Coordinating:
  Fire Services
  Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):
  Washington State Patrol
  Washington State Department of Ecology
  Fire Services

Supporting:
  Private Sector Response Partners/ Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
  Public Safety Dispatch Centers
    SunComm 911
    Fire District #5 Dispatch
    Yakima Sheriff’s Office Dispatch
  Law Enforcement (local jurisdictions)
  NOAA National Weather Service
  Public Works (local jurisdictions)
  WSU Extension
  Yakama Nation Tribal Police
  Yakima County
    Emergency Medical Services
    Health District
    Public Services
    Sheriff’s Office
    Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:
- On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.
- Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.
1. Purpose
1.1. Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials Response coordinates the resources and services necessary to support an emergency response or recovery effort essential to the remediation of conditions caused by toxic chemical or hazardous material release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Core Capabilities</th>
<th>Response Mission Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</td>
<td>Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Core Capabilities</th>
<th>Response Mission Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational Coordination</td>
<td>Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Systems</td>
<td>Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Transportation</td>
<td>Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Authorities/Policies
2.1. The emergency field response to incidents of hazardous materials spills and releases is the responsibility of the fire services.
2.2. The Washington State Patrol (WSP) is incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents along state and interstate highway corridors, if county has not already designated a local incident command agency (See Appendix C, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan). Regardless, WSP shall continue to respond to assist the incident command agency.

2.3. Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY) is the lead agency responsible for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the state of Washington. This is also identified within the Northwest Contingency Plan.

2.4. State statutes and regulations:
2.4.1. **RCW 38.52.070** - Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized - Establishment, operation - Emergency powers, procedures.

2.4.2. **RCW 70.136** - Hazardous Materials Incidents.

2.4.3. **RCW 70.136.030** - Incident command agencies – Designation by political subdivisions. The Washington State Patrol is incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents along state and interstate corridors, if county has not already designated a local incident command agency.

2.4.4. **RCW 90.56.020** – Director responsible for spill response – The head of state incident command system in response to oil or hazardous substances spills. Lead agency (WA State Department of Ecology) responsible for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the state of Washington unless discharge is subject to the National Contingency Plan authority.

2.4.5. **WAC 118-40** - Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.

2.4.6. **WAC 296-824** - Emergency response.

2.5. Federal statutes and regulations:
2.5.1. **40 CFR Part 355** - Emergency Planning and Notification

2.5.2. **40 CFR Part 370** - Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know

2.5.3. **29 CFR 1910.120** - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.
3. **Situation Overview**

3.1. Hazardous materials include oil, fuels, chemicals, toxic debris and waste, chemical weapons, radioactive substances, and other contaminants with properties capable of polluting soil, water tables, or water bodies or harming humans or animals.

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

3.3. The commencement of emergency response operations of hazardous material incidents may require multi-agency and multi-disciplinary responses. Disciplines involved may include fire responders, law enforcement, environmental containment and cleanup specialists, fish and wildlife experts, emergency medical services, environmental health and other agencies. While upon initial assessment, some incidents may not have obvious impacts on life, property, and the environment. They may have subtle long-term consequences for human health, and the environment that will require further remediation.

4. **Concept of Operations**

4.1. **Washington State Patrol (WSP) is the designated Incident Command Agency** for hazardous materials incidents on state and interstate highways, and in those jurisdictions where this role has been delegated to the WSP by the jurisdiction (See Hazardous Materials Response Plan, Appendix C). Regardless, WSP shall continue to respond to assist the incident command agency.

4.2. When an incident occurs on a highway or in designated jurisdictions, the WSP will coordinate with local response agencies to establish a unified command system with responding fire departments and potentially other state and federal agencies.

4.3. The State Department of Ecology has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness and response within the State of Washington.

4.4. Resource needs and requests will be obtained from Yakima County departments and agencies, other ESFs, and municipalities. Requests will be prioritized, and resources will be allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be tracked, and resources will be reassigned as they become available for subsequent uses.
4.5. **Whole Community Involvement**

4.5.1. ESF #10 is concerned with getting proper emergency or incident information out to the public. An Emergency Notification System (ENS) provides immediate geographical warning and information to Yakima County residents and businesses through a web-based call-out system from Everbridge, called Alert Yakima. Citizens can ‘opt-in’ and provide additional contact information: unlisted phone numbers, cell phone numbers, email, text messaging (SMS) and Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TTY). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Yakima Valley Emergency Management and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

4.5.2. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) rules shall include provisions for public notification of committee activities, public meetings to discuss the emergency plan, public comments, response to such comments by the committee, and distribution of emergency response plans to the general public.

4.5.3. Protective Action Recommendations will guide the decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place. Access and Functional Needs populations, including farm animals, will be evacuated when appropriate. All re-entry decisions and actions will be coordinated with the affected local jurisdiction(s).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission Area</th>
<th>Critical Task I.D.</th>
<th>Critical Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td><strong>Environmental Response/Health and Safety</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identify, assess, and mitigate first responder health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Detect, assess, and stabilize releases of oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from all-hazard emergencies and response operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission Area</th>
<th>Critical Task I.D.</th>
<th>Critical Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Coordination</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities, and neighboring counties, and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission Area</th>
<th>Critical Task I.D.</th>
<th>Critical Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure Systems</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission Area</th>
<th>Critical Task I.D.</th>
<th>Critical Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Critical Transportation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Clear debris from any route type (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Organization
5.1. The ESF #10 position is staffed by the Department of Ecology, Hazmat Response Team. Personnel assigned to this position are recommended by the lead response agency and Yakima Valley Emergency Management Director or designee. The ESF #10 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Emergency Responders Branch within the EOC Operations Section, reporting to the Emergency Responders Branch Director or the EOC Operations Section Coordination Chief. This position is the link to the hazardous materials operations in the field.

5.2. The ESF #10 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone, text or email on a 24-hour basis while ESF #10 is operational.

6. **Direction, Control, & Coordination**

6.1. ESF #10 is organized in accordance with the Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP) and the Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

6.2. **Horizontal Integration** - This annex is concerned with the Response and Recovery Mission Areas. It is an interagency plan that provides direction to county government entities concerned with responding to and recovering from issues following a disaster involving hazardous materials.

6.2.1. **Response** – The structures and bodies laid out in this annex should integrate horizontally into structures and bodies established by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the NRF to address the Response mission areas and support functions. ESF #10 may provide leadership in creating these connections, hosting relevant meetings, and in
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

general, ensuring the response mission is well coordinated with recovery. Integration with county-level planning efforts regarding response and recovery operations includes:

6.2.2. The Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) brings together partner organizations in the base plan and Emergency Support Functions to discuss how the county and city/town jurisdictional will organize for response and recovery operations.

6.2.3. Tier II Reporting – Submission of Tier II forms are required under Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). The purpose of this form is to provide State, local officials, and the public with specific information on potential hazards. This includes the locations, as well as the amount, of hazardous chemicals present at a particular facility during the previous calendar year.

6.2.4. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) - Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), LEPCs must develop an emergency response plan, review the plan at least annually, and provide information to citizens about chemicals in the community.

6.3. Vertical Integration – This ESF Annex should integrate vertically to response plans at the regional level, state and federal level, as well as city/town plans at the local level. It may be common for relevant federal, and state plans to be similarly titled around ESF #10; however, this annex should remain flexible to coordinate with other plans or bodies that align with the Core Capabilities and Critical Tasks listed in this annex.

6.3.1. Integration with city/town, non-governmental organization, and private business response plans includes: The county and LEPC develops and maintains an ESF #10 and Hazardous Materials Response Plan to assist with integration efforts. Local jurisdictions also conduct threat analysis through the utilizations of pre-incident surveys.

6.3.2. Integration with State and Federal Response plans includes: State CEMP and the ESF #10 Annex.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

7.1. Information collection on oil and hazardous materials response services status will be coordinated through ESF #10 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.

7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. YCEOC, Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM), or designee, shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the
7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.

7.4. Some incoming hazardous materials response information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.

7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

8. Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Capability</th>
<th>Critical Task I.D.</th>
<th>Activity/Action</th>
<th>Organization(s) Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).</td>
<td>Fire Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA Dept of Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA State Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).</td>
<td>Fire Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA Dept of Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA State Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fire Services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION  
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Capability</th>
<th>Critical Task I.D.</th>
<th>Activity/Action</th>
<th>Organization(s) Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.</td>
<td>WA Dept of Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA State Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</strong></td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>Support HAZMAT Response Team with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required.</td>
<td>Fire Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA Dept of Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA State Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provides public health recommendations for hazardous materials incidents.</td>
<td>Yakima Health District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</strong></td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>Determine whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributed to exposure to a hazardous material.</td>
<td>Yakima Health District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</strong></td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>Provide basic and advanced life support systems. Organize and coordinate to provide prompt emergency medical care during a hazardous materials event.</td>
<td>Fire Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Provides subject-matter expertise on incidents having an impact on domestic animals, milk products and/or food produce.</td>
<td>Yakima Health District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Response/Health &amp; Safety</strong></td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>Provides guidance to the hazardous materials response organization.</td>
<td>LEPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Coordination</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Determine status of county and surrounding county hazardous materials teams.</td>
<td>Fire Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Coordination</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Coordinate and provide 24-hour dispatch services</td>
<td>Public Safety Dispatch Centers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Coordination</strong></td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>Coordinate the activities according to the Department of Ecology Spill Prevention and Policy, and Spill Operations Sections.</td>
<td>WA Dept of Ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Coordination</strong></td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>Coordinate on-scene activities of hazardous materials spills and releases. Act as designated incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents on <strong>interstate and state highways</strong> and in areas specifically designated by</td>
<td>WA State Patrol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Capability</th>
<th>Critical Task I.D.</th>
<th>Activity/Action</th>
<th>Organization(s) Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operational Coordination</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies, when necessary.</td>
<td>WA State Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure Systems</strong></td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>Provides support for water sources affected by hazardous materials releases.</td>
<td>Public Services/Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure Systems</strong></td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>Provides a means for disposal of hazardous materials/waste and contaminated debris.</td>
<td>Public Services/Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure Systems</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Provide staffing/equipment for control and containment of hazardous material releases and participate in Incident Command System structure based on designation as “responsible party”.</td>
<td>LEPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Critical Transportation</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Provide on-scene security and traffic control to support hazardous materials spills and releases occurring within their jurisdiction.</td>
<td>Law Enforcement, including WSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Critical Transportation</strong></td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>Provide barricades and containment materials, within their capabilities</td>
<td>Public Services/Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WSDOT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Resource Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desktop or Laptop</td>
<td>Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebEOC login</td>
<td>Primary Agency/Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact list (phone &amp; email) of organizations (master list)</td>
<td>Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet and folder drive access</td>
<td>Yakima County EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard &amp; soft copies)</td>
<td>Primary Agency/Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakima County Hazardous Materials Response Plan</td>
<td>Primary Agency/Org (included within ESF 10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desk Phone</th>
<th>Yakima County EOC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)</td>
<td>Yakima County EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-way Radio</td>
<td>Yakima County EOC or Home Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA EPCA mobile app</td>
<td>Home Agency/Organization Devices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Providers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)</td>
<td>Various locations (in-residence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS 100, 200, 700, 800</td>
<td>FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS 300, 400</td>
<td>Various locations (in-residence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section Chief Course/Position Training</td>
<td>FEMA Emergency Management Institute (in-residence) and/or YVEM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. References and Supporting Plans
10.1. ESF 1 – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
10.2. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
10.3. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
10.4. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
10.5. City of Yakima Fire Department SOP 4.202, Hazardous Materials Responses

11. Terms and Definitions
11.1. **Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)** – Yakima County municipalities, i.e., cities and towns, have established an ECC for local disaster coordination. Fire and School Districts should establish their own ECC and coordinate with the appropriate municipal ECC. Keep the YCEOC/ECC informed of activities and maintain a communications link to the EOC/ECC(s).
11.2. **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)** – Created to help communities plan for chemical emergencies. It also requires industry to report on the storage, use and releases of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local governments. EPCRA requires state and local governments, and Native American tribes to use this information to prepare their community from potential risks.
11.3. **Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)** – Those chemicals identified by the US EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under EPCRA, Section 302.
11.4. **Facility** – Defined in Section 302 of EPCRA as all property (e.g., field or grove), buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control of such person) and where the threshold planning quantity is met for one or more extremely hazardous substances. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term facility includes motor vehicles, transported loads, and aircraft.

11.5. **Hazardous Material (HazMat)** – Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, petroleum, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

11.6. **Hot Zone** – An area where hazardous vapors and liquids are present. This area is considered to be dangerous due to biological, chemical, or nuclear contamination. Individuals must be trained and prepared to enter and leave the area through specific corridors. This is also known as the exclusion zone.

11.7. **Incident Commander (IC)** – The pre-designated local, State, or Federal official responsible for the coordination of hazardous materials response actions, as outlined in the pertinent emergency response plan.

11.8. **Incident Command Post (ICP)** – Facility located at a safe distance upwind from an accident site, where the on-scene commander, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with the media, and handle communications.

11.9. **Incident Command System (ICS)** – The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and having the responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident as mandated by OSHA.

11.10. **Level A Protection** – The highest available level of respiratory, skin, splash, and eye protection which requires fully encapsulating vapor protective clothing with supplied breathing air. Level A HazMat releases have a high vapor pressure and is toxic through skin absorption or is carcinogenic.

11.11. **Level B Protection** – The level of protective equipment utilized where the environment is not considered acutely vapor toxic to skin but may cause respiratory effects. In such situations a chemical splash suit or full coverage, non-air tight, chemical suit with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air breathing apparatus (SABA) is required.

11.12. **Level C Protection** – The level of protective equipment required to prevent respiratory exposure but does not include protection of skin contact (i.e., full-face air purifying respirator, inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves, hard hat, escape mask, and disposable chemical-resistant out boots).
11.13. **Level D Protection** – The level of protective equipment required when the atmosphere contains no known hazard, when splashes, immersions, inhalation, or contact with hazardous levels of any chemical is precluded. Work uniform such as coveralls, boots, leather gloves, and hard hat are used for such situations.

11.14. **Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)** – The coordination and oversight body for hazardous materials located in a defined jurisdiction. The committee’s mandate, by Federal legislation, is to carry out the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986.

11.15. **Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC)** – Central coordination point for county-wide multi-jurisdiction disaster support; located in the Training Room of the Yakima County Resource Center, 2403 South 18th St., Union Gap, WA. Keeps ECCs informed of activities and maintains a communications link to ECC(s).
Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan

1. Tabs

Tab 1 – Fixed Nuclear Facility

Tab 2 – Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
   Attachment 1 – REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM
   Attachment 2 – INCIDENT REPORT

Tab 3 – Radiological Response

Tab 4 – Rail Car Response

2. Appendices

Appendix A – PROMULGATION

Appendix B – REGULATED FACILITIES

Appendix C – INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCY

Appendix D – PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES

Appendix E – PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION PLANS

Appendix F – RESPONSE RESOURCES

Appendix G – TRAINING SCHEDULE

Appendix H – EXERCISE TYPES and SCHEDULE

Appendix I – FACILITY EPA AUDIT

Appendix J – EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

TAB 1
FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY
(Columbia Generating Station)

1. PURPOSE
1.1. Provide guidance for responding to a fixed nuclear power plant accident which may affect Yakima County. Reference: Yakima County Radiological Protection Plan for Columbia Generating Station (CGS), July 2014.

2. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS
2.1. Yakima County is within the 50-mile planning zone as currently described by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and thus will be directly affected by a fixed nuclear facility accident/incident due to the location of the Columbia Generating Station plant in Benton County. However, experience has shown there is a great deal of public concern if there is an incident anywhere in the world.
2.2. Yakima County has developed a separate emergency response plan in the event of an incident at the Columbia Generating Station. Department roles and responsibilities are defined in this document.

3. RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION PLANNING
3.1. Prepare a contingency plan for the release of radioactive or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station and/or the Hanford Site.
3.2. Provides information and education to the public.
3.3. Supports other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Yakima County.
3.4. Recommends to the public protective actions to be taken when there is an offsite release that affects the county.
3.5. Sets up an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products.
3.6. Establishes and maintains an EOC.
3.7. Establishes and maintains an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning.
3.8. Recommends geopolitical boundaries for Food Control Areas (FCAs).
Figure 3: 10-mile (opaque gray) Emergency Planning Zones and 50-mile (transparent gray) Planning Zones
1. PURPOSE
1.1. To provide guidance for hazardous materials incident notification and response, and off-site emergency planning and notification procedures as required by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (SARA), currently known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).

2. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS
2.1. General
   2.1.1. For the purposes of this plan, a hazardous material is defined as "Any substance or material, including radioactive materials, which, when uncontrolled, can be harmful to people, animals, property or the environment."
   2.1.2. Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting life and property threatened by hazardous materials incidents, except where this has been specifically preempted by state or Federal law or regulation. The State Emergency Management Division provides a single point of contact through the 24-hour phone number 1-800-258-5990 for notification of state agencies for assistance.
   2.1.3. It is the policy of Yakima County that planning and training activities under the scope of this Plan and under the requirements of EPCRA will be in support of and coordinated with the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in Yakima County.
   2.1.4. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), as established by EPCRA, is the group which coordinates the community planning for hazardous materials and the Community Right-to-Know program established under SARA.
   2.1.5. It is the policy of the LEPC to work in cooperation with jurisdictions within Yakima County upon request in complying with EPCRA. Any of these jurisdictions may be members of the Yakima County LEPC.
   2.1.6. Community Right-To-Know information is filed for public availability in the Office of Emergency Management located in Suite 200 of the Yakima County Resource Center, 2403 South 18th St., Union Gap, WA.
   2.1.6.1. OEM is the agency to receive and file written reports from facilities concerning releases covered under Section 304 of Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986.
   2.1.7. This Plan outlines the general off-site emergency procedures as required by EPCRA for facilities in Yakima County. On-site emergency procedures are in individual facility plans.
   2.1.8. Infectious and bio-hazardous waste items, such as discarded needles, human blood, blood
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

products and medical wastes are to be treated as hazardous materials under the scope of this plan. The Yakima Health District may provide guidance for Incident Command agencies on the cleanup, handling, and disposal of such material.

2.1.9. The identification and elimination of clandestine drug labs is primarily a law enforcement responsibility. Law enforcement agencies may utilize the specific expertise of other departments relevant to the hazardous materials aspects of drug labs. This includes, but is not limited to communications, decontamination, fire suppression, clean-up and disposal services. The Yakima County Sheriff’s Office has been designated as the Incident Command Agency for drug lab operations in Yakima County under the provisions of Chapter 70.136 Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

2.1.10. The Yakima Health District (YHD) must be notified of clandestine drug laboratory seizures. Response is made by YHD personnel after the property has been secured. Under Chapter 64.44 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Chapter 246-205 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), the YHD is mandated to perform certain actions after a clandestine drug laboratory seizure. Actions may include: investigation and assessment of the affected property to determine whether contamination has occurred; posting a warning notice on the premises; declaring the property unfit for use; requiring decontamination of the property in accordance with established standards; review of contaminated property cleanup reports to ensure verification that levels of hazardous chemicals are within applicable guidelines; and release of the property for re-occupancy.

2.2. Notification

2.2.1. The Yakima Public Safety Communications Center (SunComm) has incorporated incident reporting within the computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system. The emergency notification procedures required by EPCRA have been incorporated into this system.

2.2.2. The Yakima Public Safety Communications Center (SunComm) provides a single point of contact for notification of hazardous materials incidents. Any local agency or SARA Title III reporting facility becoming aware of a hazardous materials incident should immediately notify the 9-1-1 by telephone. The center will attempt to get as much information about the incident as possible utilizing CAD reporting.

2.2.3. It shall be the policy of the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center (SunComm) to receive and process calls regarding hazardous materials. Notifications include:

2.2.3.1. The fire service in which incident occurred;
2.2.3.2. Appropriate law enforcement;
2.2.3.3. Washington State Patrol;
2.2.3.4. Yakima Health District;
2.2.3.5. Yakima Valley Emergency Management;
2.2.3.6. State Emergency Operations Officer (State Duty Officer);
2.2.3.7. At the direction of the Incident Commander, the Department of Ecology and
2.2.4. Notifications of the impacted public will follow guidance set forth in the county’s Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) ESFs #2, 13, and 15. An important tool in this effort will be the use of Everbridge, the county’s mass notification system.

2.2.4.1. Additional contact information includes: Fire agencies, LE agencies, and EMS.

2.2.4.2. The two primary strategies for public protection in the case of an event are, evacuation and shelter-in-place. The decision on what strategy to use is made by the on-scene Incident Command Agency with input from the local Emergency Coordination/Operations Center. (See: Appendix D - PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES)

2.2.5. It is the policy of Yakima County that on hazardous materials incidents the local fire service and the State Emergency Alert and Warning Center (State Duty Officer) shall be notified.

2.2.6. If a spill is from the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, the Yakima Health District (YHD) or Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) need not be notified, unless the Incident Command Agency feels the expertise of services of one or more of these agencies is needed. If the spill is from another source, these departments need to be notified, and from the information gathered on the Incident Worksheet, each will make a decision as to whether or not to respond.

2.2.7. Yakima County 911 Dispatch (SunComm) is the designated agency to receive initial notification of a hazardous materials incident, and this notification to Yakima County 911 Dispatch (SunComm) satisfies the requirement for the responsible party to verbally notify the LEPC and the appropriate fire department. The Responsible Party must provide Yakima County 911 Dispatch (SunComm) with the following information:

2.2.7.1. Chemical name
2.2.7.2. Whether substance is classified as an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)
2.2.7.3. Estimation of the quantity released
2.2.7.4. Time and duration of the release
2.2.7.5. Location of release (air, water, land)
2.2.7.6. Known/anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with emergency
2.2.7.7. Proper precautions (evacuation or shelter-in-place)
2.2.7.8. Name and phone number of the contact person
2.2.7.9. Safe routes of entry into the site for emergency response personnel.

2.3. Response (See: Attachment 1--Regional Response Team)

2.3.1. ALL Yakima County Jurisdictions have designated the Washington State Patrol as the Incident Command Agency.

2.3.2. An emergency coordination center, either the local or operational area, may be activated if
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

requested by the Incident Command Agency or by a response agency to support on-scene operations. On-scene agencies should provide the appropriate ECC with situation reports (SITREPS) on operations and needs.

2.3.3. It is the policy of Yakima County that employees who are not assigned to do tasks which would require them to come into direct contact or handle hazardous materials themselves, shall need only "First Responder Awareness Level" training in accordance with OSHA (Occupation Safety and Health Administration) 1910.120 and Chapter 246-205 Washington Administrative Code (WAC).

2.3.4. It is the policy of Yakima County that if the specific job assignment requires an employee handle or come in direct contact with hazardous materials products themselves at an incident site, appropriate higher levels of training as required by OSHA 1910.120 and Chapter 246-205 Washington Administrative Code (WAC) shall apply. Fire personnel are certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, HAZMAT Awareness and Operations; HAZMAT Technician.

2.4. On-Scene Management
2.4.1. The Incident Command Agency is responsible for assessing the situation and making determinations of appropriate actions. On-site management will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including the Incident Command System (ICS).

2.4.1.1. Some improvisation may be necessary to accommodate special circumstances, and the structure of an ICS would depend on the scope of the incident. For the purposes of this plan, the Incident Commander is the on-scene manager responsible for ensuring each response agency on scene can carry out their responsibilities.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES
3.2. Yakima Valley Emergency Management
3.2.1. Coordinate the provision of additional resources at the request of local response agencies or an Incident Command Agency.
3.2.2. Yakima Valley Emergency Management’s Duty Officer is the designated “community emergency coordinator”.

3.3. Yakima County Sheriff’s Office
3.3.1. Provide traffic control, area security, communications support and evacuation in the unincorporated areas of the county.
3.3.2. Act as the Incident Command Agency under Chapter 70.136 RCW for activities related to illegal drug labs.

3.4. Yakima Health District
3.4.1. Act as an advisor to the Hazardous Materials Incident Command agencies on personnel protection, public health, situation assessment, environmental impacts and identification of
unknown products.

3.4.2. Assist the Hazardous Materials Incident Commander with information on handling, cleanup and disposal techniques or contacts for cleanup and disposal contractors.

3.4.3. May provide public notice for health problems related to hazardous materials spills.

3.5. Yakima County Codes Enforcement

3.5.1. Assist in the enforcement of county codes relating to the storage, use and handling of flammable, explosive, combustible, toxic, corrosive and other hazardous materials.

3.6. Yakima Valley Fire Services

3.6.1. Provide initial efforts of response to and size-up of hazardous materials incidents; and contacting and coordinating proper outside authorities for assistance if necessary.

3.7. Yakima Valley Law Enforcement Agencies

3.7.1. Provide traffic control, area security, communications support and evacuation in their jurisdiction.

3.8. Yakima Valley Jurisdiction’s Public Works

3.8.1. Provide on-scene support to include barricade materials, signage, etc. in their jurisdiction.

3.9. SARA Title III Facilities

3.9.1. Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) facilities must designate Facility Emergency Coordinators and notify the State Emergency Response Commission, Yakima County LEPC and local fire services, of any changes.

3.9.2. EPCRA facilities must provide initial and updated emergency contacts, hazard analyses, capability assessments, Tier II information, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or list of chemicals, and other required information (as required by SARA Title III) to the LEPC, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and the local Fire Department.

3.9.3. Update Tier II forms annually to the LEPC, State Emergency Response Commission and the local fire department.

3.9.4. Provide Section 313 information (Form R) to the Environmental Protection Agency, if required.

3.9.5. Develop procedures for determining if there has been a release of chemicals in accordance with the SARA Title III and appropriate on-site response procedures for facility personnel.

3.9.6. Provide emergency notification and follow-up written notice of any release in accordance with the Act and this Plan Regulated facilities are encouraged to use the Emergency Action Plan checklist. (Reference: Appendix I—FACILITY EPA AUDIT)

3.9.7. The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for protecting public health and the environment. (Reference: Appendix J—EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE)
Attachment 1—REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

1. Because of the exotic nature of many chemicals and substances in common use today, most local emergency response agencies cannot afford the training and equipment needed to deal with them. So, in 2003, the **YAKIMA FIRE DEPARTMENT (YFD)** began developing plans for an organized, effective regional-wide response to the increasing possibility of hazardous materials incidents. A committee was composed initially to consider alternatives for mitigating anhydrous ammonia emergencies and included representatives of Fire Chiefs from Yakima County, Representatives from Private Industry, Military Hazmat Team Leaders, and Emergency Management Personnel.

2. This is where the concept of a Regional Response Team came into play. After numerous HazMat Response solution options were analyzed by the members, YFD stepped forward and entered into an inter-governmental agreement with an existing HazMat Response Team which already served the Washington Counties of Walla Walla, Benton and Franklin. The **Yakima Fire Department’s Hazardous Materials Team is an extension of the Tri-County Team and available to supplement the efforts of local governments, fire departments, and fire districts in incidents requiring a higher level of training and more sophisticated equipment, commonly known as technician level capability.**

3. The Yakima Fire Department HazMat Team is intended to protect citizens and responders alike. It provides all communities, regardless of size or population, with an effective, professional response to hazardous materials incidents in a safe, expedient and cost effective manner. The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Team members are qualified to handle a wide range of hazardous materials incidents. At a minimum, each member must have a Hazardous Materials Technician Level certification. **The Tri-Counties HazMat Response Team is strategically headquartered in Benton County and has a satellite in the City of Yakima. As of early 2019, the Yakima Fire Department’s Hazardous Materials Response Team is in the process of trying to become an independent entity from the Tri-County team.** The location of response equipment takes into consideration population centers and transportation corridors, among other things. Due to travel time and distances for a responding team, local emergency response agencies must be capable of an operational level response until the HazMat Team arrives.

4. The HazMat Team does not take the place of local emergency response agencies, nor are they responsible for cleaning up hazardous material spills. Clean up of spilled hazardous materials is the responsibility of the person having control over the material.
Emergency Release Notification
(EPCRA, Section 304)

1. A facility must notify state and local authorities responsible for local emergency planning if:
   1.1. A release occurs at the facility (which includes releases from motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft) of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or a Hazardous Substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance, and;
   1.2. The release could result in exposure of persons outside the boundary of the facility site.

2. Report chemical releases immediately to any State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC), and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) potentially affected by the release. Facilities must also report a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance to the National Response Center. In most instances, the facility must submit a written follow-up report within thirty days of the release to the SERC and LEPC.

3. To be safe, we recommend making the call. If it is determined that the release did not meet or exceed the substance’s reportable quantity, the business will have prudently met its responsibility. There are no penalties for reporting a spill unnecessarily, but there may be significant penalties for not reporting one.

4. Notification:

**Contact Information for Verbal Notifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If fire or medical response is required</td>
<td>9-1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) 24-hour State-Wide Spill Hotline</td>
<td>800-258-5990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Response Center (EHS &amp; CERLA hazardous substances)</td>
<td>800-424-8802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakima County LEPC</td>
<td>509-574-1900 509-574-1922 (24 hr – duty officer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How much ammonia will it take to report an emergency release?**
When a spill is a threat to life, health, and/or the environment; and/or 100 lbs.; and/or more than two persons injured.

5. Release information:

**Contact Information for Verbal Notifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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</thead>
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</table>
Contact Information for Verbal Notifications

Response

Yakima County LEPC

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>509-574-1922 (24 hr – duty officer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How much ammonia will it take to report an emergency release?

When a spill is a threat to life, health, and/or the environment; and/or 100 lbs.; and/or more than two persons injured.

To the best of your ability, please be ready with the following information:

Where is the spill?
What spilled?
How much spilled?
How concentrated is the spilled material?
Who spilled the material?
Is anyone cleaning up the spill?
Resource damages (e.g. dead fish or oiled birds)?
Who is reporting the spill?
How can we get back to you?
## EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION FORM

Washington State  
Emergency Response Commission  
Ecology Community Right-to-Know Unit  
PO Box 47659  
Olympia, WA 98504-7659

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW NUMBER:</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>EMERGENCY CONTACT:</th>
<th>CONTACT PHONE:</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCIDENT ADDRESS::</th>
<th>CITY, STATE, ZIP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>LEPC:</th>
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<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME OF VERBAL NOTIFICATION:</th>
<th>INCIDENT #: (EMD/NRC)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>CAS NUMBER:</th>
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<td>__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __</td>
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<tr>
<th>CHECK IF CHEMICAL IS LISTED IN 40 CFR 355</th>
<th>PHYSICAL STATE CONTAINED:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ] solid [ ] liquid [ ] gas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>QUANTITY RELEASED: (in pounds)</th>
<th>PHYSICAL STATE RELEASED:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[ ] solid [ ] liquid [ ] gas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TIME OF RELEASE:</th>
<th>DURATION OF RELEASE:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>_____days _____hours _____minutes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION:</th>
<th>DESCRIBE ACTION TAKEN:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Air [ ] Water [ ] Ground [ ] Other</td>
<td>(Use additional sheets if needed.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED HEALTH EFFECTS:

[ ] ACUTE/IMMEDIATE (EXPLAIN)

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

[ ] CHRONIC/DELAYED

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

[ ] NOT KNOWN

____________________________________________________________________

ADVICE REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENTION NECESSARY FOR EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS:

COMMENTS:

CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted and that it is true, accurate and complete.

REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE (print/type)

______________________________________________________________

SIGNATURE OF FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

______________________________________________________________

DATE: _____________

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION FORM INSTRUCTIONS

The Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) requires that Emergency Release Follow-up Notifications be submitted using this reporting form. Releases of reportable quantities of Extremely
Hazardous Substances (EHS) (listed in 40 CFR 355, appendix A) or chemicals that require release reporting under section 103 (a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) must be reported on the form within 30 days following a release. The written follow-up report is required in addition to immediate verbal notification.

**BASIC INSTRUCTIONS:**

- The completed form satisfies the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act Section 304 requirement. Ensure that all information is complete.
- If the incident involves reportable releases of more than one chemical, prepare one report form for each chemical released.
- If the incident involves a series of separate releases of chemical(s) at different times, the releases should be reported on separate reporting forms.

**SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Enter the Community Right-to-Know number, the facility name, phone number and name of a contact person who can provide detailed information concerning the incident. **The Community Right-to-Know number is a 12-digit number which begins with CRK or WA.**

2. Enter the date of the incident, the time that verbal notification was made to the SERC via the Emergency Management Division duty officer and the incident number in the space provided.

3. Provide information about the location where the release occurred. Include the street address, city, state, zip, county, local emergency planning committee, and if appropriate, provide information about bordering LEPCs, tribal nations, or states.

4. Provide information concerning the specific chemical that was released. Include the chemical/trade name and the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number. Check all categories that apply. Provide best available information on quantity, time and duration of the release.

5. Indicate all actions taken to respond to and contain the release.

6. Check the categories that apply to the health effects that occurred or could result from the release. Provide an explanation or description of the effects in the space provided. Use the Comment section to provide additional pertinent information.

7. Include information on the type of medical attention required for exposure to the chemical released. Indicate when and how this information was made available to individuals exposed and to medical personnel, if appropriate for the incident.

8. List any additional pertinent information.

9. Print or type the name of the facility representative submitting the report. Include the official signature and the date that the form was prepared.
## Emergency Release Follow-Up – Community Right-To-Know

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact:</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALL WA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION (WEMD)</strong></td>
<td>800-258-5990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALL THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER</strong></td>
<td>800-424-8802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **CALL YOUR LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)** | 509-574-1900  
|                                                      | 509-574-1922 (24 hr – duty officer) |

### Mail Completed Reports To:

- **WA Dept of Ecology**  
  Community Right-To-Know Unit  
  PO Box 47659  
  Olympia, WA 98504-7659

- **Yakima Valley Emergency Management**  
  2403 South 18th St. Suite 200  
  Union Gap, WA 98903
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

TAB 3
RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE

1. GENERAL
1.1. For radiological accidents or incidents, either suspected or confirmed, use the Washington State Department of Health, Division of Radiation Protection, Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures or call 1-206-682-5327 (1-206-NUCLEAR.) The lead state agency for Radiation Accident/Incident Response is the Washington State Department of Health. This however, does not preclude invoking other applicable Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in support of the Radiation Emergency Response Plan and Procedures.
1.2. Response to a radiological accident will follow the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook.

2. SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES: USES AND RISKS
2.1. Radiation occurs when unstable isotopes of elements release excess energy as invisible waves or particles. Depending on the amount of energy released, these waves or particles are able to penetrate solid matter to varying degrees. Because of these unique properties, radiation has many diverse uses such as:
   2.1.1. Killing bacteria in commercially packaged food and medical equipment
   2.1.2. Diagnosing disease with pharmaceuticals labeled with radioactive elements
   2.1.3. Treating cancer and other diseases
   2.1.4. Mapping underground sources of water and prospecting for oil and gas reserves
   2.1.5. Checking levels or density in manufacturing processes
2.2. Two broad types of devices exist: those that generate radiation and those that are themselves radioactive. Devices capable of generating radiation include particle accelerators and X ray machines. When the power supply is cut, however, these devices produce no radiation. Other devices contain materials that are radioactive. These devices always produce radiation, but the intensity of the radiation will decrease naturally over time.
2.3. A sealed radioactive source, typically called a sealed source, refers to radioactive material that has been sealed inside a capsule or is permanently bonded in a solid form. Sealed sources within devices are commonly used to deliver a defined dose of radiation, such as that used in cancer therapy or in irradiators that sterilize food and medical equipment. But there are also other uses such as: in industrial gauges, in radioisotope thermoelectric generators used to provide electric power in remote areas, in gamma radiography to check welds on pipelines, and in well logging sources used to explore for coal, oil, and natural gas.
2.4. Nuclear materials (such as enriched uranium and plutonium) can produce a self-sustaining nuclear fission reaction and are radioactive, but they are not normally used in sealed sources. The radioactive materials in a sealed source (cobalt, caesium, iridium, etc.) on the other hand, are not capable of fission; and the amount of radiation they emit decreases over time.
2.5. Sealed radioactive sources within devices, when used as intended, are designed to limit radiation exposure to users. Despite their design safety features, some sealed source devices may produce a potentially lethal amount of radiation if used improperly. People using sealed source devices must be trained and knowledgeable about their proper, safe and secure use. In untrained hands, such devices can injure and kill. Malevolent acquisition and use of radioactive sources may cause radiation exposure or dispersal of radioactive material into the environment. Such an event could cause significant social, psychological and economic impacts.
2.6. If a source becomes too weak for its use, it does not mean that the source is safe. Many accidents have
resulted from sources that are no longer being used for their original purpose.

2.7. The relative risk for sources has been categorized by their potential to cause serious health effects.

2.7.1. **Category 1 sources** could lead to the death or permanent injury of individuals who are in close
proximity to the source for a short period of time (minutes to hours). Category 1 sources include:
radioisotope thermoelectric generators, irradiators, teletherapy machines, and fixed multi-beam
teletherapy machines.

2.7.2. **Category 2 sources** could lead to the death or permanent injury of individuals who are in close
proximity to the source for a longer period of time than for Category 1 sources. Category 2 sources
include: industrial gamma radiography equipment and high/medium dose-rate brachytherapy.

2.7.3. **Category 3 sources** could lead to the permanent injury of individuals who are in close proximity
to the source for a longer period of time than Category 2 sources. Sources in Category 3 could, but
are unlikely to, lead to fatalities. Category 3 sources include: fixed industrial gauges (level gauges,
dredger gauges, conveyor gauges, and spinning pipe gauges) and well logging gauges.

2.7.4. **Category 4 sources** could lead to the temporary injury of individuals who may be in close proximity
to the source for a longer period of time than Category 3 sources. Permanent injuries are unlikely.
Category 4 sources include: low dose-rate brachytherapy sources, thickness gauges, portable
gauges, and bone densitometers.

2.7.5. **Category 5 sources** could, but are unlikely to, cause minor temporary injury of individuals.
Category 5 sources include X ray fluorescence devices, static eliminators, and electron capture
devices.

3. **CONTROLLING HAZARDS**

3.1. Low level radioactive materials generally does not present a significant threat. However, for your safety,
as well as the safety of the public is still a concern. So here is a list of primary points to remember when
dealing with a radiological incident.

3.1.1. Rescue, life safety, first aid, control of fire and most other chemical hazards take priority over
measuring radiation or contamination levels.

3.1.2. Notify the appropriate radiation protection authorities.

3.1.3. Isolate all spills or leaks.

3.1.4. If the spill is large or of dry materials, consider downwind evacuation.

3.1.5. If fire is involved, primary evacuation should be at least 1000 feet.

3.1.6. Move intact containers from fire if you can do so safely (do not move damaged packages).

3.1.7. Cover liquid spills with sand, earth or non-combustible material (dike large spills).

3.1.8. Cover powder spills with plastic or tarps to prevent spreading.
COMMODITY PREPAREDNESS AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REFERENCE SHEET

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

HAZARD RATING = HIGH

TRANSPORTATION AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

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

- These derailments will likely require mutual aid and a more robust on-scene Incident Management System than responders may normally use. Therefore, pre-incident planning, preparedness, and coordination of response strategies should be considered and made part of response plans, drills, and exercises that include the shippers and rail carriers of this commodity.
• Tank cars carrying crude oil may also be found in general freight (manifest) trains that are made up of shipments of many different commodities from many different shippers. In these situations, emergency responders need to consider the potential impact that tank cars containing other hazardous commodities may have on tank cars containing crude oil if a release occurs, and vice-versa.

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

HAZARD SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Prevent runoff from entering storm/sewer systems and sensitive areas, as this may create a serious hazard and potential environmental problems. Notify proper authorities, downstream sewer and water treatment operations, and other downstream users of potentially contaminated water. Runoff may be flammable and/or toxic and should be contained, treated and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations.
• Watch for movement in both directions before crossing tracks. If the tracks are clear, walk single file at a right angle to the rails.

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

• Always contact the railroad to advise them of your presence – they may not know that you are on-scene or that they have a problem. Work with the railroad to be sure the track is “blue flagged” – the railroad’s version to provide protection by their lock-out, tag-out process.

• Never stand, walk or sit on railway tracks, between the rails or on the ends of ties. Never step on the rail - step over it. The rail can be a slip, trip, or fall hazard. Never put your feet on moveable parts of a rail car such as couplers, sliding sills or uncoupling levers.

• Do not occupy the area between adjacent tracks in multiple track territory when a train is passing. If crossing between two stationary railcars, ensure there is at least 50 feet between them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

• Stay away from track switches since they can be remotely operated.
## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
### 10B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Emergency Telephone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BNSF Railway</td>
<td>(800) 832-5452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian National (CN) Railway</td>
<td>(800) 465-9239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Pacific (CP) Railway</td>
<td>(800) 716-9132</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSX Transportation</td>
<td>(800) 232-0144</td>
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<td>Kansas City Southern Rail Network</td>
<td>(877) 527-9464</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norfolk Southern Railroad</td>
<td>(800) 453-2530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Pacific Railroad</td>
<td>(888) 877-7267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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- Emergency responders should contact federal agencies such as the U.S. Coast Guard to determine the level of assistance that may be provided in the event of a spill in navigable waterways located in their jurisdiction. This resource, as well as other federal resources, can be contacted through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.
Appendix A – PROMULGATION

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10 - Hazardous Materials Response

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

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

Yakima County--city and town jurisdictions--directs each office, department and agency to study the ESF and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ESF in the event of a hazardous material event.

The Yakima Valley Emergency Management is responsible for publishing and distributing this ESF and will issue changes as required.

__________________________
Tony Miller, Director of Emergency Services

Date

__________________________
Jason Clapp, LEPC Coordinator

Date
Appendix B – REGULATED FACILITIES

1. Anhydrous Ammonia is the major reportable EHS in Yakima County. Over 136 sites have reportable quantities.
   1.1. Clouds of anhydrous ammonia are subject to the unpredictability of air movement; they will change
direction as quickly as the breeze. Clouds of ammonia may be nearly invisible in some atmospheric
conditions, but in high concentrations may appear as white clouds. Rain will absorb the ammonia and
remove it from the air; however, the ammonia-water mixture may still be a hazard until sufficiently
deluded.
   1.2. Anhydrous ammonia is lighter than air. Under cold condition, it may settle in the low areas of the
surrounding landscape, such as road ditches, sloughs and valleys. People in threatened areas must be
warned of the release and advised to leave the area or shelter in-place until the release has been
controlled and the area is considered safe. These decisions should be made by emergency personnel,
such as a local fire department.

2. Chlorine
   2.1. Exposure to chlorine can occur in the workplace or in the environment following releases to air, water,
or land. Effects of chlorine on human health depend on how the amount of chlorine that is present,
and the length and frequency of exposure. Effects also depend on the health of a person or condition
of the environment when exposure occurs.
   2.2. Breathing small amounts of chlorine for short periods of time adversely affects the human respiratory
system. Effects differ from coughing and chest pain, to water retention in the lungs. Chlorine irritates
the skin, the eyes, and the respiratory system. These effects are not likely to occur at levels of chlorine
that are normally found in the environment.

3. Propane
   3.1. Liquid releases flammable vapors at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms a flammable
mixture with air. Dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat, sparks or flame. Vapors
are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and flash back. Container may
explode in heat or fire. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

4. Oil
   4.1. Yakima County has numerous shipments of empty Bakken crude railcars passing along the rail lines
inside the County. While not traditional “facility”, rail cars may be parked at any time in numerous
locations around the county.
   4.2. Bakken crude is a very light type of crude but is very volatile and acts more like refined products such
as gasoline when involved in fire. While most of the railcars are empty, Bakken has a higher gas
content/ vapor pressure, lower flash point and boiling point and thus a higher degree of volatility than
most other crudes in the U.S., which correlates to increased ignitability and flammability even when
dealing with empty railcars.
   4.3. The U.S. Department of Transportation recently issued an Emergency Order requiring all shippers to
test product from the Bakken before it is transported to ensure the crude is transported in the proper
packing group. The DOT uses nine different hazard classes as a guide to properly classify each
material, and the material type determines one of three possible packing groups.

5. EHS Facilities Emergency Contact List
   5.1.1. The Yakima Valley Local Emergency Planning Committee has around 230 fixed facilities in the
county. There are 706 Non-Extremely Hazardous Sites reporting and 294 Extremely Hazardous
Substance Users reporters within the boundaries of the county. The Yakima Valley Local
Emergency Planning Committee EHS Facilities Emergency Contact List may be accessed through the Office of Emergency Management by contacting the Duty Office at 509-574-1922 (24 hr) or email lepc@co.yakima.wa.us.

5.1.2. Northwest Pipeline, LLC (Williams), shown in figure 2, has a main natural gas artery pipeline that traverse the county from Grandview up through the Lower Yakima Valley, east of the City of Yakima, in between Selah and the Yakima Training Center, and continuing northward into Kittitas County west of the Yakima River Canyon and highway 821.

5.1.3. Cascade Natural Gas Corporation has a couple main pipelines branching off from Northwest Pipeline (figure 2), one terminating in Selah and another into Zillah and Toppenish.

5.1.4. Figure 3 shows the main rail routes within Yakima County. The main rail routes follow closely with either the Yakima River and/or Interstate 82. The BNSF line travels through the Cities of Selah, Yakima, Union Gap, Wapato, Toppenish, and Mabton.

Figure 2: Pipelines traversing through Yakima County. a) Blue – Northwest Pipeline, LLC (Williams). b) Green – Cascade Natural Gas Corporation (Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission)
Figure 4: Major Rail Routes ([WSDOT](https://www.wsdot.wa.gov))
### Incident Command Agency (Washington State Patrol - WSP)

The response agencies listed below have named the Washington State Patrol as the lead Incident Command Agency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HazMat Team</th>
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<tr>
<td>Yakima County Regional HazMat Team</td>
<td>509-575-6060 (non-emergency)</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Yakima Fire Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>401 North Front Street</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yakima, WA 98901</td>
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<tr>
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Appendix D - PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES

1. Shelter-in-Place

1.1. The decision to evacuate or order shelter-in-place should be based upon known data or perceived risk when insufficient data is immediately available. Reference materials and resources which will aid the decision making process includes:

1.1.1. Emergency Response Guidebook (Current Edition),
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/portal/site/PHMSA/menuitem.ebdc7a8a7e39f2e55cf2031050248a0c/?vgnextoid=ebfeca57e196d110VgnVCM1000009ed07898RCRD&vgnextchannel=d248724dd7d6c010VgnVCM10000080e8a8c0RCRD&vgnextfmt=print


1.1.3. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), http://www.chemtrec.com/

1.1.4. AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines,
http://www.aiha.org/INSIDEAIHA/GUIDELINEDEVELOPMENT/ERPG/Pages/default.aspx

1.1.5. NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/

1.1.6. CAMEO Chemicals, http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/

1.1.7. Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA),

1.1.8. Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT),

1.2. The term, shelter-in-place, means to seek immediate shelter and remain there during an emergency rather than evacuate the area. Evacuation is the preferred public safety option. Therefore, shelter-in-place should only be used when an evacuation is not safe. The decision to shelter-in-place will be made by the affected jurisdiction fire department and/or law enforcement, in consultation with a hazardous materials technician or specialist, when possible. Once the decision to shelter-in-place is made, instructions will be the affected population to shelter-in-place. This notification will be made using any means of communication available, i.e., EAS; routes by available emergency vehicles.

1.3. In the event of a critical incident where hazardous (including chemical, biological or radiological) materials may have been released into the atmosphere either accidentally or intentionally, a decision to shelter-in-place may be the preferred method of safely waiting out the release. Consider providing the following instructions to citizens during a shelter-in-place situation:

1.3.1. Turn-off heating, cooling and ventilation system to prevent drawing in outside air.

1.3.2. Get disaster supply kit, pets and their food and water.

1.3.3. Move to a small, interior room above ground level and close doors and windows, rooms having little or no ventilation are preferred. Seal air vents, cracks around doors and windows with blankets, sheets, towels, plastic sheeting, duct tape or other materials.

1.3.4. Do not use the fireplace or wood stove, extinguish all burning materials and close dampers.
1.3.5. Notify those around you and encourage others to remain in your room/office rather than to try to leave the building.
1.3.6. Do not use the telephone unless you have an emergency.
1.3.7. Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
1.3.8. Stay in your rooms/offices/classrooms and only come out when you are told that it is safe.

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

2. Evacuation

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

2.2. The IC is responsible for determining the need to evacuate, executing the evacuation order in coordination with the Yakima County Sheriff’s Office (YSO) and/or Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) and communicating evacuation procedures to the public. At a minimum, an evacuation directive should include:

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

2.3. Evacuees should also receive instructions to, time permitting:

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

2.3.3. Leave gas, water and electricity on unless damage is suspected, there is a leak, or advised to do so by authorities.

2.3.4. Lock the house or building prior to leaving.

2.3.5. Do not use the telephone unless it is an emergency.

2.3.6. Car-pool or take only one car and drive safely. Keep all vehicle windows and vents closed, turn on local radio station for evacuation routes and up-to-date information.

2.3.7. Follow directions given by officials along the evacuation route(s) and be prepared to provide the right-of-way to emergency response vehicles.

2.3.8. Do not call your school or go to pick-up children. The children will be moved if an evacuation is necessary at their location. The parents of evacuated children will be notified where to pick up children.

2.4. Evacuation plans are specific to the individual facility and possibly to the specific chemical. They will include special provisions and instructions for facilities in the impacted area, especially those with captive or high-risk populations (i.e., schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc.). Provisions will be made to evacuate the elderly and physically challenged who require assistance to comply with evacuation directive. Precautionary evacuation of certain, high-risk members of the affected population may be recommended even when no other segments of the population are evacuated. This could include infants, pregnant women, persons with respiratory illnesses and the elderly.

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

2.6. Local and state law enforcement agencies will use common traffic control procedures to keep evacuation routes open. The IC will determine the evacuation routes. The major thoroughfares will be utilized whenever possible to expedite the flow of evacuees. Each jurisdiction fire service and law enforcement agency have been provided CDs with individual facilities identified by GIS. Arterials are identified as well as critical infrastructures.

2.7. The Interstate and state routes should be considered first as evacuation routes in Yakima County; however, numerous county roads should also be considered based on the location of the hazardous materials incident. Federal routes include:

2.7.1. I-82 going north and south in the north-central part of the county.

2.7.2. Hwy 97 going north and south in the north part of the county.

2.7.3. Hwy 12 going east and west in the north-west part of the county.

State routes include:
2.7.4. SR 821 going north and south in the north part of the county.
2.7.5. SR 410 east and west in the northwest part of the county.
2.7.6. SR 24 going east and west in the north-central part of the county.
2.7.7. SR 241 going north in the north-central part of the county.
2.7.8. SR 22 going east and west in the south-central part of the county.

3. Possible Evacuation Zones

3.1. A major hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens from any location in Yakima County. Due to the fluid nature of HazMat events, and hundreds of Tier II facilities around the county, only the Incident Commander will or should make determinations on routing.

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

3.2.1. Walking: When the evacuation is expected to be of short duration, evacuation zone is limited to a small area and weather conditions are acceptable, able-bodied persons may be asked to walk to a nearby shelter/reception center (school, parking lot, church, field, etc.). If the hazardous material is highly flammable and ignition sources need to be eliminated or surface arterials are in gridlock, walking would be the chosen mode for evacuation until a safe area is reached where follow-on transportation to a shelter/reception center is available.

3.2.2. Private vehicle (car, van, pick-up truck, etc.): When walking is not an option, use of private vehicles is a viable alternative if the vehicle is in the area to be evacuated, fueled, and in operating condition. Use of personal vehicles can be quick and convenient and a community resource for transporting neighbors without access to their own vehicle or persons with physical challenges that do not require EMS level transportation.

3.2.3. Public Transit (city/county bus, school bus): This mode minimizes the stress on surface arterials and provides a means of evacuation for individuals without a vehicle or immediate access to a vehicle when the distance to clear the evacuation zone is too far to walk.

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

3.3. Public school buildings are normally used as evacuation shelters/reception centers when the evacuation is projected to last for an extended period of time; however, any large building outside the evacuation zone with adequate facilities could be utilized as long as the owner agrees to its use. Every effort will be made to ensure each shelter/reception center is accessible to evacuees, including the physically challenged and elderly. This may not be possible in every situation. In these instances, assistance will be provided, and/or alternative facilities will be identified. Alternative facilities may be required to accommodate the special needs population, hospital patients or jail/prison inmates.
3.4. The American Red Cross (ARC) operates shelters/reception centers in Yakima County jurisdictions. The services provided in these shelters/reception centers will be in accordance with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services, within the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

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

Figure 5: Public Protection Decision Tree
3.6. Law enforcement is responsible for verifying the identity of non-uniformed personnel requiring access to the evacuation zone to conduct business (e.g. local and state government, utilities, business owners, etc.) and maintaining a log recording when these individuals enter and exit the evacuation zone.

4. Evacuation Planning Factors

4.1. Neighborhood or Area Evacuation. Certain events can occur with little or no warning (i.e. hazardous materials event) requiring immediate public protection efforts. A “time and circumstances” evacuation plan will be implemented by the Incident Commander at the scene, with support by the jurisdictional ECC as requested and time allows. The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

4.1.1. Consider the characteristics of the hazard/threat: magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, impact.

4.1.2. Determine area to be evacuated.

4.1.3. Establish a perimeter. Consider access and functional needs equipment:
   - Barricades with flashing lights
   - Barricade tape
   - Evacuation route signs

4.1.4. Determine the number of people to be evacuated, time available in which to affect the evacuation, and the time and distance necessary to insure safety.

4.1.5. Establish entry and exit control points.

4.1.6. Identify access and functional needs populations:
   - Schools
   - Day care centers
   - Nursing homes
   - Handicapped persons (hearing, sight, mentally, mobility impaired)
   - Non-English-speaking persons
   - Hospitals, health care facilities
   - Transient populations (street people, motel/hotel guests)
   - People without transportation

4.1.7. Animals: Kennels, veterinary hospitals, pet stores, animal shelters.
   - Identify assembly areas for people without transportation.
   - Estimate numbers of people requiring transportation.
   - Identify evacuation routes. Consider: traffic capacity, risk areas. Plan for “what ifs,” i.e. vehicle breakdowns, bridge/road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc.
   - Consider need for animal control, care, evacuation.
   - Identify mass care facilities, safe areas.
   - Plan for security: Perimeter control, property protection, etc.
   - Minimize family separation. Consider how to reunite families.
4.1.8. Issue specific evacuation instructions to include:
- Situation: Emphasize hazard/threat/risk.
- The life/death consequences for not evacuating.
- Services that will be discontinued or interrupted within the evacuation area.
- Legal consequences for re-entering the area.
- Identification of the specific area(s) to be evacuated.
- List of items that evacuees should take with them (such as food, water, medicines, portable radio, fresh batteries, clothing, sleeping bags).
- Departure times.
- Pickup points for people requiring transportation assistance.
- Evacuation routes (give easy to understand instructions using major roads, streets, highways, rivers, etc.).
- Location of mass care facilities outside of the evacuation area.
- Where family members go to be united.
- How access and functional needs populations are being assisted.
- What to do with animals.
- Keep animals secured, on leash, etc.

4.1.9. Remember to keep evacuees and the general public informed on evacuation activities and the specific actions they should take.

5. ACTIVATION MESSAGE PROCEDURES & SCRIPT FOR A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CHEMICAL RELEASE PUBLIC PROTECTION PROCEDURES:

5.1. The requesting official must:

5.1.1. Determine that an emergency serious enough to activate the area EAS exists.

5.1.2. Contact the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center at (509) 248-2103 and request EAS activation. If for whatever reason contact cannot be established with the communication center directly, contact KFFM at 972-3461 and request the EAS activation.

5.1.3. Use the following format when delivering the emergency announcement. The format is general in nature to allow for the uniqueness of each emergency situation, yet broad enough to insure completeness.

5.1.4. Upon conclusion of the incident, insure that the requesting official notifies the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center or KFFM when the situation ends.

5.2. If the person requesting activation of the EAS system can give the operator his/her correct middle name as recorded on the list of officials and the telephone number from which he/she is calling is authentic, the operator may proceed with the activation and receive the emergency message for broadcast.
WITH A REQUEST TO ACTIVATE THE YAKIMA VALLEY OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM. A STATEMENT FROM _________________ WILL FOLLOW IN 2 – 5 MINUTES FROM NOW.”

In exactly 5 minutes time, begin with an introduction statement.

“THIS IS _______________________________ OF THE __________________

(official)                                      (jurisdiction)

SPEAKING TO YOU FROM THE _________________________________.

(location)

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY THE ________________________________

(official)

THAT _________________________________

(type of incident)

HAS OCCURRED IN THE VICINITY OF _________________________________.

(location)

THE INCIDENT IS SERIOUS ENOUGH TO WARRANT ____________________.

(insert a protective action)

ORIGINATING AGENCY: _________________________________

CONTACT PERSON: _________________________________

PHONE NUMBER: __________________________ OR: ________________________________
The ___________________ requests activation of the Emergency Alert System to broadcast an (official) Emergency Message for a portion of ___________ until _______ a.m./p.m. due to a (jurisdiction) (time) (type of incident).

Based on the Fire Department’s safety precaution, the _______________ of _______________ (official) (jurisdiction) recommends the following protective measures immediately:

-- Persons located in ___________________________________ should evacuate and stay clear of the area (geo-political boundary of city or county) by heading up-wind toward the _____(safe directions or shelter location)_____.

-- Persons located in ___________________________________ should shelter in-place until the release (geo-political boundary of city or county) is stopped and fumes have dissipated. This means you should go inside the nearest building or vehicle, close doors and windows, and turn off any air conditioning or heating systems that might draw in outside air. Stay off the telephone to keep phone lines open for emergency use.

(If needed, add any other information or special instructions here.)

6. CANCELATION MESSAGE PROCEDURES & SCRIPT FOR A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CHEMICAL RELEASE
PUBLIC PROTECTION PROCEDURES:
6.1. When the chemical release has subsided, complete the script. Blanks must be filled out. Limit message to 90-seconds max.
6.2. Contact the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center at (509) 248-2103 and request EAS activation. If for whatever reason contact cannot be established with the communication center directly, contact KFFM at 972-3461 and request the EAS activation.
ORIGINATING AGENCY: ____________________________________________________________

CONTACT PERSON: ______________________________________________________________

PHONE NUMBER: ____________________ OR: ________________________

The _____________________ requests activation of the Emergency Alert System to broadcast an 
(official)

Emergency Message for a ______________ has been cancelled as of _________a.m./p.m.
(type of incident) (time)

The threat of a chemical release has now ended for the area.

The earlier recommendation to EVACUATE OR SHELTER IN-PLACE has been cancelled. Instead, persons who 
evacuated the area can safely return to the area and those who remained sheltered in-place should now open 
doors and windows, and turn on their air conditioning or heating systems in order to air out the building 
before returning inside and resuming normal activities.

Evacuees should be prepared to show proper identification to local law enforcement to gain admission to the 
evacuated area.
Appendix E – PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION PLANS
(See: Evacuation Planning Factors)

1. General Guidance

1.1. Certain industrial premises contain fixed-site hazards where a potential need for evacuation could be predicted. Response to the need to evacuate such areas should be conducted alongside preparation of flexible evacuation strategies.

1.2. Precautionary evacuation occurs when it is recommended to evacuate within a certain parameter usually a building or a block until the initial situation is contained. This type of recommendation is usually found in hazardous materials handling manuals and determined by the Fire and Emergency Services.

1.3. Modes of transport are very significant, and provisions must be made for those persons unable to supply their own transportation; jurisdictions must be prepared to activate agreements to provide means of moving those in congregate care and other special populations.

1.4. Another important issue is the availability of evacuation routes, their capacities, and their vulnerability to the hazard. On-site hazardous materials means detailed plans can be developed for evacuation routes and the number of people to be evacuated.

2. Transport and Evacuation Routes

2.1. GIS maps have been developed and made available to EHS facilities in 2014. These maps show evacuation and transportation routes and special features, including areas vulnerable to releases from the facilities identified herein. The challenge in this effort has been reaching the numerous facilities who chose not to participate in the LEPC, and the frequent turnover in the ownership of these facilities.

3. Role of the LEPC

3.1. The LEPC will be conducting seminars to assist EHS facilities in developing evacuation plans.
### Appendix F – RESPONSE RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
<th>RESOURCE</th>
<th>EQUIPMENT/TRAINING</th>
<th>MUTUAL AID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Yakima (YFD) | Hazardous Materials Response Team | Emergency response personnel certified according to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Team members are qualified to handle a wide range of hazardous materials incidents. | **MUTUAL AID FOR THE YFD/SSFD HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM**
1. When a requesting mutual aid department requests the hazardous materials team for technical expertise, the On-Duty Chief Officer will be contacted immediately for direction.
2. The On-Duty Chief Officer shall respond to any mutual aid response and shall retain responsibility over YFD or SSFD personnel and equipment, as appropriate, unless relieved by a higher-ranking YFD/SSFD officer. A Chief Officer vehicle shall be utilized for the response.
3. A recall of off-duty personnel may be made for the Hazardous Materials Team personnel.
4. Both on-duty and off-duty personnel of the Hazardous Materials Team may be used for the response. Four team members will comprise minimum response, in addition to non-team personnel.
5. (YFD) – Respond with an Engine/Rescue Company and a Command Officer.
(SSFD) – Respond with a 4 person technician level team and the on-duty chief officer. Support staff MAY respond but team would normally rely on the requesting agency to provide at a |

| Sunnyside (SSFD) | Type III hazmat team capable of both vapor and liquid (LEVEL A) | Type III hazmat team capable of both vapor and liquid (LEVEL A) response including ammonia, chlorine and is capable of metering for VOCs (volatile organic compounds). Team comprised of both career and volunteer emergency response personnel capable of 24/7 countywide regional response. Hazmat team members cross-trained firefighters, EMTs and Paramedics certified as Washington State, OSHA and/or NFPA 472 Hazmat Technicians. Command staff are trained and certified as |
(IFSAC, NPQS or DOD) NFPA 1521 Hazmat Incident Safety Officer, NFPA 472 Hazmat Incident Commander, and NFPA 472 Hazmat Specialists. All team support members operate at the Hazmat Operations level.

minimum one staffed engine company for assistance with decontamination.

6. If an agency requests the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team for offensive mitigation, the On-Duty Chief Officer shall notify Control and have the Tri-County Haz Mat Team activated. The previous sections 2 - 5 shall be followed for the incident advisory process.

Note:
- Tri-Counties Haz-Mat Team is NOT part of Yakima County Mutual Aid System. It is membership by subscription.
- When requested by a community or fire district that is a non-subscriber, Tri-Counties Haz-Mat Team requires a contract to be implemented with a cost before the team will respond.

### Regional Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JURISDICTION/LOCATION</th>
<th>RESOURCE</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yakama Nation - Toppenish, WA (509) 865-5121 x4402</td>
<td>Boom</td>
<td>800 feet-12”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spill equipment</td>
<td>Inside 7X8 trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNSF- Lyle, WA 800-832-5452</td>
<td>Boom</td>
<td>19” Boom-900 feet, 19” Boom-600 feet, 19” Boom-600 feet, 19” Boom-600 feet, and 19” Boom-600 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spill equipment</td>
<td>within 5 air transport containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1CD18H-24 coated drum skimmer</td>
<td>One -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petroleum storage bladder</td>
<td>3,000-gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Ecology- Central</td>
<td>Boom</td>
<td>2700 feet of 12” boom, 900 feet of 10” boom, 800 feet of 18” inshore boom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### eastern Washington
**509-754-5088 x3137**
- Spill equipment: 12 spill response trailers

#### Phillips 66- Moses Lake, WA 509-765-7051
- Radios
- Spill equipment: Mobile Radio equipment

#### National Response Corporation Environmental Services- Pasco, WA 1-800-33-SPILL
- Air Mover Truck - Backhoe
- 60-barrel storage capacity – 1 (one)

#### Kittitas County Fire District #7-Cle Elum, WA 509-674-5371
- Oil Spill Response Trailer
- Inside 7X8 trailer
- 800 feet-12”, foam, absorbent pad

#### TideWater Barge Lines- Pasco, WA 360-6393-1491
- Boom
- 1,800 feet of 20’’ Boom

### Washington State Hazmat Response Contractors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>COMPANY LOCATION</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Able Clean-up Technologies</td>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>509-466-5255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Sky Industrial</td>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>509-624-4949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballard Marine Construction</td>
<td>Seattle-Washougal</td>
<td>866-270-1114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Harbor Environmental</td>
<td>Moses Lake</td>
<td>800-645-8265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardian Industrial Services</td>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>253-536-0455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Diving and Salvage</td>
<td>Seattle-Anacortes</td>
<td>206-623-0621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands Oil Spill Association</td>
<td>San Juan Island</td>
<td>360-468-3441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moran Environmental Recovery</td>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>888-233-5338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWFF Environmental</td>
<td>Philomath-Portland</td>
<td>800-942-4614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC Environmental Services</td>
<td>Seattle-Tacoma</td>
<td>800-337-7455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WA State Class 2 Mobile Facilities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Provider</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certified Cleaning Services</td>
<td>Seattle/Spokane</td>
<td>888-927-0078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerald Services</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>888-832-3008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Vacuum Services</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>800-540-7491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TREATMENT CENTER FOR PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Region</td>
<td>Roosevelt Regional</td>
<td>Disposal Only</td>
<td>1-800-275-5641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Region</td>
<td>Remtech Inc</td>
<td>Thermal Desorption</td>
<td>509-624-0210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix G - TRAINING SCHEDULE
Washington State Patrol
Fire Training Academy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSES</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>LOCATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAZMAT Operations</td>
<td>Fire Training Academy</td>
<td>Fire Training Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend, WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZMAT Technician</td>
<td>Fire Training Academy</td>
<td>Fire Training Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend WA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZMAT On-Scene Incident Command</td>
<td>Fire Training Academy</td>
<td>Fire Training Academy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix H – EXERCISE TYPES AND SCHEDULE

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program which provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

Exercise Types

Discussions-based Exercises familiarize participants with current plans, policies, agreements and procedures, or may be used to develop new plans, policies, agreements, and procedures. Types of Discussion-based Exercises include:

- **Seminar.** A seminar is an informal discussion, designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedures (e.g., a seminar to review a new Evacuation Standard Operating Procedure).

- **Tabletop Exercise (TTX).** A tabletop exercise involves key personnel discussing simulated scenarios in an informal setting. TTXs can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures.

Operations-based Exercises validate plans, policies, agreements and procedures, clarify roles and responsibilities, and identify resource gaps in an operational environment. Types of Operations-based Exercises include:

- **Drill.** A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single, specific operation or function within a single entity (e.g., a fire department conducts a decontamination drill).

- **Functional Exercise (FE).** A functional exercise examines and/or validates the coordination, command, and control between various multi-agency coordination centers (e.g., emergency operation center, etc.). A functional exercise does not involve any "boots on the ground" (i.e., first responders or emergency officials responding to an incident in real time).

- **Full-Scale Exercise (FSE).** A full-scale exercise is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, multidiscipline exercise involving functional (e.g., emergency operation centers, etc.) and "boots on the ground" response (e.g., firefighters decontaminating mock victims).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date(s)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Planner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seminar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabletop Exercise (TTX)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional Exercise (FE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I – FACILITY EPA AUDIT

Code:  Y = Yes; N = No; NA = Not Applicable; U = Undetermined; P = Partially Satisfied; NR = Not Reviewed; R = Reviewed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility:</th>
<th>Process(es) Covered:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN**

**A. PROCEDURE/POLICY REVIEW**

1) **EXISTENCE, STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN PROGRAM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance of Facility Program</th>
<th>Response Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. If facility personnel WILL NOT respond to a HAZMAT incident, is an emergency action plan and program in place?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes/Comments Pertaining to Response to Question under Issue 1):**

2) **EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Has an Emergency Action Plan been prepared containing the elements of 29CFR1910.38a?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Is a mechanism in place to inform the local fire department of a need for response?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Has the facility reviewed the EAP with the local fire department and local HAZMAT responder?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Have potential accident scenarios been reviewed with the fire department, including release, fire and explosion scenarios defined as offsite consequences under the county's Hazardous Materials Plan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Do the local fire department and HAZMAT unit concur with the EAP and acknowledge that they can provide the required response?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Notes/Comments Pertaining to Responses to Questions under Issue 2):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3) <strong>EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN, 29CFR1910.38a</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Are the following elements, at a minimum, included in the plan?**

1. Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments
2. Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate
3. Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed
4. Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them
5. The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies, such as manual pull box alarms, public address systems, radio or telephones
6. Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan
7. The types of evacuation to be used in emergency circumstances

**Employee Alarm System**

8. Does the employee alarm system comply with 29CFR1910.165?
9. If the employee alarm system is used for alerting fire brigade members, or for other purposes, is there a distinctive signal for each purpose?

**Training Requirements**

10. Before implementing the emergency action plan, are a sufficient number of persons designated and trained to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees?
11. Is the plan reviewed with each employee at the following times?
   - (A) Whenever the employee's responsibilities or designated actions under the plan change, and
   - (B) Whenever the plan is changed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xii. Upon initial assignment, are those parts of the plan which the employee must know in the event of an emergency, reviewed with each employee?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii. From the review of the actual training records in Part B, is there documented evidence that the required training is being conducted?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emergency Action Plan Availability**

xiv. Is the written plan kept at the workplace and made available for employee review?

**Notes/Comments Pertaining to Responses to Questions under Issue 3):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4) EMPLOYEE ALARM SYSTEMS, 29CFR1910.165</th>
<th>Response Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**General Alarm Requirements**

i. Does the employee alarm system appear to provide warning for necessary emergency action as called for in the emergency action plan, or for reaction time for safe escape of employees from the work-place or the immediate work area?

ii. Is the employee alarm capable of being perceived above ambient noise or light levels by all employees in the affected portions of the work place?

iii. Is the employee alarm distinctive and recognizable as a signal to evacuate the work area or to perform actions designated under the emergency action plan?

iv. Does the facility post emergency telephone numbers near telephones, or employee notice boards, and other conspicuous locations when telephones serve as a means of reporting emergencies?

v. Where a communication system also serves as the employee alarm system, do all emergency messages have priority over all non-emergency messages?

vi. Have procedures been established for sounding emergency alarms in the workplace?

**Alarm Installation and Restoration**

vii. Are all devices, components, combinations of devices or systems constructed and installed comply with standards?
viii. Are all employee alarm systems restored to normal operating conditions as promptly as possible after each test or alarm?

ix. Are spare alarm devices and components subject to wear or destruction, available in sufficient quantities and locations for prompt restoration of the system?

**Alarm System Maintenance and Testing**

x. Are all employee alarm systems maintained in operating condition except when undergoing repairs or maintenance.

xi. Is a test of the reliability and adequacy of non-supervised employee alarm systems made every two months?

xii. Are power supplies maintained or replaced as often as is necessary to assure a fully operational condition? Are back-up means of alarm, such as employee runners or telephones, provided when systems are out of service?

xiii. Are all supervised employee alarm systems tested at least annually for reliability and adequacy?

xiv. Is the servicing, maintenance and testing of employee alarms done by persons trained in the design operations and functions necessary for reliable and safe operation of the system?

**Manual Operation**

xv. Are manually operated actuation devices for use in conjunction with employee alarms unobstructed, conspicuous and readily accessible?

**Notes/Comments Pertaining to Responses to Questions under Issue 4):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Code</th>
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</table>

**B.  ON-SITE INSPECTION--RECORDS AUDIT**

**RECORDS IN FACILITY NOT PROVIDING HAZMAT RESPONSE TO AN INCIDENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

a. Are EAP Manuals, or pertinent sections, available to employees?
b. Are the available EAP Manuals, or pertinent sections, of the most recent revision?

Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Employee ID# or Name</th>
<th>Description of Responsibility During an Emergency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Types of Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Training Topics (Y - Indicates documented training)</th>
<th>i.</th>
<th>ii.</th>
<th>iii.</th>
<th>iv.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Hazard and emergency recognition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Emergency Action Plan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Duty-Specific Training Topics (Y - Indicates documented training).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. Rescue or Medical Training</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d. Emergency Plant Operation Procedures (such as shutdown during or after evacuation)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes/Comments Regarding Training

Coordination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact Name/Address/Phone</th>
<th>Have facility &amp; Organization met?</th>
<th>Has EAP been reviewed &amp; does Organization concur with plan?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Service</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HAZMAT Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEPC</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Comments Regarding Coordination**
Appendix J—EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE

Regulatory (APPENDIX A: 40 CFR PART 68)
Subpart E — Emergency Response

Section 68.90 Applicability
(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with Program 2 and Program 3 processes shall comply with the requirements of § 68.95.
(b) The owner or operator of stationary source whose employees will not respond to accidental releases of regulated substances need not comply with § 68.95 of this part provided that they meet the following:
(1) For stationary sources with any regulated toxic substance held in a process above the threshold quantity, the stationary source is included in the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003;
(2) For stationary sources with only regulated flammable substances held in a process above the threshold quantity, the owner or operator has coordinated response actions with the local fire department; and
(3) Appropriate mechanisms are in place to notify emergency responders when there is a need for a response.

Section 68.95 Emergency Response Program
(a) The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for the purpose of protecting public health and the environment. Such program shall include the following elements:
(1) An emergency response plan, which shall be maintained at the stationary source and contain at least the following elements:
   (i) Procedures for informing the public and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases;
   (ii) Documentation of proper first-aid and emergency medical treatment necessary to treat accidental human exposures; and
   (iii) Procedures and measures for emergency response after an accidental release of a regulated substance;
(2) Procedures for the use of emergency response equipment and for its inspection, testing, and maintenance;
(3) Training for all employees in relevant procedures; and
(4) Procedures to review and update, as appropriate, the emergency response plan to reflect changes at the stationary source and ensure that employees are informed of changes.
(b) A written plan that complies with other Federal contingency plan regulations or is consistent with the approach in the National Response Team’s Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance (“One Plan”) and that, among other matters, includes the elements provided in paragraph (a) of this section, shall satisfy the requirements of this section if the owner or operator also complies with paragraph (c) of this section.
(c) The emergency response plan developed under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be coordinated with the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003. Upon request of the local emergency planning committee or emergency response officials, the owner or operator shall promptly provide to the local emergency response officials information necessary for developing and implementing the community emergency response plan.

Informative Introduction
Emergency Action Plan and Alarm Systems Requirements
The emergency action plan requirements apply to employers who will evacuate their employees from the danger area when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling
the emergency. Arrangements will be made with off-site personnel to respond to ammonia releases at the facility.

**Procedures**

The procedures for preparing an emergency action plan are divided into the following sections:

- Purpose and Scope
- Statement of Policy
- Current Revision Date
- Facility Description
- Employee Responsibilities
- Incident Discovery
- Procedures for Internal and External Notifications
- Scenarios and Procedures
- Planning
- Logistics
- Termination and Follow-Up Activities
- Training

**Purpose and Scope**

This document is to ensure that the facility is properly prepared for a fire, explosion, or an unplanned or accidental discharge of a hazardous substance. This emergency action plan addresses the actions that will be taken.

This plan was designed specifically to conform to the following regulations:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Process Safety Management (PSM) of Highly Hazardous Chemicals Requirements (29 CFR 1910.119)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Employee Alarm Systems, 29 CFR 1910.165
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Risk Management Programs for Chemical Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR Part 68)