

# **Grant County**

**ESF 10**

## **Emergency Response Plan (HazMat Plan)**



Prepared by the

**Grant County  
Local Emergency Planning Committee  
June 2007**

## **Emergency Support Function # 10 Grant County Hazardous Materials Plan Approval & Implementation**

Grant County developed the Emergency Support Function #10 Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Support Function to implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness responsibilities. The Plan details primary agencies, purpose, policy, authority, limitations, direction and control, functions and responsibilities to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within the County of Grant.

The Chief Elected Official directs each office, department and agency to study the plan and prepare or update as needed a supporting plan to be implemented in the event of a hazardous materials event.

We have directed the Grant County Department of Emergency Management as statutorily charged to make preparations to coordinate all response activities. The Director and highest designee officer of the department is responsible for publishing and distributing this plan and will issue changes as required.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature (Elected Official)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature (LEPC Chairperson)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



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## **EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION-10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

**ESF Coordinator:**

**Emergency Management**

**Primary Agency:**

**Emergency Management**

**Support Agency:**

**Fire District/Departments**

**Law Enforcement Agencies**

**Multi Agency Communications Center**

**Grant County Health District**

**Emergency Medical Services**

**Public Works/Engineering Departments**

**Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's)**

**Volunteer Organizations**

**Washington State Department of Ecology**

### **1. Purpose**

- A.** This plan/ESF10 establishes the policies and procedures under which Grant County will operate in the event of a hazardous material incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designated to ensure Grant County and its political subdivisions have a means to minimize 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 organizations relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event. To ensure a safe response, with practical management of operations and coordination of resources, for all accidents involving hazardous materials or substances. To make protective actions to safeguard citizens, protect property and the environment. To maintain good procedures to effectively coordinate resources and assistance from other local jurisdictions and the State of Washington.
- B.** This plan provides guidance for: hazardous materials incident notification and response, off-site emergency planning/notification procedures as required by SARA Title III of 1986, also know as the Emergency Planning

and Community Right-to-Know Act, which shall hereafter be referred as EPCRA.

- C.** The Grant County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA) assess natural and technological (man-made) hazards in Grant County. The HIVA is published separately and is a supporting document to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Assessment is the initial step in the emergency management process that leads to mitigation against, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from hazards. Hazards have the potential of becoming disasters or emergencies that can adversely affect the people, environment, economy and property.

The HIVA contains information from county and local government as well as from public sources. The HIVA is a supporting document to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Recommendations on how this document can be improved should be addressed to the Grant County Emergency Management.

## **II. Scope**

- A.** This Emergency Support Function (ESF) is a portion of Grant County's Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan dealing with hazardous materials that threatens the citizens of the county and incorporated cities/towns.
- B.** This ESF along with the development of other ESF's will provide for the protection required to respond and control incidents or the ability to call for assistance from agencies outside the county when needed.
  - 1.** Grant County Emergency Management will coordinate planning and preparedness activities.
  - 2.** Principal support agencies will identify the resources and personnel available. They will also designate a coordinator for their resources for both planning and response to the Grant County Emergency Operations Center located at 6500 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave NE, Moses Lake WA.

## **III. POLICES AND LEGAL AUTHORITY**

- A.** Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Chapter 38.52 directs each political Subdivision of Washington to establish a local organization for emergency Management according to the State Emergency Management Plan and program. Grant County Emergency Management is established through an ordinance; Grant County Code 2.32.
- B.** Federal statutes and regulations: [40 CFR Part 355;370; US Code: Title 42, Chapter 116 Section 110003 a-g & EPCRA Section 301-303]

- C. State statutes and regulations: [RCW 38.52.070; RCW 70.136; RCW 70.136.030; WAC 118-40]
- D. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) of 29 CFR 1910.120.
- E. Mutual Aid and Memorandums of Agreements.

#### IV. SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

##### A. Situation

1. Grant County has hazardous materials commonly used in fixed site facilities which may involve gases, chemicals, solids, liquids and radiation, all of which may endanger life, property, and the lives of emergency responders. Hazmat incidents may occur on transportation routes through the county.

The lead agency/organization in the initial response to a hazmat incident that occurs within the jurisdiction is handled by the Fire District/Departments On the state highway system it is the responsibility of the Washington State Patrol. Jurisdictions within Grant County have adopted by ordinance the lead agency for hazmat response.

2. 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 sheltering in place.

Command of a Hazardous Materials 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.

3. Upon notification of a Hazardous Materials Incident, Grant County Emergency Management will obtain a state emergency management mission number to extend liability protection to registered local volunteers and equipment responding in a specialized or general support capacity.
4. 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:

- 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, or shelter in place.
- 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:**

Grant County Emergency Management/LEPC 1-509-762-1462,  
(M/F 8 am – 5 pm) **or 9-1-1 anytime**  
Grant County Comm. MACC/**Dispatch** 1-509-762-1160 or 9-1-1  
State Emergency Response Commission 1-800-258-5990  
National Response Center 1-800-424-8802

**IN TRANSIT (Railroad and Overland Truck Vehicles)**

In transit release reporting will be done by the driver of the transporting vehicle by dialing 9-1-1 and providing the following:

- 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 released occurred.

**RESPONDERS**

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

**COMMUNICATION/DISPATCH CENTERS**

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

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

5. Grant County has numerous facilities which have hazardous materials on site. The following only addresses the facility covered under Title III of the Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act and are reported to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (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 gas stations are exempt from reporting.

Transportation Routes (Note: See also the Commodity Flow Studies in Appendix H)

- a. State Routes 2, 17, 24, 26, 28, 155, 170, 174, 243, 262, 281, 282, 283

Numerous Trucks – mostly gasoline, diesel, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and unmarked freight.

Appendix J -Maps

- b. Interstate Freeway I-90

Numerous Trucks – mostly gasoline, diesel, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and unmarked freight.

6. Evacuation and movement involves the coordination of multiple 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.

An emergency or disaster situation involving Grant County or the incorporated communities could require the evacuation of a large number of people in or near a threatened or stricken area. Coordination of a major evacuation is extremely difficult due to local conditions of weather, roadways, road construction and time of day. Isolation of the area to be evacuated and the difficulty of providing sufficient warning and means of transportation for those in rural areas are other factors. This is especially true for those

individuals who are at risk medically, the elderly, “latch key children” and the special needs population. An evacuation can be ordered by government, people are not forced by government to leave their homes. Government has the responsibility to warn and instruct the public how to evacuate. (See CEMP, ESF 13 Appendix A)

7. Appendix I list facilities which manufactures use, store and transport hazardous materials within Grant County. Each facility is required to file a Tier Two Report with WA State Dept of Ecology, Fire Districts and Grant County Emergency Management/LEPC.
8. Support for a large scale HazMat incident will have to come from out of the county. The closest Hazardous Materialst Teams are located in Yakima, Spokane, Tri-Cities these teams would be coordinated through the WA State Emergency Management Duty Officer.
9. The Grant County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is responsible for providing assistance to the Grant County Emergency Management in hazardous materials planning. The LEPC is not a response agency.
10. The LEPC will issue a letter annually to the Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) certifying the validity and current activities of a jurisdiction plan and Hazardous Materialst program.
11. Radiation accidents which may occur at Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station or the U.S. Dept. of Energy Richland Facilities located on the Hanford site in Benton County are addressed in Emergency Support Function-10B . (See CEMP, ESF-10B Chemical and Radiological Protection Plan).

## **B. ASSUMPTION**

1. An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or may occur during another emergency, such as flooding, a major fire, or earthquake.
2. Business and industrial facilities located in Grant County, who have complied with EPCRA rules, have coordinated their facility emergency response plans with Emergency Management and within their respective communities. Emergency response notifications are part of both local government and industry’s planning. Both work closely together in the Local Emergency Planning Committees process to assure that planning includes the population at risk and that local resources are staged and properly coordinated to

prevent duplications.

3. A major transportation hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens at any location within the boundary Grant County.
4. The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.
5. During the course of an incident, winds may shift and other changes in weather conditions may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.
6. Evacuation are covered in the Compressive Emergency Management Plan ESF 13 Appendix A. Typically 80 percent of the population in an affected area will 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.
7. Shelter in Place steps;
  - Move inside immediately
  - Close all doors and windows
  - Turn off ventilation systems
  - Go into and seal a room
  - Turn on the radio to the local EAS station
8. Residents with special needs that may require assistance to evacuate during an emergency may register with emergency management. Emergency Management will provide information to assist in preparing for emergencies or disasters.
9. Hazardous materials could possibly enter water or sewer systems and may necessitate the shutdown of those systems.
10. Protective actions that may be necessary for the public in the affected area may include sheltering in place; evacuation; protection of animals; water and food supplies. The choice of protective actions will depend on many factors including the magnitude, severity and urgency of the situation, the characteristics of the area and populations involved weather and road conditions.
11. All responses to hazardous materials incidents, Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the on-scene management tool for control of the incident and the surrounding area.

12. In the event of a serious hazardous material incident spontaneous evacuations may occur without official recommendations to do so. Local officials must address the protection of property and provide public information to those who leave the area, addressing the actions taken, the possible duration and forecast the suspected outcome.

### **C. Limitations**

1. Grant County has **NO** Hazmat team: however support for large scale hazmat incidents may involve teams from outside the county and a request may be made for an Incident Management Team.
2. 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.
3. Emergency responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and respond according to agency standards.
4. Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters. Regarding personnel and resources, systems 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 prompt notifications and tactical execution.
5. Successful implementation of this plan depends on thorough information exchange between reporting party, receiving party, responding organizations and timely identification of actual capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident.
6. Each agency, facility, and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training or actual capabilities and qualifications.

## **V. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS**

### **A. Initial Conditions**

1. All jurisdictions, departments and agencies should read this plan and implement, as appropriate.
2. Regulated facilities will report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission, LEPC and local fire department/district.
3. After notifying proper emergency response authorities that a hazardous materials incident has occurred, the authorized

representative of the regulated facilities and transportation companies will promptly notify the SERC and other regulator agencies, LEPC or jurisdiction of the incident and make recommendations to local emergency responders for containing the release and protecting the public and environment.

4. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the Incident Commander will determine the appropriate recommendation. For protective actions for the public, disseminate such recommendations and implement them.
5. The Chief Elected Officials have the authority and responsibility for direction and control of an emergency or disaster including hazardous materials.
6. The Chief Elected Officials have the authority to declare an evacuation.
7. The Grant County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will assist emergency management in preparing and reviewing hazardous materials response plans and procedures.
8. If an emergency situation goes beyond the normal capabilities of local emergency services, the Director of Emergency Management or his/her designee will recommend the issue of a proclamation of emergency. This proclamation authorizes the emergency use of resources and emergency expenditures and activates the emergency plan and program.

#### **B. National Incident Management System (NIMS)**

Emergency Management and the Emergency Operations Center is organized under the basic concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), The Incident Command System (ICS) and consists of several functional areas: Executive, Command Support, Supervisory, Operations, Planning, Public Information, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. Under the NIMS/ICS structure areas of command have room to expand and contract as needed.

## **VI. RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A. The following organizations have responsibilities for planning and coordination of hazardous material emergencies.
  1. **MAYOR/COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:** The elected officials of the jurisdictions at risk have ultimate responsibility for decision making

within their jurisdiction in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

**2. Emergency Management** has the primary responsibility for planning and coordination of hazardous material emergencies. Provide for needs of emergency responders, by providing resources, materials, supplies, equipment, uniform security clearance and manpower. Emergency Management will also provide for the coordination of all local, state agencies and private organizations. EM will:

- Maintain and manage the Emergency Operations Center.
- Maintain the response plans and procedures and assist in training programs for response to hazardous materials incidents.
- Maintain a resource catalog to support hazardous materials and emergency response.
- Assist the Emergency Operations Center Public Information Officer in disseminating public information and instructions.
- Collect all data and submit the required documentation to the WA State Military Department's Emergency Management Division.

**3. Grant County Health District:**

- Provide staff support for the Emergency Operations Center. Provide advice on health impacts and protective actions.
- Enforce health and sanitation regulations.
- Assist emergency medical services personnel in coordinating medical services for emergency workers and the public.
- The health officer will advise the Emergency Chairman in the Emergency Operations Center regarding re-entry into contaminated areas.

**4. Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)** as created by requirements of Environmental Protection Agencies Superfund Authorization and Amendments Act (SARA) 1986,

- Develop and assist Emergency Management in maintaining this plan which includes planning, response and recovery needs for the various planning areas of 12 Fire Districts and the incorporated city/town Fire Departments in Grant County.

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

**5. Facility Hazardous Materials Response Teams will:**

- Coordinate Identification of response members with Law enforcement agencies, Fire Services, Emergency Medical Services and Emergency Management.
- Conduct hazardous materials response training for their personnel.
- Maintain inventories of response resources, including teams, local experts, community and industry equipment and clean-up resources.
- Provide advice to Incident Commander on protective actions and containment services.

**6. Public Works and/or Engineering departments of all Jurisdictions will:**

- Develop, maintain, and provide training to personnel on hazardous materials operating procedures.
- Provide traffic barrier material as requested by law enforcement agencies.
- Provide heavy equipment and diking material as requested by Incident Commander.
- Provide staff support for the Emergency Operations Center.

**7. American Red Cross/Volunteer Organizations will:**

- Provide training in shelter operations and maintain a list of shelter resources.
- Provide mass care for disaster victims, feeding for emergency workers and individualized assistance to families.

- Handle all welfare inquiries for concerned families outside the disaster area.
- Provide the central collection point for victim names, by consolidating information received from the three hospitals with shelter information.
- Provide staff support to the Emergency Operations Center.

#### **8. Industry/Facilities:**

- Develop an on-site contingency plan which specifies notification and emergency response procedures and responsibilities.
- Develop Emergency Response Planning that will identify the occurrence of a release and the probable affected populations. Some facilities will specifically address the requirement of § 112 (r) thru Risk Management Planning.
- Notify the emergency dispatch center E9-11 of a release and the projected area of impact and provide technical and planning support for the off-site area.
- Provide timely public warning & notification of hazardous release from facilities.
- Provide staff support to the command post and Emergency Operations Center to advise the Incident Commander and decision makers.
- Perform emergency response within their personnel's training and equipment capabilities.
- Provide for timely evacuation and site security for facilities affected by hazardous materials incidents.
- Provide for workers safety and shutdown of operations and needed during hazardous materials incidents.
- Coordinate activities with emergency management when releases effect or have the potential to affect the public safety.
- Provide information to the media (via the public information office). Coordinate with Emergency Management during large

events and the Joint Information Center that may be established.

**9. State Department of Ecology will:**

- Advise the Incident Commander for spill response and cleanup.
- Provide on-scene coordination, technical information on containment, cleanup, disposal and recovery, environmental damage assessment, chemical analysis and evidence collection for enforcement actions for non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.
- Maintain a resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment and technical/scientific personnel for non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.
- Serve as the State on-scene coordinator under the National Contingency Plan.
- Provide available funding for cleanup of non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.
- Coordinate damage assessments of moderate and major spills by activating the State Natural Resource Damage Assessment Team (NRDA) when appropriate.

**VII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESPONSIBILITIES**

**A. Response Activities**

- Size up situation and notify the Multi Agency Communication Center of the situation and make request of additional resources, in appropriate.
- Establish command post. Shall be in the cold zone, up hill, up wind and up stream from the incident.
- 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

- Attempt to identify the materials – **WITHOUT RISK** – by use of
    - Placards/labels
    - Shipping papers
    - Drivers information
    - Tier two information
    - Any other available means
    - 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.
  - Personnel shall not perform any work which is outside of the scope of their training, and capabilities.
  - If needed request assistance from Ecology Spill Response Team via Washington State Emergency Management. Consider out of area Hazardous Materials Response Teams.
  - Make all other appropriate notifications.
- 2. Multi Agency Communications Center (MACC-E911)** on receipt of notification of a hazardous material incident will initiate a response of the evaluation report from the first response agency enacting notification procedures of this plan. (See Appendix A and D).
- Develop and maintain standard operating guidance, checklists, and resource listings.
  - Receive and disseminate notifications to designated response agencies and maintain communications capabilities for participating members.
  - MACC will provide supervisory staff support to Emergency Operations Center.
- 3. Emergency Response Agencies** shall provide services such as, but not limited to; evaluation of the incident, rescue and emergency medical treatment of the injured, evacuations of citizens at risk, sealing off area involved and identification of safety zones. Containment of hazardous materials involved in the incident if, assessment determines the action can

be made safely without contact with the hazard.

#### **Fire Departments and Districts:**

- The senior fire officer in the jurisdiction where a hazardous materials incident occurs will assume the role of Incident Commander on-scene and will implement the Incident Command System to contain the hazardous materials and protect the public, emergency workers and the environment.
- The Incident Commander will make necessary protective action decisions for the public and emergency workers prior to the declaration of an emergency.
- After declaration of an emergency, the Incident Commander will coordinate development of protective action decisions for the public and emergency workers with the Emergency Chairperson in the Emergency Operations Center.

#### **Law Enforcement:**

- Each law enforcement agency will develop procedures for traffic control, route alerting, evacuation and security for their jurisdiction.
- Law enforcement personnel will attend appropriate hazardous materials training and conduct training on standard operating procedures.
- The law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the area of the event will provide staff support to the Emergency Operations Center and will supervise reentry into affected areas.

#### **Emergency Medical Services:**

- Each emergency medical agency will conduct Hazardous Material and Incident Command System training for their responders and formulate a course of action to provide necessary medical attention for emergency workers and the public.
- They will also provide staff support, if needed, for the Emergency Operations Center.

### **B. Notifications**

1. Two methods of warning may be used in Grant County: The Emergency Alert

### System (EAS) and Route Alerting.

- a. The Emergency Alert System is the primary warning method in Grant County. It can be activated by Emergency Management or the Multi Agency Communications Center according to the procedures contained in the Emergency Alert System Plan. This system relies on all Radio and Television stations in the area to rebroadcast any emergency messages immediately. The Emergency Alert System results in wide-area alerting.
- b. Route alerting may be used in addition to an Emergency Alert System message. Route alerting includes the use of loud speakers or public address systems on emergency vehicles or door-to-door canvassing of an area to ensure that residents have received the warning. In fast-breaking situations when protective actions must be taken immediately, route alerting would be the most expeditious method to warn the public. However, the ability to conduct route alerting would be limited if the safety of emergency workers is in question. Route Alerting is the most time-consuming of the methods available, but can be concentrated in a smaller area.

## 2. Multi Agency Communications Center

On receipt of notification from the public or field officer of an accident involving hazardous materials the 911 Telecommunicator shall first initiate a response by the fire dept/district for the effected area. Law enforcement if not on the scene will be dispatched to establish necessary traffic control. After a response is initiated the 911 Telecommunicator will notify Emergency Management, Sheriff, or their designated person next in command.

911 Telecommunicator will then begin to record incoming information of the incident. If available, a 911 Telecommunicator should be assigned to handle all incoming information: or maintain a record log of event, easily available to both 911 Telecommunicators and response agencies. Incident forms (Appendix A) should be used to record necessary information: Form s identifies information required. 911 Telecommunicator will conduct all radio traffic related to incident, until the EOC has been activated.

## 3. Facilities

Appendix I provided a listing of facilities emergency coordinators and contact numbers. Facility 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 911 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
- 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.)

### **C. Direction and Control**

1. 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 jurisdiction has the primary responsibility for the protection of life, property and the environment threatened by hazardous materials incidents except in those areas specifically preempted by state or federal law.

As necessary the Washington State Patrol and local law enforcement are primarily responsible for initial assessment of the situation, attempt identification of materials involved, incident coordination, 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 assignment through or in conjunction with the on-scene IC.

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

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 Hazardous Materialst 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.

Response levels categorize hazardous materials incidents by the severity of the threat to public health or the environment. The severity of an incident is dependent on the amount of material spilled, the location, the toxicity of the material, and potential for exposure. Three levels of emergencies are defined by increasing severity, as follows:

Response Levels	Description
Level I. Potential Emergency Condition	An incident or threat of a release which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property.
Level II. Limited Emergency Condition	An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area.
Level III. Full Emergency Condition	An incident involving a severe hazard or a large area which poses extreme threat to life and property and will probably require a large scale evacuation; or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of County, State, Federal or private agencies/organizations.

#### **D. Public Information**

Emergency Public Information is vital to keep the public informed of the incident, its dangers, shelters or evacuation procedures.

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 (NOAA), local media (broadcast and print), local telephone systems (land line and wireless). In addition, for direct contact to the public, sirens, public announcements over radio, door-to-door contact (voice or written format), public assemblies, literature distribution, bulletin boards, posters and information signs will be utilized.
- Response organizations will be notified/informed via the Multi Agency Communication Center. All county emergency response agencies are dispatched and communicate with the MACC on a regular basis.

## E. Personal Protection of citizens

Protection of the public can be accomplished by either Sheltering in Place or Evacuation.

### 1. Shelter in Place

- Go inside home/building
- Close all doors and windows
- Turn off fans, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) units as well as swamp coolers.
- Go to the most inside room with the fewest windows/doors
- Take plastic sheeting and duct tape to cover windows, doors, vents, 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.

### 2. Evacuation

- Obtain necessary authorizing from IC or Sheriff
- Contact Emergency Management for coordination of shelters
- Determine area to be evacuated and approximate number of people to be evacuated
- Determine evacuation routes – **DO NOT evacuate through** possible contaminated areas.
- Establish traffic control points and implement them
- **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 system, or door-to-door or any other means available.

- **HAVE ALL EVACUEES CHECK IN AT THE SHELTER** whether they are going to stay there or not. This is for tracking and accountability purposes.

#### **F. Jurisdiction evacuation plans.**

Evacuation plans and maps can be found in Appendix 5 of this plan or the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Emergency Support 13 Appendix A.

#### **G. Resource Requirements**

Specialized equipment and supplies are often necessary to effectively respond to oil and hazardous materials incidents. Equipment and supplies should be appropriate to the anticipated needs and application.

### **VIII. COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING**

Primary and Support Agencies will follow prescribed procedures set forth in the Grant 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 functions.

If the incident develops into a large scale and/or multi-agency incident, communications will be handled using the WARN System.

The objective of the WARN System is to provide awareness for operational response to situations which create a peak demand for emergency services, and to improve safety for emergency responders and the public.

Similar to the theory behind the use of a citizen's NOAA all-hazard alert radio, the WARN System is intended to inform all Grant County Fire responders, via their department-issued tone and voice pagers, of impending or evolving emergencies; or to relay important information pertinent to job performance. These situations include, but are not limited to:

- Severe weather warnings
- Major natural disasters
- Major human-caused disasters
- Technological emergencies
- Mass casualty incidents
- Burn restriction/ban information

## IX. CLEAN-UP/CONTAINMENT

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.

## X. 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 of training. 29 CFR 1910.120 identifies the following levels of training. Grant County does not have a trained HAZMAT response team. 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.

- **Emergency 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)
- **Emergency 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 Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (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.

## **XI. EXERCISE AND PLAN UPDATE**

### **A. Exercise**

Grant County Emergency Management in coordination with local industry will design and hold Hazardous Materials exercises as needed or required. The exercising of this plan may be done by either functional/full scale or table top style exercise.

### **B. PLAN UPDATE**

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

## **XII. FACILITY RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A.** Grant 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.

See Appendix I for a listing of facilities.

- B.** Facilities provide copies of maps showing the locations of the hazardous materials stored on site. Copies of these maps are filed with each Fire District/Department and Emergency Management.
- C.** See Appendix J for maps of transportation routes and cities/towns.
- D.** 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:**

Grant County Emergency Management /LEPC 509-762-1462, (M/F 8-5)  
Multi Agency Communications Center/**Dispatch** 509-762-1160 or **or 9-1-1 anytime** State Emergency Response Commission 1-800-258-5990  
National Response Center 1-800-424-8802

### **XIII. EPCRA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:**

#### **A. Section 302**

The Emergency Response Planning provisions require that state and local authorities develop chemical emergency preparedness and response capabilities through better coordination and planning with local businesses. If your business has an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) on-site at any time, in excess of its assigned Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ), you are required to participate in the local emergency planning process.

Extremely Hazardous Substances are listed TPQs by the EPA based on their potential to cause significant health effects in a single exposure, such as an air release. There are approximately 350 EHSs listed by the EPA. Examples include sulfuric acid with a TPQ of 1,000 pounds and ammonia with a TPQ of 500 pounds for 302 reporting.

#### **B. Section 304**

Your business facility must notify state and local authorities responsible for local emergency planning if:

There is a release at your facility (which includes releases from motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft) of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or a Hazardous Substance (as listed under the Superfund regulations) in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance, and

- The release could result in exposure of persons outside the boundary of the facility site.
- The EPA has identified and listed over 700 Hazardous Substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, or the Superfund Program) and has assigned a reportable quantity to each substance. Chemicals on the EHS list have been assigned reportable quantities. Chlorine is an EHS with a reportable quantity of 10 pounds.

Report chemical releases immediately to the Emergency Management Division at 1.800.258.5990, your Local Emergency Planning Committee and if appropriate, the National Response Center at 1.800.424.8802.

### **C. Section 311**

Under Section 311 of Title III, a facility must submit the material safety data sheets (MSDS), or MSDS list, for the hazardous chemicals present on-site in excess of the threshold level to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and local fire department.

The threshold level for reporting chemicals is:

- The threshold planning quantity (TPQ) or 500 pounds at any one time, whichever is less for extremely hazardous substances (EHS);
- 10,000 pounds at any one time for hazardous substances. This is essentially a one-time submittal unless your chemical or product changes. You must update your submittals to these agencies within 3 months when:
- There is new information on a hazardous chemical for which you have previously submitted an MSDS, or
- A new hazardous chemical becomes present at the facility in excess of the threshold planning quantity for the first time.

Your LEPC and/or local fire department may request a MSDS for a hazardous chemical at your facility and you must provide it within 30 days.

The Washington SERC requests that businesses submit a MSDS list of hazardous chemicals and their hazards to the state, rather than copies of the MSDSs. A report form is available at this site under "Reporting Forms & Software". The list must identify the hazards associated with the chemical or product. The five categories are:

- Fire hazard
- Sudden release of pressure
- Reactivity
- Immediate or acute health hazard
- Delayed or chronic health hazard

**D. Section 312**

Under Section 312 of Title III, facilities that store chemicals must provide specific information about the chemicals on site, at any one time, to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and local fire department.

The threshold levels for reporting chemicals stored on site are:

- the threshold planning quantity (TPQ) or 500 pounds at any one time, whichever is less for extremely hazardous substances (EHS);
- 10,000 pounds at any one time for hazardous substances.

**XIV. REFERENCES**

- A.** FEMA, Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (SLG-101)
- B.** US Department of Transportation & Transport Canada, Emergency Response Guidebook.
- C.** SARA Title III – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act 1986.

<b>Grant County Emergency Management  Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan – ESF 10 Hazardous Materials</b>		
Appendix A	Checklist	Revision: 01

Each agency, responsible for the response efforts during a Hazardous Materials Incident, or support to those agencies will use the checklist provided to insure coordination of an effective operation.

The checklists have been developed in tab form for the purpose of update and change by the agency. The director or elected official will insure the checklist are updated and review annually.

Tabs:

- Tab 1. Hazardous Materials
- Tab 2. Chief Elected Official and Declaration of Emergency
- Tab 3. Sheriff Office - Law Enforcement
- Tab 4. Emergency Management
- Tab 5. Grant County Health District Officer
- Tab 6. Public Information Officer
- Tab 7. Emergency Medical Services
- Tab 8. Grant County Fire District – Fire Departments
- Tab 9. Public Works Dept

<b>Grant County Emergency Management</b>		
<b>Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan – ESF 10 Hazardous Materials</b>		

Tab 1: Appendix A	Checklist	Revision: 01
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**Hazardous Material**

1. **DOCUMENT** time of notification. **Time:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **BEFORE RESPONDING**

- Get wind direction: from \_\_\_\_\_
- Get wind speed \_\_\_\_\_ mph
- Get name of hazardous material \_\_\_\_\_
- Form of material \_\_\_\_\_
- Where is cloud or spill located?  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

3. **WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE EMERGENCY**

- Plan route to approach
- Look up material in ERG 2004 (DOT Manual-Yellow Book)
  - a. Toxic effects
  - b. Symptoms of exposure
  - c. Reactions (i.e. water reactions)
  - d. Health affects (i.e. skin exposure /breathing vapors)
 "What to do fist" information.

4. **UPON ARRIVAL**

**FROM A DISTANCE USE BINOCULARS** to look for placard on vehicles.

**IF YOU DON'T KNOW-** STAY BACK (down the road or outside the gate) and check it out slowly and carefully before doing anything

**IF SPILL OR WET AREAS ARE SEEN-** stay away from them. Park up hill from spill.

**IF VAPOR RELEASE IS SUSPECTED** -stay well away from them as an invisible cloud is usually much larger than visible cloud.

**IF NO RELEASE IS SEEN** - look at spectators to spot any people who are ill or unconscious. If people are down -STAY AWAY until you know

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Tab 1: Appendix A	Checklist	Revision: 01

**YOU MAY HAVE TO STOP WELL BACK FROM AN INCIDENT** and wait for responders with personal protective equipment to check the situation.

**GET INFORMATION FROM PEOPLE ON SCENE** (driver, plant official, eye witnesses, shipping papers, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Your assessment should be given to the Command Post or MACC.

**ESTABLISH COMMAND POST AND STAGING AREAS WELL AWAY** from the area on the upwind side only. Consider alternate command post for possible wind direction change.

**ESTABLISH CONTROL POINTS** for egress into incident area for emergency services, personnel and public. Consider second control point for contaminated area.

**REMEMBER YOU DO NOT CARRY THE EQUIPMENT AND ENTRY SUITS FOR ALL CHEMICALS**, so you cannot deal with all chemicals.

**SOME GASES ARE TOXIC** - are absorbed through the skin- through standard turnout gear - and have no odor.

**IF YOU CANNOT FIND OUT WHAT CHEMICAL IS INVOLVED**, treat it as highly toxic, violently reactive, or explosive.

**GET TECHNICAL HELP** with expertise on the hazardous materials involved;

**CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**

**Grant County Emergency Management  
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan – ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**

Appendix A: Tab 2

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL

Revision: 01

- 
- 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **Standby** until close-out or escalation (unless asked to report to EOC)
- 3. **Respond to staff EOC**
- 4. **Implement** NIMS/ICS
- 5. **Approve** EAS releases (except initial notification).
- 6. **Coordinate** activities with other elected officials when the impact may affect the town(s) or cities or rural community.
- 7. **Consider Declaration of Emergency** if appropriate (See Tab 2 Appendix A, page 2, for sample).
- 8. **Coordinate** with Incident Command on “**Shelter in Place**” or **evacuation** decision.
- 9. **Public notification** verified.
- 10. **Prepare** for broadcast of public information coordinate with PIO.
- 11. **Consider** provision for second shift.
- 12. **Invoke** disaster expenditures and loss accounting methods.
- 13. **Provide** all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.
- 14. **Participate** in the after-action review process.
- 15. **Begin** Recovery Operations

## **EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCEDURES**

In the event that any emergency should escalate to a disaster the capability and the resources of the response agencies may be depleted. Also the normal function of the government will greatly differ from the daily operations that we are accustomed. An emergency or disaster will require certain changes to readily allow the expenditures needed to provide resources to the response agencies.

The proper procedure to accomplish this is for the City/Town or County Official to the departments are authorized to enter into contracts and into contracts and obligations necessary to combat such disasters, protecting the health and safety of citizens and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. (The authority to accomplish this task is found in RCW 38.52.020.070.)

Each government entity shall establish the procedures to follow in the case of an emergency and shall attach their guide lines to this appendix for the purpose of an emergency procedures guideline. Page 3 of this appendix offers the entity a sample of a, Emergency Declaration document.

A. Declaration sample for County/ City/Town

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF  
GRANT COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE DECLARATION      RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_ - CC  
OF A  
DISASTER AREA**

WHEREAS,            The Grant County Emergency Management Agency has reported to the Grant County Board of Commissioners, begin hours, \_\_\_\_ month, \_\_\_\_ day, of 20\_\_ that a Hazardous Materials emergency has occurred on/at the Facility/Route and may impact all or parts of the County and

WHEREAS,            The contamination from Hazardous Materials is possible within all or part of the impacted area, unless further efforts are taken to reduce the threat to life and property; and

WHEREAS,            The evacuations from \_\_\_\_\_ could result in shortages of resources and necessitate the establishment of assistance centers and

WHEREAS,            There is a present emergency which necessitates activation of Grant County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan and utilization of emergency powers granted pursuant to RCW 36.40.180 and RCW 38.52.070; now therefore

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED AND RESOLVED BY THE GRANT COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS:

- 1.)    That there is an emergency due to the conditions on/at the Facility/Route is or may be impact(ing) Grant County and such Emergency is declared to have commenced as of \_\_\_\_, \_\_M. O'clock on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 200\_\_.
- 2.)    Therefore, the departments are authorized to enter into contracts and into contracts and obligations necessary to combat such disasters, protecting the health and safety of citizens and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster.
- 3.)    That because of the impending chemical emergency, all Departments and Offices of Grant County are authorized to use emergency purchasing procedures without regard to time consuming procedures and formalities required by law for non-emergency purchases of goods and services, except those mandated by Constitutional requirements.

- 4.) That the following request for assistance is made to the Governor of the State of Washington:
- A.) Assignment of a State Emergency Management Liaison to the Grant County Emergency Operations Center.
  - B.) That additional requests for Washington State Resources be considered and granted when made.
- 5.) A copy of this declaration shall be as effective as an original.

THIS AGREEMENT is executed by the persons signing below who warrant that they have the authority to execute AGREEMENT.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2007.

**BOARD OF COUNTY  
COMMISSIONERS  
GRANT COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

\_\_\_\_\_  
LeRoy C. Allison, Chair

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Barbara J. Vasquez, Clerk of the Board  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard B. Stevens, Vice Chair

\_\_\_\_\_  
Cindy C. Carter, Member

**IN THE MATTER OF THE DECLARATION      RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_ - CC**  
**OF A**  
**DISASTER AREA**

WHEREAS, the Grant County Emergency Management Agency has reported to the City/Town Council of \_\_\_\_\_, begin \_\_\_\_ hours, \_\_\_\_\_ month, day, of 200 \_\_\_\_ that a Hazardous Materials emergency has occurred on/at the Facility/Route and may impact all or parts of the city/town and

WHEREAS, Contamination from Hazardous Materials is possible within all or part of the impacted area, unless further efforts are taken to reduce the threat to life and property; and

WHEREAS, Evacuations from city/town could result in shortages of resources and necessitate the establishment of assistance centers and

WHEREAS, There is a present emergency which necessitates activation of Grant County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan and utilization of emergency powers granted pursuant to RCW 36.40.180 and RCW 38.52.070; now therefore

**IT IS HEREBY DECLARED AND RESOLVED BY THE CITY/TOWN COUNCIL FOR THE CITY/TOWN OF \_\_\_\_\_:**

- 1.) That it is hereby declared that there is an emergency due to the conditions on/at the Facility/Route is or may be impact(ing) the city/town of \_\_\_\_\_ therefore, the departments are authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligation necessary to combat such disasters, protecting the health and safety of citizens and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster.
- 2.) Each aforementioned department is authorized to exercise the powers vested under Section 1 of this resolution in light of the problems of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements).

DONE IN SPECIAL EMERGENCY SESSION this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

CITY/TOWN COUNCIL FOR \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Attest: Clerk

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

**Grant County Emergency Management  
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan – ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**

Appendix A: Tab 3

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Revision: 01

- 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **Document** arrival at the EOC. **Time:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. **Assign** personnel for duty until close-out or escalation
- 4. **Staff EOC** until close-out or escalation
- 5. **Determine** evacuation (refer to CEMP ESF 13 Appendix A).
- 6. **Maintain** traffic control for evacuation.
- 7. **Ensure** evacuation verification is carried out.
- 8. **Assure** free movement of facility personnel needs at facility site, or Hazardous Materials Teams in county areas, over county road, ect.
- 9. **Coordinate** with DEM for requested support or other assistance not readily available.
- 10. **Provide** input/feedback to Public Information Officer.
- 11. **Consider** second shift
- 12. **Provide** all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.
- 13. When notified of **TERMINATION, PARTICIPATE** in the after-action review process.

**Grant County Emergency Management  
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan – ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**

Appendix A: Tab 4

Emergency Manager

Revision: 01

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- 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. On receipt of notification determine activation of EOC.
- 3. **Document** arrival at the EOC. **Time:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. **Notify** state EMD duty officer mission # \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. **Notify** staff to activate the EOC or standby.
- 6. **Determine** activation of Emergency Alert System
- 7. **Coordinate** with American Red Cross for welfare, first aid and staffing of shelters (see CEMP ESF 13 Appendix A)
- 8. **Coordinate** transportation of evacuees
- 9. **Continue** coordination with the state EOC.
- 10. **Consider** second shift
- 11. When notified of **TERMINATION, PARTICIPATE** in the after-action review process.
- 12. **PROVIDE** a copy of all documentation to the EOC Manager upon termination of the emergency.
- 13. Begin recovery operations









































































































