside the scope of their training, and capabilities.
- If needed, request assistance from Ecology Spill Response Team via Washington State Patrol
- Make all other appropriate notifications.

Recovery Activities (WSDOT, Responding Agencies):

- Ensure the release has ended and the area is safe to re-enter. This decision must come from the IC.
- Assist in clean up if it is appropriate and within abilities.
- Advise the public it is safe to return to the isolated area.
 - Conduct a post incident review.
 - Coordinate cost recovery, as appropriate through a designated financial section.

Public Warning (Emergency Public Information/Warning):

The policy will be to follow the prescribed procedures as outlined in the Okanogan County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, as follows:

- The following methods will be utilized to provide reliable and effective notification to the public: Emergency Alert System, National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration Weather Alert Radio System, local media (broadcast and print), and local telephone systems (land line and wireless). In addition, for direct contact public address/sirens, public announcements over radio, door-to-door contact (voice or written format), public assemblies, literature distribution, bulletin boards, posters and informational signs will be utilized.
- Response organizations will be notified/informed via the Communications/Dispatch Center and/or Mobile Command Post. All county first responder agencies are tied into and dispatched from the Okanogan County Communications Center on a regular basis, and, as such, this is a proven, reliable, and effective means of notifying those response organizations.

Protection of the Public:

Protection of the public can be accomplished by either: **(1) Shelter in Place or (2) Evacuation.**

(1) Shelter in Place

Determine area to be affected and develop a public information announcement telling people to:

- Go inside homes/buildings
- Close all doors and windows
- Shut off any outside air sources
- Turn off fans
- Close fireplace dampers
- Turn off heating, ventilation & air conditioning (HVAC) units as well as swamp coolers.
- Go to the most inside room with fewest windows/doors
- 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 (most toxic vapors are heavier than air).
- Take a portable radio to listen to official announcements
- Stay there until told it is safe to leave. Once it is safe to leave the home, "air" out the house. Notification process may take some time due to people being deep inside their homes.

(2) Evacuation

If you choose to implement **evacuation**, then:

- Obtain necessary authorization from IC and Sheriff
- Contact Emergency Management/Emergency Coordinator for coordination with Red Cross.
- Determine area to be evacuated and approximate number of people to be evacuated.
- Determine evacuation routes - **DO NOT route evacuees through possible contaminated areas.**
- Establish traffic control points and implement them.
- Work as a team. The team may be fire department, emergency medical service, police, search and rescue, Red Cross and Community Emergency Response Team personnel. There should be a designated IC with a well prepared plan to follow.
- **WARN THE PUBLIC.** Give evacuation orders and give the public instructions as to when/where to go and what to do. This may be accomplished through radio announcements, use of vehicle PA systems, by going door-to-door or any other means available.
- **Have all evacuees check in at the Red Cross shelter** whether they are going to stay there or not. This is for tracking purposes.

Communications:

- Will follow prescribed procedures set forth by the Okanogan County Emergency Communications Plan, which is based upon the concept of interoperable communications. All personnel will be able to talk to each other, insofar as command and control function
- If the incident develops into a large scale and/or multi-agency incident, communications will be handled through the Okanogan County mobile command post. Okanogan County's mobile command

post is located within the county and available for use upon request. It has two operator positions and two control heads [one at each position] capable of communicating on several simultaneous frequencies including: Fire, HEAR, OSCCR, LERN, and OSCO.

- It will be the responsibility of the IC to make available a coordinator or liaison to assure communications between the incident command post and the communications facility.

Search and Rescue:

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, due to lack of training and/or proper equipment**

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.

Flammable liquids:

Although flammable liquids are considered hazardous materials, most fire agencies have had specific training in this type of response. In the event of a flammable liquid incident, fire agencies may take actions consistent with their training and capabilities.

Ag-Chemicals:

In the event of a Ag-Chemical, hazardous materials incident, where the Responsible Party is not known, the IC agency may use persons who hold a valid Ag-Chemical applicators license to affect clean up, within that individual's training and capabilities.

Recovery and Cleanup:

Responsibilities for emergency actions are very different from those for cleanup of a hazardous materials event. While local fire agencies and/or Washington State Patrol may play a part in emergency response, they do not remain on the scene for cleanup. The responsible party (RP) must pay for cleanup (RCW 4.24.314) and where the RP is not identified or is unable to pay for cleanup, then the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) will be contacted and asked to provide cleanup. WDOE is the lead agency for overseeing the cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. The US EPA is the IC 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.

SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES:

Legislative Authorities (County & Cities)

- Establish and make policy decisions
- Preserve the continuity of the legislative branch of local government.
- *Make emergency proclamation, as needed.*
- Coordinate emergency operations and provide liaison, as required.
- Provide a declaration of authority to the IC.
- Adopt and implement this emergency response and recovery plan.

Washington State Patrol:

- Assume IC authority (RCW 70.136.030). (State Patrol has IC authority in Okanogan County).
- Provide coordination with state agencies.
- Scene control and security, specifically on state highways.

Washington State Department of Ecology:

- Assumes IC authority during incidents of oil spills to water (90.56.020) and or during the remedial phases of oil and hazardous materials responses.
- Respond to hazardous material spills that pose an imminent threat to life, health, and or the environment. Coordinates with other State and local agencies.
- Responds to incidents by request of WSP, fire, Okanogan DEM, or other agencies to hazardous material spills and provides technical assistance, limited field operations, assistance with command and control.
- 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.

Fire Agencies:

- Fire suppression.
- Response to hazardous material incidents.
- Search and rescue activities, only when their level of protective equipment is appropriate for the incident as defined by the safety officer and technical specialists.
- Evacuation support.
- Decontamination support and emergency decontamination, as appropriate.
- Provide representative to Emergency Operations Center, as requested.
- Ensure personnel are properly trained and equipped.

Washington State Department of Transportation

- Assist WSP with road closures (signs and staff)
- Assist with road cleanup and restoration, once hazardous materials have been removed

Law Enforcement:

- Traffic and crowd control.
- Scene isolation and security.
- Assist with evacuation in the cold zone.
- Assist with warning and emergency information.
- Conduct drug lab related investigations where hazardous materials may be found.
- Provide a representative to the EOC, as requested.
- Participate in decontamination, as necessary.
- Ensure personnel are properly trained.

Emergency Medical Services:

- Patient care and transportation.
- Establish protocol for transporting of contaminated patients.
- On-scene medical surveillance of responders.
- Establish on-scene medical command and coordination with hospital, as appropriate.
- Ensure personnel are appropriately trained.
- Provide decontamination as needed, if equipped and trained to do so

Emergency Management/Emergency Coordinator:

- Warning and public information coordination.
- Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) if, at the request of the IC, or if Emergency Management Director or Manager/Coordinator decides to support the incident from the county EOC. The EOC is located at 123 5th Avenue North, Okanogan, second floor conference room.
- Provide mobile command post/communications support.

- Resource coordination.
 - Evacuation coordination with Red Cross.
 - Technical support, limited to CAMEO/ALOHA information and chemical plume modeling.
 - Providing first responder awareness level training, as requested.
- Coordination with WA Department of Ecology.
- Provide support to the LEPC including:
 - Administrative support.
 - Tier II data collection.
 - Exercise design.
 - Receiving and processing public requests for chemical information (Tier II data).
- Provide Public Information Officer for incident.
- Provide decontamination trailer.

Public Information Officer (PIO):

- Shall be the DEM director, or the Emergency Manager/Coordinator, or their designee.
- Follow procedures outlined in the Okanogan County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Coordinate all information released to the public through the IC, command post, or EOC.
- Keep informed and educate public on status of incident emergency, as well as procedures.
- Inform the public using methods outlined in “Public Warning Section”

Okanogan Public Health District

- Coordinate and provide emergency health services, including disease control, immunizations, quarantine procedures and support first aid needs as necessary through coordination with other agencies.
- Coordinate and provide environmental health services, including inspections for food & water contamination, inspections of temporary housing & disposal of solid waste.
- Conduct public information and education programs on health related issues.
- Provide a representative to the command staff liaison, as requested.

American Red Cross:

- ~~Multi-hazard disaster relief~~
 - ~~Single City~~
- ~~Resource management~~
- ~~Emergency/Disaster~~

Public Works Departments

- Heavy equipment support, as appropriate.
- Traffic control support, including signage and barriers.
- Ensure personnel are properly trained and equipped.
- Provide a representative to be the liaison position at the EOC, as requested.

Okanogan 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/emergency coordinator.
- Provide a representative as liaison at the EOC, as requested.

Okanogan County Prosecuting Attorney:

- Advise their county government officials on legal matters relating to emergency authority and responsibility.
- Represent the county government in all criminal and civil proceedings in which it may be part as a result of emergency planning and operations.
- Provide a representative as liaison at the EOC, as requested.

Okanogan County and City of Omak/Okanogan Facilities Maintenance Departments:

- Provide for maintenance, custodial services and security at all County facilities used for emergency operations.
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center, as requested.

Local Emergency Planning Committee:

- Provide information on facilities & phone numbers to response agencies.
- Provide a system for the public to receive information, per SARA Title 3.
- Other duties as outlined in LEPC handbook

Industry/Facilities:

- Provide for timely evacuation and site security for facilities affected by hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide for worker safety and shutdown of operations as needed during hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide timely public warning & notifications of hazardous releases from facilities.
- Coordinate activities with emergency management/emergency coordinator when releases effect or have the potential to affect the public safety.
- Provide information to the media (via the public information officer).
- Make all notification required by law.
- Maintain and coordinate facility plans as required by law.
- Provide a representative to the command post or EOC, 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.
- Perform emergency response within their personnel's training and equipment capabilities.

NOTIFICATIONS:

1. FACILITIES

Appendix G provides a listing of facility emergency coordinators and contact numbers. Facilities should have in place methods for determining if a release has occurred within the facility and if it may affect public health off-site. The facility will be 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 Central regional office of the Washington Department of Ecology 24 hour spill reporting number: 509-575-2490 or 1-800-258-5990.

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:

Okanogan County	
Okanogan County Emergency Management/Coordinator	1-509-422-7206, 7207 (M/F 8 am – 5 pm) or 9-1-1 anytime
Okanogan County Comm. Ctr/Dispatch	1-509-422-7232 or 9-1-1
State Emergency Response Commission	1-800-258-5990
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802

2. IN TRANSIT (Railroad and Overland Truck Vehicles)

In transit release reporting will be done by the driver of the transporting vehicle.

Under state law, (WAC 173-303-145, Subsection 2 - Notification), the **Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) must be notified when a regulated waste or hazardous material that poses an imminent threat to life, health or the environment is released to the air, land, or water – regardless of the quantity.**

Note: Do not confuse the “reportable quantity” reported in a product’s MSDS sheet as a guide in deciding whether Ecology should or should not be contacted. The MSDS reportable quantity is in reference to the transportation of hazardous materials, as prescribed by the U.S. Department of Transportation in Title 49 CFR – specifically, Appendix A to Subsection 172.101: List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities. It has nothing to do with the reporting requirement to Ecology concerning the release of a dangerous waste or hazardous substance into the environment.

What comprises a dangerous waste or hazardous substance along with the quantity, and what constitutes imminent threat to life, health, or the environment are assessments that should be made by an Ecology representative, **NOT** by the reporting party.

The driver will contact:

- **Okanogan County Communication Center/Dispatch** **9-1-1 (800-572-6604 – 509-422-7232)**
- **Ecology Regional Office Central Region** **1-509-575-2490**

The driver will be responsible for providing the following information:

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

3. RESPONDERS

Local/county law enforcement personnel that discover a hazardous materials incident shall notify the dispatch center and provide as much information as possible.

4. COMMUNICATION/DISPATCH CENTERS

The Okanogan County Communication Center, upon receiving a report of a potential hazardous materials incident will notify:

- Local fire district/department.
- Washington State Patrol.
- Okanogan County Emergency Management/Emergency Coordinator.
- Area law enforcement agency.

TRAINING:

It is the responsibility of individual departments to certify their personnel are appropriately trained to the proper level of response, at no time shall a responder exceed their level or training. 29 CFR 1910.120 identifies the following levels of training. Okanogan County does not have a trained HAZMAT response team, as stated earlier; hence, the requirements stated below are not applicable in our county, except for awareness level. This level is covered in basic and ongoing firefighter training, of which records are maintained by the local fire agencies. Local police and EMS are not trained for HAZMAT response.

It is the responsibility of the industrial company, organization or employer to certify their personnel are appropriately trained to the proper level of response.

- **First Responder Awareness Level** - are those 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 authorities of the release. Responders at this level must meet the competencies stated in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(i)(A-F).
- **First Responder Operations Level** - are those 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. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least **eight** hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency at the awareness level and competencies stated in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii)(A-F) and WAC 296-824-30005.
- **Hazardous Materials Technician** - are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency stated in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(iii)(A-I) and WAC 296-824-30005.
- **On Scene Incident Commander and Specialists** - are individuals who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24-hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition meet the competencies in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(v)(A-F) and WAC 296-824-30005.

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.

- **Level A**

Fully encapsulated suit covering all body parts, 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 Immediate Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) atmosphere. An SCBA must be worn where an oxygen deficiency may exist.

- **Level B**

For trained fire department personnel, an appropriate fully encapsulating Level B is required. Other responders may wear non-encapsulated level B suits. This or level A must be worn in an IDLH atmosphere. Level B can also be worn for emergency rescue.

- **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.

- **Level D**

Ordinary work clothes, offer no specific protection from hazardous material releases. This includes fire fighting turnout bunkers, coveralls and rain suits without breathing protection.

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.

EXERCISES:

Okanogan County Emergency Management in coordination with local industry will design and hold HazMat exercises as needed or required. The exercising of this plan may be done by either functional/full scale or table top style exercise based on available funding, time, and manpower.

UPDATING THE PLAN:

The plan shall be reviewed annually and updated if necessary, or following each test/exercise of the plan, as appropriate by the Okanogan County LEPC.

FACILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

FACILITIES: (See Appendix G)

Okanogan County has numerous facilities which have hazardous materials on site. The following only addresses the facilities covered under Title 3 of the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act, and are reported to the LEPC. Emergency responders must be aware of the common hazardous materials, such as gasoline and where these are located within their area of response. Chemicals on site include, but may not be limited to the listed materials for each location. Retail gasoline stations are exempt from reporting.

Transportation Routes: (Note: See Also Commodity Flow Study in Appendix F)

1. STATE ROUTE 20
Numerous Trucks- mostly gasoline, diesel Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and unmarked freight.
2. STATE ROUTE 97
Numerous Trucks- mostly gasoline, diesel, LPG and unmarked freight.
3. STATE ROUTE 17
Numerous Trucks- mostly gasoline, diesel, LPG and unmarked freight.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT GUIDELINES

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, wind direction are important. REMEMBER - SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT.

Approach the scene from up hill, up wind, and up stream.

Attempted to identify the product without risk to yourself. This can be done by observing location placards, labels, shipping papers, or any other way that can be safely done.

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 water source.

Notify the IC agency (Washington State Patrol) of the situation.

Communicate to incoming units and your communications center the information the info you have. **DO NOT** attempt rescue in a hazardous environment unless you have been properly trained and have the proper PPE.

Establish an isolation area and deny entry.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE SAFETY PLAN

GENERAL:

- The objective is to provide procedures for safe operations during a hazardous materials incident.
- It is the responsibility of the IC 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 and capabilities.
- Personnel are authorized to refuse to take part in any activities they have reason to believe are not safe.
- The “two in, two out system” shall be utilized.
- Medical pre and post exams will be conducted, decontamination before and after entry will be utilized.
- 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 not limited to:

- Materials/chemicals being released.
- 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 kept.
- Personnel are not to open or move any drums or containers, unless it is safe to do so, unless directed otherwise by the IC. 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 IC, if qualified, will determine the need and level of site security.
- The command staff will follow all actions to take as determined by the technical specialist working with the IC.

DECONTAMINATION:

- Before any response personnel enters a hot zone (where contamination of their PPE clothing, equipment or person is a possibility), decontamination means 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.
- Contaminated clothing and materials must be properly managed and disposed of according to specific guidance from the Safety Officer.

SITE EMERGENCIES:

During specific responses to hazardous materials incidents, the command staff should develop a site specific plan which shall include, but is not limited to:

- 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 command staff to transmit the information in the emergency plan, verbal or written, to all response personnel under their control. The command staff includes the IC, operations, logistics, planning, finance and administration. A safety officer, liaison and PIO are also 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 should 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.

EVACUATION AND MOVEMENT

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Okanogan County Sheriff's Office
Okanogan County Emergency Management/Emergency Coordinator
Local Police Departments
Elected Authorities

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Red Cross/Human Services Organizations
Okanogan Public Works
Local Fire Agency(ies)
School Districts

INTRODUCTION

Purpose:

The purpose of this emergency support functions is to coordinate efforts in safely evacuating the public from a threat to their life and/or health.

Scope:

Evacuation and movement involves the coordination of varying agencies and good communications with the public. Evacuation and movement is the responsibility of local/county law enforcement 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 Okanogan 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. In addition, although an evacuation can be ordered by government, people cannot be forced by government to leave. Government has only the responsibility to warn and advise the public to evacuate.

POLICIES

The IC of a particular situation has the authority to call for an evacuation to protect the life and health of the population 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.

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 will 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 for by private transportation.
 - 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:

- In an emergency of imminent threat to life and property, the IC will have the authority to call for a Level 3 evacuation.
- If the threat is not imminent, but possible and/or probable, the IC will make a recommendation to the elected authorities.
- 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/Coordinator regarding the decision to evacuate.
- The Okanogan 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 the other responding agency head from the effected county's EOC, mobile command post, or other established command center.
 - **Evacuation levels have been established as follows:**
 - **Level 1** - Public is advised by local media and other available means that a potential need for an evacuation exists.
 - **Level 2** - Public is advised by the door-to-door method and media that an area has the potential of being evacuated and all citizens within this area should be ready to evacuate immediately.
 - **Level 3** - An area is being evacuated and the public is requested to leave this area immediately and there will be no further warnings
 - Warning 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.

Responsibility and Organizational Structure:

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 ICS-Unified Command will be followed.

Procedures:

Existing agency procedures for the operations 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 the human services organization 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 to mobilize local volunteer resources.

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 the area 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.
- Is responsible for determining when and how the public can re-enter the evacuated area(s).
- 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 IC 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 elected authority (ies) for the affected jurisdictions as soon as practical.

Support Agency – 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 citizen must be well documented.

Support Agency - Emergency Management

- Provide support to area law enforcement agencies, as appropriate.
- Coordinate public information/instructions with local/county law enforcement 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 – School Busses

- Provide transportation (buses) for:
 - Temporary shelters.
 - Movement of citizens out of an effected area, as needed.
- Provide liaison at or with the EOC, as appropriate.
- Acts as transportation coordinator during an evacuation, as appropriate.

Colville Confederated Tribe

- Provide law enforcement, as needed.
- Provide school bus support, as needed.
- Provide heavy equipment support, as needed.

GENERIC EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN CHECKLIST

Ex	Agenda	Time
Identify the hazard and establish ICS.		
Establish an IAP (incident plan strategy and tactics)		
Establish PIO, Safety and Liaison Officer		
Establish Direction and Control (Control Zones)		
Warn impacted population.		
Isolate and/or evacuate.		
Implement emergency shutdown procedures.		
Account for personnel.		
Attend to injured, as possible.		
Identify released materials, if possible.		
Evaluate resources available and needed.		
Establish site security.		
Establish Decon, EMS, Safety Officer		
Call for assistance		
Notify 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.		

