



***Emergency Management
Walla Walla County***



***Walla Walla County
Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
December 2022***



TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Jurisdiction/Department/Agency Responsibilities</i>	<i>1</i>
Primary	1
Support	1
<i>I. General Information</i>	<i>2</i>
A. Purpose	2
B. Scope	2
C. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	2
D. USC Title 42 Chapter 116 (EPCRA) Subchapter I Section 11003(c)	5
<i>II. Policies</i>	<i>6</i>
A. The State Department of Ecology (ECY)	6
B. Fire Services	6
C. The Washington State Patrol	6
<i>III. Authorities</i>	<i>6</i>
A. Local	6
B. State Statutes and Regulations	6
C. Federal Statutes and Regulations	7
<i>IV. Situation</i>	<i>7</i>
A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards	7
B. Planning Assumptions	7
C. Limitations	8
<i>V. Concept of Operations</i>	<i>8</i>
A. General	8
B. Organizational	10
<i>VI. Responsibilities-Jurisdiction/Department/Agency</i>	<i>10</i>
A. Primary Agencies	10
B. Support Agencies	12
<i>VII. Record of Changes</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>VIII. References</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>IX. Tabs</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>X. Appendices</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>TAB 1 – NUCLEAR</i>	<i>19</i>

I. Purpose	19
II. Operational Concepts	19
III. Radiological Protection Planning	19
IV. Radiological Response	19
V. Sealed Radioactive Sources: Uses and Risks	19
VI. Controlling Hazards	21
VII. Placards for Shipping Radioactive Materials	21
TAB 2 – EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (EPCRA)	22
I. Purpose	22
II. Operational Concepts	22
A. General	22
B. Notification	22
C. Response	25
D. On-Scene Management	26
III. Responsibilities	26
A. Walla Walla County Emergency Management	26
B. Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office	26
C. Walla Walla County Department of Community Health	27
D. Walla Walla County Code Enforcement	27
E. Walla Walla County Fire Services	27
F. Walla Walla County Law Enforcement Agencies	27
G. Walla Walla County Jurisdiction's Public Works	27
H. SARA Title III Facilities	27
Walla Walla County Emergency Event Tree	29
ATTACHMENT 1—REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM	31
ATTACHMENT 2– INCIDENT REPORTING	37
Appendix A – PROMULGATION	43
Appendix B – REGULATED FACILITIES	45
1. Anhydrous Ammonia	45
2. Chlorine	45
3. Propane	45
4. Tier II Facilities List	45
Appendix C – INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCIES	47
Appendix D – PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES	49
Shelter in Place	50

Public Protection Decision Tree _____	51
Evacuation _____	51
Evacuation Planning Factors _____	52
ACTIVATION MESSAGE PROCEDURES & SCRIPT FOR A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CHEMICAL RELEASE PUBLIC PROTECTION PROCEDURES _____	53
Sample Media Release A: Alert - No Protective Action _____	54
Sample Media Release B: Shelter In-Place Notice _____	55
Sample Media Release C: Evacuation Preparations _____	56
Sample Media Release D: Evacuation Notice _____	57
Sample Media Release E: Evacuation Follow Up _____	58
Sample Media Release F: All Clear _____	59
Sample Media Release G: Chemical Release/School Lockdown Notification _____	60
Sample Media Release H: School Evacuation _____	61
Appendix E – PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION PLANS _____	63
City of Walla Walla Evacuation Map _____	67
College Place Evacuation Map _____	68
Walla Walla County Shelter Locations _____	69
Appendix F – RESPONSE RESOURCES _____	71
Local Resources _____	71
Regional Resources _____	72
Appendix G - TRAINING SCHEDULE & MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS _____	75
Appendix H – EXERCISE TYPES AND SCHEDULE _____	79
Appendix I – FACILITY EPA AUDIT _____	81
Appendix J– EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE _____	85
Appendix K – VERBAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS _____	87
Appendix L – ACRONYMS, DEFINITIONS AND TERMS _____	89

Emergency Support Function 10 Hazardous Materials Response

Hazardous material incidents can occur anywhere and at any time throughout Walla Walla County. The volume and distribution of hazardous materials in Walla Walla County jurisdictions determines the likelihood of an incident. Transportation routes pose a major threat because of the volume and variety of hazardous materials being transported over them. These routes have been identified in the [Walla Walla County Hazardous Material Commodity Flow Study](#).

“At risk” facilities are limited and consist only of the Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic on Rose Street in Walla Walla that is across the street from a Tier Two reporting facility. The 2010 Walla Walla County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) identified that a hazardous materials incident could potentially have very significant and far-reaching effects on the county. History, plus the transport of hazardous materials into and through the county, suggests a medium probability of occurrence. A hazardous materials spill generally impacts a relatively small area, but if that area is a high-density urban area or a critical wildlife habitat the impact could be significant, suggesting moderate vulnerability.

Preface

Overall responsibility for the implementation of emergency management activities, as defined in this ESF, rests with elected or appointed government officials, i.e., County Commissioners, and mayors of the 10 cities and towns; and governing bodies of those jurisdictions with responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. Non-government organizations may include the private sector, and volunteer organizations. These are identified under the heading of Support Agencies.

Jurisdiction/Department/Agency Responsibilities

Primary

Designated based on who has the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF).

**Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Ecology
Walla Walla County Fire Services
City of Walla Walla Hazardous Materials Team
Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team**

Support

Designated to assist a specific primary or joint primary agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) activities.

**Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office and Municipal Police Departments
Walla Walla County Emergency Management
Walla Walla Emergency Services Communication Center
Walla Walla County Department of Community Health
Walla Walla County Public Works
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division**

I. General Information

A. Purpose

1. Provides guidance for hazardous materials incident planning, notification, and response as required by SARA Title III of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act, which shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA. Specifically, it:
 - a) Establishes the policies and procedures under which Walla Walla County will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release;
 - b) prepares Walla Walla County and its political subdivisions for incident response and minimizes the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment; and,
 - c) outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

B. Scope

1. Emergency Support Functions (ESF) are the strategic planning annexes to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). ESF 10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials within Walla Walla County.
2. Planning for every hazardous material contingency is beyond the scope of this ESF. This ESF provides broad objectives that will provide the greatest protection of life and health, the environment, and property.

C. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

1. [Washington Administrative Code 118-40-150](#)
Emergency Planning Districts — Designation
 - a) The chief elected official of the local emergency planning district shall appoint the local emergency planning committee.
 - b) Cities and towns that do not have active emergency management organizations as required by the [Revised Code of Washington State \(RCW\) Chapter 38.52](#) are considered part of the county planning district in which they are located for the purposes of EPCRA emergency response planning.
 - c) Any town, city or political jurisdiction identified in [RCW 38.52.070](#) may petition the state emergency response commission to be designated as a local emergency planning district. Prior to the approval of such designation the proposed local emergency planning district must have selected the membership of the proposed local emergency planning committee and be in full compliance with the requirements of EPCRA.
 - d) Any local emergency planning district and the respective local emergency planning committee existing prior to the effective date of this rule change shall be recognized.
 - e) An existing local emergency planning district may petition the state emergency response commission to dissolve its independent status and either join the

jurisdiction of the county in which it is included or join with an adjacent local emergency planning committee.

2. [Washington Administrative Code 118-40-160](#)

Local Emergency Planning Committee — Organization, Membership.

- a) Each local committee shall include, at a minimum, representation from each of the following groups or types of organizations as specified by [Section 301\(c\) of EPCRA](#):
 - (1) State and local officials
 - (2) Law enforcement
 - (3) Emergency management
 - (4) Firefighting
 - (5) First aid
 - (6) Health profession
 - (7) Local environmental
 - (8) Hospital
 - (9) Transportation personnel
 - (10) Broadcast and print media
 - (11) Community groups
- b) Owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of [Section 302\(b\) of EPCRA](#).
- c) Each local emergency planning committee shall appoint a chairperson and establish rules by which the committee shall operate.
- d) Committee 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.
- e) Each local emergency planning committee shall submit annually, to the state emergency response commission, a list of their membership and the organizations they represent.

3. [Washington Administrative Code 118-40-170](#)

Local Emergency Planning Committee — Responsibilities.

- a) Each local emergency planning committee shall complete the preparation of a hazardous materials emergency response plan. In the development of the plan, as specified by [Sections 303 \(a\), \(b\), \(c\)](#) and [324 \(a\), \(b\)](#), EPCRA, committee duties include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Forming a local planning team.
 - (2) Designating a team leader.

- (3) Evaluating the resources needed to develop, implement, and exercise the emergency plan.
 - (4) Identifying existing emergency response equipment and personnel.
 - (5) Conducting a needs assessment of emergency response equipment and personnel requirements.
 - (6) Providing oversight for preparation of the plan by the local planning team.
- b) Each local committee shall establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the general public for information under [Section 324](#) (including Tier II information under [Section 312](#)) EPCRA. Such procedures shall include the designation of an official to serve as committee coordinator for all information requests.

Reference: Walla Walla County Corporate Counsel, PUBLIC RECORDS REQUEST FORM [RCW CHAPTER 42.56 PUBLIC RECORDS ACT](#)

4. [Washington Administrative Code 118-40-180](#) Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan — Content, Guidelines, Evaluation Process
- a) Each local emergency planning committee shall complete a hazardous materials emergency response plan as required by [Section 303 \(a\), \(b\), \(c\), EPCRA](#).
 - b) The local emergency planning committee shall transmit three copies of the completed plan to: Washington State Emergency Response Commission, Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division.
 - c) At a minimum, the plan shall include the requirements of EPCRA, the standards of the NRT-1 guidelines, and the concepts of the Washington state comprehensive emergency management plan as it is written.
 - d) Upon receipt of a local emergency planning committee hazardous material emergency response plan, the state emergency response commission shall:
 - (1) Send a letter to the local emergency planning committee formally acknowledging the receipt of the plan and informing them of the review process.
 - (2) Copies of the plan will then be reviewed for comment within ninety days of receipt as required by EPCRA.
 - (3) Upon completion of this review the state emergency response commission shall, as appropriate, send a letter to the submitting local emergency planning committee acknowledging receipt and providing reviewer's comments as appropriate in meeting the intent of EPCRA.
 - e) The local emergency planning committees shall review and update, as appropriate, their plans annually. Changes to the plan shall be submitted to the state emergency response commission. If there are no changes to the local plan, the local emergency planning committee shall provide written notification to the state emergency response commission within thirty days of the review's completion.

D. [USC Title 42 Chapter 116 \(EPCRA\) Subchapter I Section 11003\(c\)](#)

requires emergency planning to include (but is not limited to) each of the following:

1. Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in section 11002(a) of this title, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.

Reference: Appendix B – REGULATED FACILITIES, [HAZARDOUS MATERIAL COMMODITY FLOW STUDY](#)

2. Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.

Reference: VI. A. Concept of Operations, VIII. Tabs 1-3

3. Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.

Reference: VI. A. 4.

4. Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of section 11004 of this title).

Reference: Attachment 2– INCIDENT REPORTING

5. Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.

Reference: VI. A. 7-11

- a) Most companies do a PHA using the “What-if/Checklist” method, following the guideline questions and program created by the International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR). Other methods that could be used are: What-if; Checklist; Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP); Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA); Fault Tree Analysis; or an appropriate equivalent method. For ammonia systems that “What-if/Checklist” method seems to work very well.

- b) EPA guidelines for considering “Worse Case” and “Alternate Case” releases, such as the document “Risk Management Program Guidance for Offsite Consequence Analysis”.

6. A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.

Reference: V. A. 3

- a) All the facilities that have ammonia should have canister or cartridge type masks for anhydrous ammonia, which would be good up to 300 PPM. Many facilities have a handheld ammonia detector. Many facilities also have SCBA’s, but typically these are not used for ammonia response, but for entering a CA room. Very few, if any, facilities in Walla Walla County have “Level A Suits”. Typically, most

facilities would on discovery of an ammonia release instruct everyone on site to either evacuate to a pre-designated location or shelter-in-place.

7. Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.
Reference: Appendix E – PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION PLANS
8. Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.
Reference: Appendix G - TRAINING SCHEDULE
9. Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.
Reference: Appendix H – EXERCISE TYPES and SCHEDULE

II. Policies

A. The State Department of Ecology (ECY)

1. Has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the state of Washington as identified in the 2020 Northwest Contingency Plan.

B. Fire Services

1. The emergency field response to incidents of hazardous materials spills and releases is the responsibility of the fire services.

C. The Washington State Patrol

1. The Washington State Patrol is Incident Command for hazardous materials incidents in the entire county, not just on state highways.



III. Authorities

A. Local

1. Demonstrated by the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Interlocal Agreement, 2004, as amended, September 2022.

B. State Statutes and Regulations

1. [RCW 38.52.070](#) - Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized - Establishment, operation - Emergency powers, procedures.
2. [Chapter 70.136 RCW](#) - Hazardous Materials Incidents.
3. [RCW 70.136.030](#) - Incident command agencies - Designation by political subdivisions.
4. [RCW 90.56.020](#) – Director responsible for spill response (Department of Ecology).
5. [Chapter 118-40 WAC](#) - Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.
6. [Chapter 296-824 WAC](#) - Emergency response.

C. Federal Statutes and Regulations

1. [40 CFR Part 355](#) - Emergency Planning and Notification
2. [40 CFR Part 370](#) - Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know
3. [U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g](#) - Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans
4. [Comprehensive Preparedness Guide \(CPG\) 101 Version 3.0, September 2021](#)
5. [National Response Framework – October 2019](#)
6. [29 CFR 1910.120](#) - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.

IV. Situation

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Hazardous material incidents can occur anywhere and at any time throughout the county. The volume and distribution of hazardous materials in a jurisdiction determines the likelihood of an incident. Transportation routes pose a major threat because of the volume and variety of hazardous materials being transported over them.
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. 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.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. A natural or technological disaster could result in a single or in numerous situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment.
2. Fixed facilities (chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industries operating hazardous waste sites which produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
3. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, or airline incidents.
4. Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines, transporting materials that are hazardous if improperly released will present serious problems.
5. Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.

6. Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous material samples may be damaged or destroyed in a disaster.
7. The demand for public information may be overwhelming. The assignment of a Public Information Officer, with a Joint Information System and or a Joint Information Center to support them will be critical in the effort to achieve a robust response. First responders and the possible responsible party will face the challenge of providing timely multi-language messaging using traditional and social media.

C. Limitations

1. Overarching Limitations

- a) It is the policy of Walla Walla County government jurisdictions that no guarantee is implied by this plan of a perfect response system. As government assets and systems may be overwhelmed, jurisdictions can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, and information and resources available at the time.
- b) Adequate funding is needed to support this plan and its programs. The performance of the assigned tasks and responsibilities will be dependent on appropriations and funding to support this plan. Lack of funding may degrade the services envisioned under this plan.

2. Specific to Plans

- a) This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from impacts of an event.
- b) Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to standards.
- c) Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events, or disasters; however, personnel and resources may be overwhelmed.
- d) There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.
- e) The success or failure of emergency plans depends upon effective tactical execution.
- f) Successful implementation of any plan depends on timely identification of capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident and a thorough information exchange between responding organizations.
- g) Each agency and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training, capabilities, and qualifications.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

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.

2. When an incident occurs on a highway or in designated jurisdictions, the WSP will establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services, and other state and federal agencies.
3. The State Department of Ecology has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the State of Washington.
4. Walla Walla Emergency Management is the designated “Community Emergency Coordinator”.
5. Radiation is a classification of hazardous material, and danger from radiation is a threat to Walla Walla County. Although a radiation incident could involve transportation or a fixed site accident, this special hazard is addressed in the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Response Plan Annex.
6. The Walla Walla County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will assist local fire districts and the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures. The authorized representative of the regulated facilities and transportation companies involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will promptly notify the WESCOM (911) and/or appropriate response agency(s), LEPC, SERC or other potentially affected LEPCs, SERCs, and tribal governments of the release. They will also make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release and protect the public and the environment.
7. As quickly as possible first responders should identify the type or types of materials involved, and the scope of the incident. Information can be gathered from the reporting party, the Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center (WESCOM), the responsible party, placards, and references such as the North American Response Guidebook, CHEMTREC, and CAMEO. The following reference link materials and resources below can aid in the decision-making process, including determining affected areas and evacuation and shelter-in-place areas, include:

WA EPCRA mobile app, which is available as a free download in the Apple Store and Google Play.

[ERG – Current Edition](#) using the “Table of Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances”

[Hazard Communication Standard: Safety Data Sheets \(SDS\)](#)

[Chemical Transportation Emergency Center \(CHEMTREC\)](#)

[AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines](#)

[NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards](#)

[CAMEO Chemicals](#)

[Area Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres \(ALOHA\)](#)

[Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks \(MARPLOT\)](#)
8. The first emergency responder on-scene should report the size-up, request assistance as needed, and begin establishing the Incident Command System. The size-up and other

information gathered will determine the establishment of safety and evacuation zones, as well as what emergency medical aid may be needed for anyone exposed to the hazard. Likewise, the initial Incident Commander will need to assign a Safety Officer to ensure proper guidelines regarding personal protective equipment is issued, and National Response Guidelines are followed.

9. As other responders are in route, it is imperative to identify a safe area for staging and assign a staging officer. Likewise, if decontamination of victims could be needed, decon sites will need to be established, and the proper response partners, as well as local medical facilities contacted by dispatch/911.
10. The acting Incident Commander will maintain communication with hazardous materials specialists while awaiting their arrival. Communications will be maintained through established interoperability strategies, and assistance by dispatch.
11. Incident Command staff and other personnel will determine who the responsible party is, so they can be contacted for further information and assistance.
12. Incident Commander, in coordination with the responsible party and other county agencies will determine the public information needs of the response. As per the National Incident Management System framework they will collaborate on coordinated public concern messaging for the residents of the county (i.e. the selection of a Public Information Officer, possible use of a Joint Information System and or Joint Information Center as needed.)

B. Organizational

1. Emergency responders provide services such as, but not limited to, rescue and medical treatment of the injured, evacuation of persons at risk, initial isolation of the area, and identification of involved materials.
2. Wherever possible, mutual aid agreements among emergency agencies and the private sector should be developed to promote and facilitate the sharing of resources and expertise.
3. Each agency that has assumed Incident Commander responsibilities will ensure that there are trained responders, notification and activation capability and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous materials responsibilities.
4. State agencies will respond to hazardous materials incidents according to appropriate Federal and state laws, regulations, and agency plans.
5. Federal agencies and resources will be utilized if local and state capabilities have been exceeded and/or if Federal response is required under Federal laws, regulations, and plans.

VI. Responsibilities-Jurisdiction/Department/Agency

A. Primary Agencies

1. Washington State Department of Ecology
 - a) Coordinate the activities according to the Department of Ecology Spill Prevention and Policy, and Spill Operations Sections.



2. Washington State Patrol

- b) Coordinate on-scene activities of hazardous materials spills and releases.
- c) Act as designated incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents on interstate and state highways and in areas specifically designated by the local political entity. When the local jurisdiction does not designate an incident command agency, assume incident command for the jurisdiction in accordance with RCW 70.136.030.
See: Appendix C—INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCY
- d) When necessary, establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies.



3. Walla Walla County Fire Services

- a) Respond to hazardous materials spills and releases and perform initial identification and containment activities, within their capabilities
- b) Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.
- c) Act as incident commander (except on state, interstate highways or in areas where the Washington State Patrol is designated as incident commander).
- d) Notify the appropriate dispatch agency when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise of the initial responder(s).
- e) Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).
- f) Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).
- g) Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
- h) Effectively deploy necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower.
- i) Deploy mutual aid, as requested.
- j) Support Tri-County HAZMAT Response Team with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required. (Walla Walla Fire Department is a part of this team)
- k) Provide coordination and control of manpower and equipment through the communications center and at a command post near the scene.
- l) Provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the scene of a hazardous material incident.
- m) Provide manpower and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous material release or fire involving hazardous materials, whenever possible.
- n) Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardous material incident.

- o) Perform other operations which may be appropriate in accordance with training.
 - 4. Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team
 - a) Respond to incidents in Walla Walla County within the boundaries of Fire District 4, 5, & City limits of Walla Walla if requested.
 - b) The Incident Command System will be utilized, and the local jurisdiction or the Washington State Patrol will be Incident Command. Typically, a Unified Command will be used, to coordinate the efforts of the hazardous materials team, fire service, EMS, and law enforcement.
 - c) Request support and assistance from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or emergency management staff.
 - 5. Walla Walla Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team
 - a) Respond to incidents throughout Walla Walla County, if requested by the IC having jurisdiction. A fee structure is in place, similar to the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team, and fees will be assessed accordingly.
 - b) Participate, as requested, as a member of the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team.
 - c) They are the designated command agency if the incident occurs within the city of Walla Walla.
 - d) The Incident Command System will be utilized, and if outside of the city of Walla Walla, the local jurisdiction or the Washington State Patrol will be Incident Command. Typically, a Unified Command will be used, to coordinate the efforts of the hazardous materials team, other fire service agencies, EMS, and law enforcement. The Incident Commander will notify other local, state, and federal agencies as needed.
 - e) Request support and assistance from the EOC or emergency management staff.

B. Support Agencies

- 1. Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office and Municipal Police Departments
 - a) Provide on-scene security to support hazardous materials spills and releases occurring within their jurisdiction (evacuations, maintaining perimeters, investigating events with a criminal nexus.)
- 2. Walla Walla County Public Works
 - a) Mobilize and manage public works personnel, equipment, and necessary materials to help with containment of a hazardous materials release and isolation of the hazard area (e.g. physical barriers, signs).
 - b) Provide assistance to law enforcement regarding traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.
- 3. Walla Walla Emergency Services Communication Center
 - a) Provide 24-hour dispatch services and notify Walla Walla County Emergency Management if notifications need to be made using the county's Emergency Notification System (EMS).

4. Walla Walla County Emergency Management
 - a) Maintain and coordinate the updating of this plan and develop interagency agreements for response to hazardous materials incidents. The LEPC will review this plan annually to address any changed conditions within their community and submit their plans to the SERC for review when updated, but not less than at least once every five years.
 - b) WWEM EOC personnel will utilize the “Supporting a Limited HAZMAT Incident Checklist” for identification of the types of support that the EOC may provide to an incident commander in a limited-scope HAZMAT incident. Coordination between the EOC and the IC is necessary before any action is taken. This checklist is to be used in a partial EOC activation.
 - c) The decision to activate the WWEM EOC may be made by emergency management staff when a need or potential need for their assistance has been identified. The Incident Commander, regardless of rank, may also request activation of the EOC or support from emergency management staff. The EOC will:
 - (1) Provide support and assistance as needed (i.e. logistical, public concern, volunteer management).
 - (2) Maintain liaison with the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as necessary.
 - (3) Issue notifications using the county ENS as requested by the Incident Commander. Requests may be relayed by the Walla Walla County Emergency Services Communication Center.
5. Walla Walla County Department of Community Health
 - a) Take such measures as the Health Officer deems necessary to promote and protect the public’s health.
 - b) Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions.
 - c) In conjunction with the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health, assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
6. Washington State Department of Agriculture
 - a) Assist with determining the radiological impact on agricultural goods, and issue agricultural advisories during radiological releases.
7. Washington State Division of Emergency Management
 - a) Maintain a 24-hour duty officer system to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, and federal response agencies.
 - b) Provide communications links to state agencies and local jurisdictions through the state EOC.

- c) Issues mission numbers.

VII. Record of Changes

Recipients of the Emergency Support Function 10, Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan, will be asked to insert additions and/or modifications of this Plan into their copy. Alternately, the entire Plan will be provided. The Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department is the local approving authority for revisions to this Plan.

Date of Change	Nature of Change	Affected Page(s)	Change Made By
August 2018	Identified name of clinic referenced as being on Rose Street – Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic	1	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2018	Changes to paragraph (underlined): Respond to incidents in Walla Walla County within the boundaries of Fire District <u>4, 5, & City limits of Walla Walla</u> , if requested. (VI.A.4.a)	12	R. Yancey, WWFD
August 2018	Added Record of Changes (VII.)	14	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2018	Replaced Agreement for Mutual Aid for Emergencies or Disasters in Walla Walla County, 2016 with Walla Walla County All Hazards Master Mutual Aid Agreement, 2017 (VIII.)	16	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2018	Updated website location and date of Walla Walla County Radiological Protection Plan (Tab 1, I.)	19	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2018	Updated Fire Chiefs' information (Tab 2, II.,B.,7.)	24	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2018	Replaced College Place Evacuation Map with 2018 version (Appendix E)	68	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated date of Northwest Contingency Plan from 2006 to 2020 (II.,A.,1.)	6	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated date of CPG to from March 2009 to November 2010 (III.,C.,4.)	7	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated date of National Response Framework from March 2008 to October 2019 (III.,C.,5.)	7	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated link to ERG – Current Edition (V.,A.,7.)	9	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated link to AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines (V.,A.,7.)	9	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated website location and date of Walla Walla County Radiological Protection Plan (Tab 1, I.)	19	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated Fire Chiefs' information (Tab 2, II.,B.,7.)	24	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated Law Enforcement information (Tab 2, II.,B.,7.)	24	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Added "Transportation (see ESF 01)" with Valley Transit contact information (Tab 2, II.,B.,7.)	25	L. Jessee, WWEM

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Date of Change	Nature of Change	Affected Page(s)	Change Made By
August 2020	Updated Tier Two Facilities list to show 2019 Tier Two reporting (Appendix B., 4.)	45	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated Transportation Mode language to reinsert language deleted in error with the last review/update (Appendix E)	65	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated City of College Place Evacuation Map (Appendix E)	68	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated Walla Walla County Shelter Locations to show complete address information (Appendix E)	69	L. Jessee, WWEM
August 2020	Updated Walla Walla County Shelter Locations for the City of College Place to align with updated Evacuation Map (Appendix E)	69	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Performed spelling and grammar check and made minor corrections throughout the document	Thru-out	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Changed Office of Emergency Management (OEM) to Emergency Management Department (WWEM) (multiple locations in document)	Thru-out	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Added website links throughout document to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Right to Know (EPCRA), Various Sections• Washington Administrative Code• Revised Code of Washington• U.S. Code• Various FEMA guidance documents	Thru-out	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Added link for Walla Walla County Commodity Flow Study	5	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Updated the amended date of Walla Walla County All Hazards Master Mutual Aid Agreement from 2017 to January 2021 (III.A.1. & VIII.)	6 16	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Updated Date and Version of the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 to Version 3, September 2021	7	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Changed Community Emergency Management System (CEMS) National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Concept of Operations Implementing Procedures, April 2005 to National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Implementation Objectives, 2018 and inserted link	16	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Added KEPR TV and KNDU Local News (Tab 2, II.,B.,6.)	24	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Updated Fire Chiefs' information (Tab 2, II.,B.,7.)	24	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Updated Law Enforcement information (Tab 2, II.,B.,7.)	24	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Clarified language for Incident Reporting (Attachment 2)	37	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Updated Tier Two Facilities list to show 2020 Tier Two reporting (Appendix B.,4.)	45	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Updated Tri-County HAZMAT Team/Benton County 1 address (Appendix C.)	47	L. Jessee, WWEM

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Date of Change	Nature of Change	Affected Page(s)	Change Made By
October 2021	Updated Ambulance Locations to include City of College, WWFD 4, and WWFD 5 (Appendix C)	47	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Updated Alert and Warning Procedures to reflect actual practice replacing EAS with IPAWS-WEA/ENS and notification of WWEM (Appendix D)	53	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Updated City of College Place Evacuation Map (Appendix E)	68	L. Jessee, WWEM
October 2021	Replaced Department of Ecology materials spill contractors link with updated links, and detail, for State-approved Primary Response Contractors and the Worldwide Response Resource List (Appendix F.)	73	L. Jessee, WWEM
November 2021	Table of Contents Added		L. Jessee, WWEM
November 2021	Changed WSP training website from http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/ftatrain.htm#hazmat to https://www.wsp.wa.gov/other-training/ Updated available WSP courses offered. Updated remainder of training schedule.	75	L. Jessee, WWEM
November 2021	Updated Appendix H – Exercise Types and Schedule	79	L. Jessee, WWEM
December 2022	Updated the date for the Walla Walla County All Hazards Master Mutual Aid Agreement to September 2022	6 16	L. Jessee, WWEM
December 2022	Updated Fire Chiefs’ information (Tab 2, II.,B.,7.)	24	L. Jessee, WWEM
December 2022	Updated Law Enforcement information (Tab 2, II.,B.,7.)	24	L. Jessee, WWEM
December 2022	Added label for John Sager Middle School to College Place Evacuation Map	68	L. Jessee, WWEM
December 2022	Updated Appendix G – Training Schedule and renamed it. Is now Training Schedule & Minimum Training Requirements	75	L. Jessee, WWEM
December 2022	Updated Appendix H – Exercise Types and Schedule	79	L. Jessee, WWEM

VIII. References

[National Incident Management Systems \(NIMS\) Implementation Objectives, 2018](#)

Walla Walla County All Hazards Master Mutual Aid Agreement, September 2022

IX. Tabs

Tab 1 -- Fixed Nuclear Facility and Response

Tab 2 -- Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

Attachment 1-- REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

Attachment 2-- INCIDENT REPORTING

X. Appendices

Appendix A – PROMULGATION

Appendix B – REGULATED FACILITIES

Appendix C – INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCIES

Appendix D – PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES
Appendix E – PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION PLANS
Appendix F – RESPONSE RESOURCES
Appendix G – TRAINING SCHEDULE & MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
Appendix H – EXERCISE TYPES AND SCHEDULE
Appendix I – FACILITY EPA AUDIT
Appendix J – EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE
Appendix K – WAIVER FORM
Appendix L – ACRONYMS

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

TAB 1 – NUCLEAR
(Fixed Facility Columbia Generating Station and Response)

I. Purpose

To provide guidance for responding to a fixed nuclear power plant accident which may affect Walla Walla County. Reference: [Walla Walla County Radiological Protection Plan for Columbia Generating Station \(CGS\), June 2020.](#)

II. Operational Concepts

- A. Walla Walla County is partially 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. Past history has shown that public concern is great if there is an incident anywhere in the world.
- B. Walla Walla 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.

III. Radiological Protection Planning

- A. Prepare a contingency plan for the release of radioactive or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station and/or the Hanford Site.
- B. Provides information and education to the public.
- C. Supports other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Walla Walla County.
- D. Recommends to the public protective actions to be taken when there is an offsite release that affects the county.
- E. Sets up an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products.
- F. Establishes and maintains an EOC.
- G. Establishes and maintains an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning.
- H. Recommends geopolitical boundaries for Food Control Areas (FCAs).

IV. Radiological Response

- A. 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.
- B. Response to a radiological accident will follow the 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook (GUIDES 161-165).

V. Sealed Radioactive Sources: Uses and Risks

- A. 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:

- d) killing bacteria in commercially packaged food and medical equipment
 - e) diagnosing disease with pharmaceuticals labeled with radioactive elements
 - f) treating cancer and other diseases
 - g) mapping underground sources of water and prospecting for oil and gas reserves
 - h) checking levels or density in manufacturing processes
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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, cesium, iridium, etc.) on the other hand, are not capable of fission; and the amount of radiation they emit decreases over time.
- E. 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.
- F. 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.
- G. The relative risk for sources has been categorized by their potential to cause serious health effects.
- 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. **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.

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.
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.
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.

VI. Controlling Hazards

- A. Low level radioactive materials generally do 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.
 1. Rescue, life safety, first aid, control of fire and most other chemical hazards take priority over measuring radiation or contamination levels.
 2. Notify the appropriate radiation protection authorities.
 3. Isolate all spills or leaks.
 4. If the spill is large or of dry materials, consider downwind evacuation.
 5. If fire is involved, primary evacuation should be at least 1000 feet.
 6. Move intact containers from fire if you can do so safely (do not move damaged packages).
 7. Cover liquid spills with sand, earth, or non-combustible material (dike large spills).
 8. Cover powder spills with plastic or tarps to prevent spreading.

VII. Placards for Shipping Radioactive Materials

Typical radioactive material warning placard:



Any four-digit ID number shown on an adjacent orange panel is used for specific identification of the cargo. The panel to the left bears the international identification number (International Series) for radioactive material, LSA, n.o.s. (material containing uniformly distributed radioactive material in low concentrations). This is the same four-digit ID number that must appear with the proper shipping name on the package as well as on the shipping documents. Refer to this number in the ERG for response information.

TAB 2 – EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT (EPCRA)

I. Purpose

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).

II. Operational Concepts

A. General

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. 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.
3. It is the policy of Walla Walla 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 Walla Walla County.
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.
5. Community Right-To-Know information is filed for public availability at the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department (WWEM). WWEM is the agency to receive and file written reports from facilities concerning releases at 27 N. 2nd Ave., Walla Walla, WA 99362, covered under Section 304 of Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986.
6. This Plan outlines the general off-site emergency procedures as required by EPCRA for facilities in Walla Walla County. On-site emergency procedures are in individual facility plans.

B. Notification

1. The Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center (WESCOM) 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. WESCOM 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.

3. It shall be the policy of the Emergency Services Communications Center receives and process calls regarding hazardous materials. Notifications include:
 - a) The fire service in which incident occurred;
 - b) Appropriate law enforcement;
 - c) Washington State Patrol;
 - d) The Walla Walla County Department of Community Health;
 - e) Walla Walla County Emergency Management;
 - f) The State Emergency Operations Office (SEOO).
 - g) At the direction of the Incident Commander, the Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection Agency.
4. Notifications of the impacted public will follow guidance set forth in the county's Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) ESF #2. An important tool in this effort will be the use of the Counties mass notification system called Everbridge.
5. The two primary strategies for public protection in the case of an event are, evacuation and shelter-in-place. A Public Protection Decision Tree and Evacuation/In-Place Sheltering Procedures are located in the EOC Implementing Procedures document. The decision on what strategy to use is made by the on-scene Incident Command Agency with input from the local Emergency Operations Center. (See: Appendix D - PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES)
6. To enhance to public notification local media may be used. The following is a list of the regional media outlets:

Newspaper Media	Phone/Fax	Website
Union Bulletin 112 S 1st Ave Walla Walla, WA 99362	(509) 525-3300	www.union-bulletin.com
Spokesman Review 999 W Riverside Ave Spokane, WA 99201	(800) 338-8801	www.spokesman.com/contact-us
Radio Stations	Phone/Fax	Website
KONA Radio (Emergency Alert System (EAS) Hub)	(509) 524-0885	http://www.610kona.com
NOAA National Weather Service	(509) 244-6395	https://www.weather.gov/contact
Television- Washington	Phone/Fax	Website
KREM 4103 S Regal St, Spokane, WA 99223	(509) 448-2000	http://www.krem.com/
KHQ-TV 1201 W Sprague Ave, Spokane, WA	(509) 448-6000	http://www.khq.com/
KXLY 500 Boone Ave, Spokane, WA 99201	(509) 441-0999	http://www.kxly.com

KSPS Public TV 3911 S Regal Street Spokane, WA 99203	(509) 443-7800	http://www.kspns.org/
KEPR TV 2807 W Lewis Street Pasco, WA 99301	(509) 547-0547	https://keprtv.com/
NBC Right Now KNDU Local News 332 W Kennewick Avenue Kennewick, WA 99336	(509) 737-6725	https://www.nbcrightnow.com/

7. It is the policy of Walla Walla County that on hazardous materials incidents, the local Fire Service, and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) shall be notified. Below is a list of additional contact resources:

Washington State Alert & Warning Center 24 hours/ day: 800-258-5990	National Response Center (U.S. Coast Guard) 24 hours/day: 800-424-8802	Washington State Ecology 24 hours/day: 1-800-258-5990
CHEMTREC® 24 hours/day: 800-424-9300, 703-527-3887 Will provide information on products as provided in manufacturers SDS. Can assist in identifying and contacting manufacturer of product or shipment.	National Pesticide Information Center 0630-1630 hours PST: 800-858-7378 0630-1630 PST Will provide information on pesticides.	National Pesticide Information Center 0630-1630 hours PST: 800-858-7378 0630-1630 PST Will provide information on pesticides.
Northwest Pipeline LLC 24 hours/day: (801)584-7301	Tesoro Logistics Northwest Pipeline LLC 24 hours/day: 800-725-1514	Gas Transmission Northwest LLC 24 hours/day: 1.800.447.8066
Union Pacific Railroad 24 hours/day: 888-877-7267	Port of Columbia Railroad 0730-1630 hours PST, (509) 382-2577	PROVIDENCE ST. MARY MEDICAL CENTER Susan Leathers, Director of Emergency/Trauma Services 509-897-8915 Susan.Leathers@providence.org
FIRE CHIEFS		
Walla Walla County Fire District 1 Brent Tompkin, Fire Commissioner 509-520-1997 (cell) btompkin@columbianet.com	Walla Walla County Fire Dist. 2 Colter Mohnney, Acting Chief 509-337-6351, ext. 3400 (work) 509-520-7487 (cell) colter.mohnney.cm@gmail.com	Walla Walla County Fire District 3 & 7 Jim Ruffcorn, Chief 509-386-7671 (cell) wwfpd3@columbianet.com wwfpd7@columbianet.com
Walla Walla County Fire District 4 Rocky Eastman, Chief 509-529-1282 509-386-8870 (cell) reastman@wwfire4.com	Walla Walla County Fire District 5 Mike Wickstrom, Chief 509-547-8341 509-551-6538 (cell) mwickstrom@wwcf5.org	Walla Walla County Fire District 6 LeLand Weber, Chief 509-520-2429 509-386-8554 (cell) tfd6@360wisp.net
City of College Place Fire Dept. David Winter, Chief 509-394-8605 509-730-0190 (cell) dwinter@cpwa.us	City of Walla Walla Fire Dept. Bob Yancey, Chief 509-527-4429 509-301-8990 (cell) byancey@wallawallawa.gov	
LAW ENFORCEMENT		

College Place Police Dept. Chief Troy Tomaras 509-394-8551 509-540-1327 (cell) TTomaras@ci.college-place.wa.us	Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office Mark Crider, Sheriff 509-524-5412 509-876-9720 mcrider@co.walla-walla.wa.us	Walla Walla Police Department Chris Buttice, Chief 509-524-4373 509-520-5087 (cell) cbuttice@wallawalla.wa.gov
TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION (see ESF 01)		
Valley Transit Angie Peters, General Manager 509-525-9140 541-663-7144 (cell)	Valley Transit Lowell Nee, Operations Manager 509-525-9140 509-540-1750 (cell)	Call Order: 1. Operations Manager, Lowell Nee- work: 509-525-9140, Cell: 509- 540-1750 2. Operations Supervisor, Chris Parsons- work: 509-525-9140, Cell: 509-540-6490 3. General Manager, Angie Peters- work: 509-525-9140, Cell: 541- 663-7144

8. If a spill is from the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, Walla Walla County Department of Community Health or Walla Walla County Emergency Management 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, each will make a decision as to whether to respond.

C. Response

(See: Attachment 1--Regional Response Team)

1. Within Walla Walla County, if the local jurisdiction does not designate an Incident Command agency, the Washington State Patrol assumes Incident Command for that jurisdiction. (RCW 70.136.030). Incident command responsibility by jurisdiction is as follows:

JURISDICTION	INCIDENT COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY
Fire Protection District 1	Washington State Patrol
Fire Protection District 2	Washington State Patrol
Fire Protection District 3	Washington State Patrol
Fire Protection District 4	FPD 4
Fire Protection District 5	FPD 5 and WSP (Unified Command)
Fire Protection District 6	Washington State Patrol
Fire Protection District 7	Washington State Patrol
Fire Protection District 8	FPD 8
College Place	College Place FD
Port of Walla Walla	Washington State Patrol
Prescott	Washington State Patrol

JURISDICTION	INCIDENT COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY
Waitsburg	Washington State Patrol
Walla Walla	Walla Walla Fire Dept.
Unincorporated area	Washington State Patrol

2. An emergency operations/coordination center (EOC/ECC), either the local or operational area, may be activated if requested by the Incident Command Agency or by a response agency to support on-scene operations. On-scene agencies should provide the appropriate EOC/ECC with situation reports (SITREPS) on operations and needs.
3. It is the policy of Walla Walla 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).
4. It is the policy of Walla Walla 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.

D. On-Scene Management

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).
2. It is the policy of Walla Walla County that response to hazardous materials incidents in Walla Walla County shall follow the concept of an Incident Command System (ICS). 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. Hazardous Materials response should consider the recommended assessments in Walla Walla County Emergency Event Tree – Chemical Spill. See page 29

III. Responsibilities

A. Walla Walla County Emergency Management

Coordinate the provision of additional resources at the request of local response agencies or an Incident Command Agency.

B. Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office

1. Provide traffic control, area security, communications support, and evacuation in the unincorporated areas of the county.
2. Act as the Incident Command Agency under Chapter 70.136 RCW for activities related to illegal drug labs.

C. Walla Walla County Department of Community Health

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
2. Assist the Hazardous Materials Incident Commander with information on handling, cleanup and disposal techniques or contacts for cleanup and disposal contractors.
3. May provide public notice for health problems related to hazardous materials spills.

D. Walla Walla County Code Enforcement

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

E. Walla Walla County Fire Services

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

F. Walla Walla County Law Enforcement Agencies

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

G. Walla Walla County Jurisdiction's Public Works

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

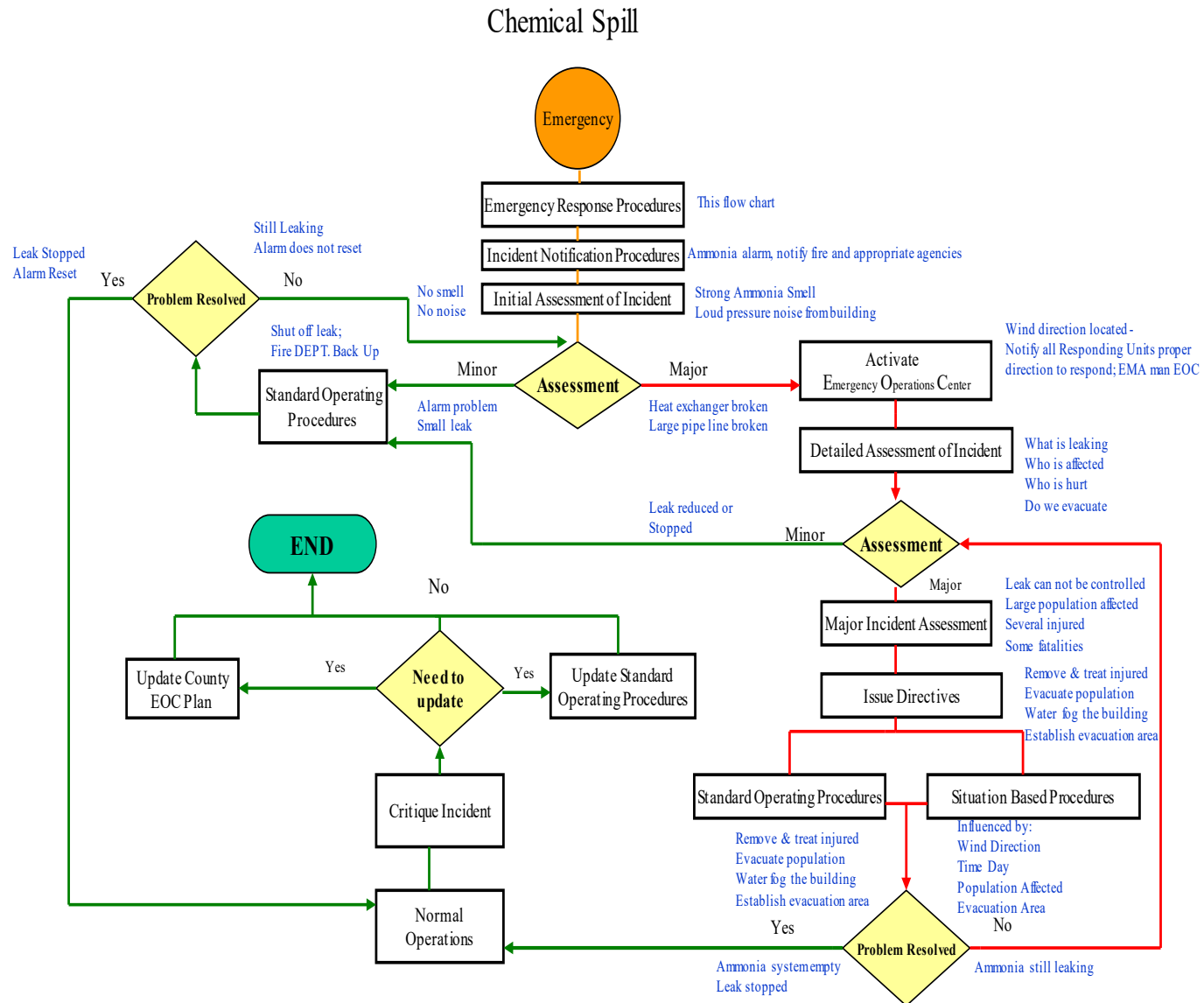
H. SARA Title III Facilities

1. Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) facilities must designate Facility Emergency Coordinators and notify the State Emergency Response Commission, Walla Walla County LEPC and local fire services, of any changes.
2. EPCRA facilities must provide initial and updated emergency contacts, hazard analyses, capability assessments, Tier II information, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or list of chemicals, and other required information (as required by SARA Title III) to the LEPC, State Emergency Response Commission, and the local Fire Department.
3. Update Tier II forms annually to the LEPC, State Emergency Response Commission and the local fire department.
4. Provide Section 313 information (Form R) to the Environmental Protection Agency, if required.
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.
6. Provide emergency notification and follow-up written notice of any release in accordance with the Act and this Plan.
7. Regulated facilities are encouraged to use the Emergency Action Plan checklist.
Reference: Appendix I—FACILITY EPA AUDIT

8. The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for the purpose of protecting public health and the environment.
Reference: Appendix J– EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE



Walla Walla County Emergency Event Tree



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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, for response to a HazMat incident, Walla Walla County's emergency response is conducted as part of the Tri-County HazMat Team partnership (made up of assets from Benton, Walla Walla, Franklin, and Yakima counties.). This agreement helps to supplement the efforts of local governments, fire departments, and fire districts in incidents requiring a higher level of training and more expensive equipment, commonly known as technician level capability. Walla Walla City Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team can:

- a. Respond throughout Walla Walla County as requested by Incident Command (IC).
- b. Is a member of the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team; operating in the same manner as the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team?

2. The Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response 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 team is strategically headquartered in Benton County. 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. 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. Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team can:

- a. Respond to incidents within the boundaries of Walla Walla County and incorporated jurisdictions/ districts. If requested by an IC outside of these boundaries, and if approved by the Tri-County HazMat Board, the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team. Fees will be assessed according to a fee structure that is in place.



AGREEMENT
between
TRI-COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM
and
CITY OF WALLA WALLA

I. PURPOSE

This agreement is made and entered into between the City of Walla Walla, a Washington municipal corporation ("City") and the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team ("HazMat Team"), a Washington non-profit corporation.

The City of Walla Walla desires specialized assistance in combating hazardous materials incidents. The HazMat Team is willing to provide such assistance in accordance with the terms and conditions below. The purpose of this agreement is to describe the areas of responsibility, cooperation, and assistance between the City and the HazMat Team. Further details regarding operations, specific responsibilities, and other requirements applicable to the parties are related in detail in their respective emergency response plans and procedures.

II. DEFINITIONS

The terms "hazardous materials" and "hazardous materials incident" as used in this agreement shall be defined as set forth in RCW 70.136.020.

III. AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

A. City of Walla Walla

- i. Coordination. The Walla Walla Fire Department is responsible for the response to and mitigation of hazardous materials incidents in the City of Walla Walla, and shall coordinate all aspects of this agreement on behalf of the City.
- ii. Incident Support. For all HazMat Team responses to locations within the City of Walla Walla, the City agrees to provide an engine company and basic life support ambulance to the scene. In the event the HazMat Team shall require law enforcement assistance at the scene of any hazardous materials emergency within the City, the City agrees to provide such services if available.
- iii. Team Members. The City shall provide at least six (6) trained firefighters to participate on the HazMat Team.
- iv. Medical Surveillance. The City shall ensure all City members of the HazMat Team meet the medical surveillance requirements in Emergency Response to a Hazardous Substance Release WAC 296-824-400.

- v. Buy-In. The HazMat Team may, in its sole discretion, accept “in-kind” contributions from the City to cover the City’s buy-in assessment in the form of equipment or materials necessary for the efficient operation of the HazMat Team. Equipment that is used as in-kind contribution for buy-in purposes shall be described in an attachment to this Agreement.
- vi. Annual Assessment. The HazMat Team shall submit to the City an annual assessment equal to the assessment levied against all other municipalities participating in the HazMat Team for that year. The City shall pay such assessment when due.

B. Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team

- i. Response. The HazMat Team will respond to any hazardous materials emergency within the City when requested by the commanding officer or the incident commander at the scene of an emergency in the City.
- ii. Dispatch. The HazMat Team will be dispatched through the appropriate Dispatch Center in accordance with the operating plans and procedure established by the HazMat Team. In the event the needed equipment and personnel are not available, the Dispatch Agency will immediately advise the requesting party of such fact.
- iii. Command Responsibility at Emergency Scene. For responses within the City, the chief officer or a senior officer of the City shall be in command of the overall operations under which the equipment and personnel sent by the HazMat Team shall serve; provided that the HazMat Team’s equipment and personnel shall be under the immediate supervision of the HazMat Team Leader. The overall operational command, however, shall remain with the senior officer of the City.
- iv. Procedure. The HazMat Team shall operate within the Incident Command System (ICS) structure, using its own internal operating procedures established by its Board of Directors. As procedures are issued or amended, copies of the procedures shall be furnished to the City.
- v. Termination of Service. The equipment and personnel of the HazMat Team shall be released from service by the Commanding Officer in charge of operations as soon as conditions may warrant. In the event of multiple hazardous materials incidents within the response areas of the HazMat Team, the incidents shall be prioritized in accordance with potential hazards and available resources.
- vi. Withdrawal of Assistance. The HazMat Team may withdraw its assistance from the scene of an incident if it deems the actions or directions of the City are contrary to accepted hazardous materials response practices.

- vii. Training. The HazMat Team shall provide a competency-based training program in Walla Walla to meet, as a minimum, the nine (9) mandated 29 CFR 1910.120 (q) (6) (iii) objectives for technician level. The Team Training Coordinator will supply the City of Walla Walla Fire Chief with quarterly and end of year reports regarding team members training hours. Failure to attend the minimum 24 hours per calendar year of training may result in a team member's removal from the HazMat Team.
- viii. Maintenance of Equipment. The HazMat Team shall be responsible for maintenance and testing of all personal protective equipment and instrumentation in the Team's inventory.
- ix. Charge for Service. Any person responsible for causing a hazardous materials incident shall not be covered by the liability standard defined in RCW 70.136.050. The HazMat Team shall be the sole determiner as to whether a fee shall be assessed against a responsible party for the use of the HazMat Team's equipment and materials. The City shall be the sole determiner as to whether a fee shall be assessed against a responsible party for the use of the City's equipment and materials. Fees and costs charged and actually recovered shall be disbursed as follows: fees and costs received for services of the HazMat Team shall be paid to the HazMat Team; fees and costs received for services of the City shall be paid to the City.

IV. TERMS OF AGREEMENT

- A. Term. This agreement will become effective upon signature of both parties, and shall continue until terminated by either party in accordance with Section IV(E) below.
- B. Integration and Modification. This agreement sets forth all of the terms and conditions of the parties relative to the subject matter hereof and supersedes any and all such former agreements which are hereby declared terminated and of no further force and effect upon the execution and delivery hereof. There are no terms, conditions, or agreements with respect thereto, except as herein provided and no amendment or modification of this agreement shall be effective unless in writing and signed by the parties.
- C. Incident Command Agency. The City of Walla Walla represents that it has designated itself the incident command agency for all areas of the city per Walla Walla Municipal Resolution #4997, adopted December 16, 1987.
- D. Liability. Each party agrees to assume responsibility for liabilities that occur or arise in any way out of the party's performance or non-performance of this agreement.

- E. Early Termination. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon ninety (90) days prior written notice.
- F. Ownership of Equipment. All equipment purchased by the City other than the Buy-In equipment described in the attachment shall remain the property of the City. If this agreement is terminated by the HazMat Team, the HazMat Team shall return any equipment provided by the City other than the Buy-In equipment to the City in good working order. If this agreement is terminated by the City, the HazMat Team may retain equipment furnished by the City to the HazMat Team, including the Buy-In equipment.
- G. Benefits. This agreement is entered into for the benefit of the parties to this agreement only and shall confer no benefits, direct or implied, on any third person.
- H. Non-Exclusive Agreement. The parties to this agreement shall not be precluded from entering into similar agreements or mutual assistance agreements with other municipal corporations. This agreement shall not preclude the City from establishing and operating its own hazardous materials response unit.
- I. Severability. If any provision of this agreement or its application is held invalid, the remainder of the agreement or the application of the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected.
- J. Non-Waiver. The waiver by the City or the HazMat Team of the breach of any provision of this agreement by the other party shall not operate or be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach by either party or prevent either party from thereafter enforcing such provision.
- K. Survival. Any provision of this agreement that imposes an obligation after termination of this agreement shall survive the termination of this agreement and shall be binding on the parties to this agreement.
- L. Governing Law. This agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington.
- M. Compliance with Law. All parties to this agreement shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations in carrying out the terms and conditions of this agreement.
- N. Profiteering. A party requested to assist shall not profit from rendering assistance.
- O. Record Keeping. The parties shall be responsible for recording the name of the person or agency whose assistance is requested pursuant to this agreement as well as the time and date of the request, which records shall be retained for at least three years by the incident command agency.

CITY OF WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON


HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM



City Manager

Board Chair

ATTEST:



City Clerk

ATTACHMENT 2– INCIDENT REPORTING

Emergency Release Notification (EPCRA, Section 304)

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

- there is a release 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
- the release could result in exposure of persons outside the boundary of the facility site.

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.

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.

NOTIFICATION:

Contact information for Verbal Notifications:

If fire or medical response is required	9-1-1
Washington SERC	24-hour, State-Wide Spill Hotline, 1-800-258-5990
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802 [EHS and CERCLA hazardous substances]
Walla Walla County LEPC	509.524.2900/509.527.1960 (WESCOM for after-hours reporting)

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.

RELEASE INFORMATION:

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

Where is the spill?

What spilled?

How much spilled?

Who spilled the material?

Is anyone cleaning up the spill?

Are there resource damages (e.g. dead fish or oiled birds)?

Who is reporting the spill?

How can we get back to you?

Within **30 days**, the responsible party must send a follow-up notification to the SERC and their LEPC using the [Emergency Release Follow-up Notification Form](#).





EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION FORM
 EPCRA Section 304
Washington State Emergency Response Commission
 Ecology Community Right-to-Know Unit
 PO Box 47659
 Olympia, WA 98504-7659



COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW NUMBER: (12 digits)	FACILITY NAME:
EMERGENCY CONTACT:	CONTACT PHONE:
INCIDENT ADDRESS::	CITY, STATE, ZIP
INCIDENT DATE <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div>	COUNTY: LEPC:
TIME OF VERBAL NOTIFICATION:	INCIDENT #: (EMD/NRC)
CHEMICAL RELEASED:	CAS NUMBER: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div><input type="text"/></div> </div>
CHECK IF CHEMICAL IS LISTED IN 40 CFR 355 <input type="checkbox"/>	PHYSICAL STATE CONTAINED: <input type="checkbox"/> solid <input type="checkbox"/> liquid <input type="checkbox"/> gas
QUANTITY RELEASED: (in pounds)	PHYSICAL STATE RELEASED: <input type="checkbox"/> solid <input type="checkbox"/> liquid <input type="checkbox"/> gas
TIME OF RELEASE:	DURATION OF RELEASE: ____days ____hours ____minutes
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION: <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Ground <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
DESCRIBE ACTION TAKEN: (Use additional sheets if needed.)	

ECY 070-306

1

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 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 14 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:

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.

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

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 or states.

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.

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

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.

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.

List any additional pertinent information.

Print or type the name of the facility representative submitting the report. Include the official signature and the date that the form was prepared.

CALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIV [EMD] AT:

1.800.258.5990

CALL THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AT:

1.800.424.8802

**CALL YOUR LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING
COMMITTEE**

MAIL COMPLETED REPORTS TO:

ECOLOGY

COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW UNIT

PO BOX 47659

OLYMPIA WA 98504-7659

AND YOUR LEPC

For LEPC contact information or more information on SARA Title III - Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know visit our web site at www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra

If you need this form in an alternate format, please contact the Hazardous Substance Information Office at 1-800-633-7585 (voice, press 2 at the greeting), or 1-800-833-6388 (TTY).

ECY 070-306

3

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix A – PROMULGATION

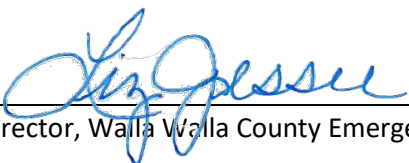
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10 - Hazardous Materials Response

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

The Walla Walla County LEPC and Walla Walla County of 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 Emergency Support Function (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 Walla Walla County.

Walla Walla 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.

Walla Walla County Emergency Management is responsible for publishing and distributing this ESF and will issue changes as required.



Director, Walla Walla County Emergency Management

November 16, 2021
Date

Chairperson, Walla Walla County LEPC

Date

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix B – REGULATED FACILITIES

1. Anhydrous Ammonia

Anhydrous ammonia is the major reportable EHS in Walla Walla County. Over 70 sites have reportable quantities. 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.

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

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.

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

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. Tier II Facilities List

The name of the Facility Emergency Coordinator addresses and personal contact information can be secured at the Walla Walla County Emergency Management- 27 N 2nd Ave., Walla Walla, WA ,509-524-2900, or by contacting dispatch and requesting the emergency management duty officer:

AMERICAN ROCK PRODUCTS INC	B AND B GRAIN
AMERICOLD WALLA WALLA	BPA LOWER MONUMENTAL SUBSTATION
AMERICOLD WALLULA	BPA SKYROCKET MICROWAVE STATION
AMERIGAS BROETJE ORCHARDS	BPA WALLA WALLA SUBSTATION
AMERIGAS PROPANE WALLA WALLA	BYRNES OIL CO INC
ATT WAITSBURG	CenturyLink QC W00397
ATT WALLA WALLA SOUTH	
ATT WALLA WALLA WA5500	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WALLA WALLA

CHS PRIMELAND WALLA WALLA BULK PLANT	PACKAGING CORP OF AMERICA TRUCKING OPERATIONS
CHS PRIMELAND PRESCOTT	PACKAGING CORP OF AMERICA WALLULA MILL
CHS PRIMELAND PRESCOTT MINIMART	PAPE MACHINERY INC WALLA WALLA
CHS PRIMELAND TOUCHET CARDTROL	PROVIDENCE SOUTHGATE MEDICAL PARK
CHS PRIMELAND WALLA WALLA AGRONOMY AND C STORE	PROVIDENCE ST MARY MEDICAL CENTER
CITY of WALLA WALLA CITY SERVICE CENTER	QUALITY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INC
CITY of WALLA WALLA CLINTON AND BOOSTER STA	REFRESCO NORTH AMERICA WALLA WALLA DELL AVE
CITY of WALLA WALLA MILLCREEK WTP	SCHNITZER STEEL
CITY of WALLA WALLA WELL 4	SIMPLOT FEEDERS LIMITED
CITY of WALLA WALLA WELL 5	SMITH CHROME PLATING
CITY of WALLA WALLA WELL 6	STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES NORTHSTAR WINERY
CITY of WALLA WALLA WELL 7	THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4735
FERRELLGAS WALLA WALLA	THE MCGREGOR CO PRESCOTT
GAS TRANSMISSION NW CO 7	THE MCGREGOR CO WAITSBURG 1
GAS TRANSMISSION NW CO 8	THE MCGREGOR CO WAITSBURG 2
HORIZON AIR WALLA WALLA	THE MCGREGOR CO WALLA WALLA
KEY TECHNOLOGY INC AVERY	TYSON FRESH MEATS
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS PRESCOTT	US ACOE ICE HARBOR DAM
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS WALLA WALLA	VALLEY AG INC FRONT STREET WAITSBURG
OXARC INC WALLA WALLA	VALLEY AG INC PRESTON AVE WAITSBURG
PACIFICORP ATTALIA SUBSTATION	VALLEY TRANSIT
PACIFICORP BOWMAN SUBSTATION	VAMC JONATHAN M WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL
PACIFICORP CASCADE KRAFT SUBSTATION	WA DOC WA STATE PENITENTIARY
PACIFICORP CENTRAL SUBSTATION	WALLA WALLA REGIONAL AIRPORT
PACIFICORP DODD RD SUBSTATION	WALLA WALLA UNIVERSITY
PACIFICORP MILL CREEK SUBSTATION	WESTWAY FEED PRODUCTS CO BURBANK
PACIFICORP PROSPECT POINT SUBSTATION	WILBUR ELLIS CO WALLA WALLA
PACIFICORP TOUCHET SUBSTATION	WS DOT WALLA WALLA
PACIFICORP WAITSBURG SUBSTATION	WWU PLANT SERVICES
PACIFICORP WALLA WALLA SERVICE CTR	WWU THE EXPRESS
PACIFICORP WALLA WALLA SUBSTATION	
PACIFICORP WALLULA SUBSTATION	

Appendix C – INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCIES

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

HAZMAT TEAM
<p>Tri-County HazMat Team Benton County Fire District #1 101108 E Badger Rd Kennewick, WA 99338-1160 (509) 737-0911</p>

COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICES	
<p>Walla Walla City Police Department 54 E Moore St, Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>	
<p>Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office 240 W Alder St # 101, Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>	
<p>Washington State Patrol 406 Wellington Ave, Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>	
<p>College Place Police Department 625 S College Ave, College Place, WA 99324</p>	
AMBULANCE LOCATIONS	
<p>Walla Walla City/County Ambulance 200 S 12th Ave, Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>	<p>Walla Walla County Fire District 5 460 W Humorist Rd, Burbank, WA 99323</p>
<p>City of College Place Fire Department 625 S College Ave, College Place, WA 99324</p>	<p>Walla Walla County Fire District 4, Station 41 2251 S Howard St, Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>
<p>Life Flight provides air transport to patients with a rotor-wing base at the Walla Walla Regional Airport.</p>	
COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT LOCATIONS	
<p>STATION 41 2251 S. Howard St. Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>	<p>STATION 45 6549 Mill Creek Rd Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>
<p>STATION 42 675 Wallula Ave. Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>	<p>AIRPORT STATION Walla Walla Regional Airport</p>
<p>STATION 43 1945 E. Alder St. Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>	<p>STATION 44 2327 Old Milton Hwy Walla Walla, WA 99362</p>

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix D – PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES

The **Hazardous Materials Checklist** below serves as reminders for the types of support that the EOC may provide to an incident commander in a limited-scope HAZMAT incident. Coordination between the EOC and the IC is necessary before any action is taken. This checklist is to be used in a partial EOC activation.

COMPLETED/N OT APPLICABLE	TASKS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Obtain an incident briefing from the Incident Commander
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assess the incident situation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recommend incident goals and strategic objectives
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Department Duty Officer (info only)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert the Washington State Department of Ecology (info only)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert the Washington State Patrol (info only)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert the EPA (info only)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert the Coast Guard (if on or near waterway)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alert Amateur Radio Emergency Services (info only)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Send a liaison officer to the ICP (if needed)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Activate elements of the EOC (as needed):
<input type="checkbox"/>	Send a messenger to the ICP, if needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Get weather data
<input type="checkbox"/>	Provide plume estimates using CAMEO®, if needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Activate EAS if needed and requested by IC. See EAS Checklist and Criteria
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use Emergency Notification System (ENS) to alert residents/businesses, if needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinate with Health Department for health effects information, if needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinate with Public Works for barricade assistance, if needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinate with Red Cross for shelters, if needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinate with Adjacent jurisdictions, if needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinate for resources requested by the IC
<input type="checkbox"/>	Prepare news releases
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coordinate news releases with IC for approval
<input type="checkbox"/>	Email news releases to media contacts
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post news releases to web site, Facebook and send out updates via Twitter

Shelter in Place

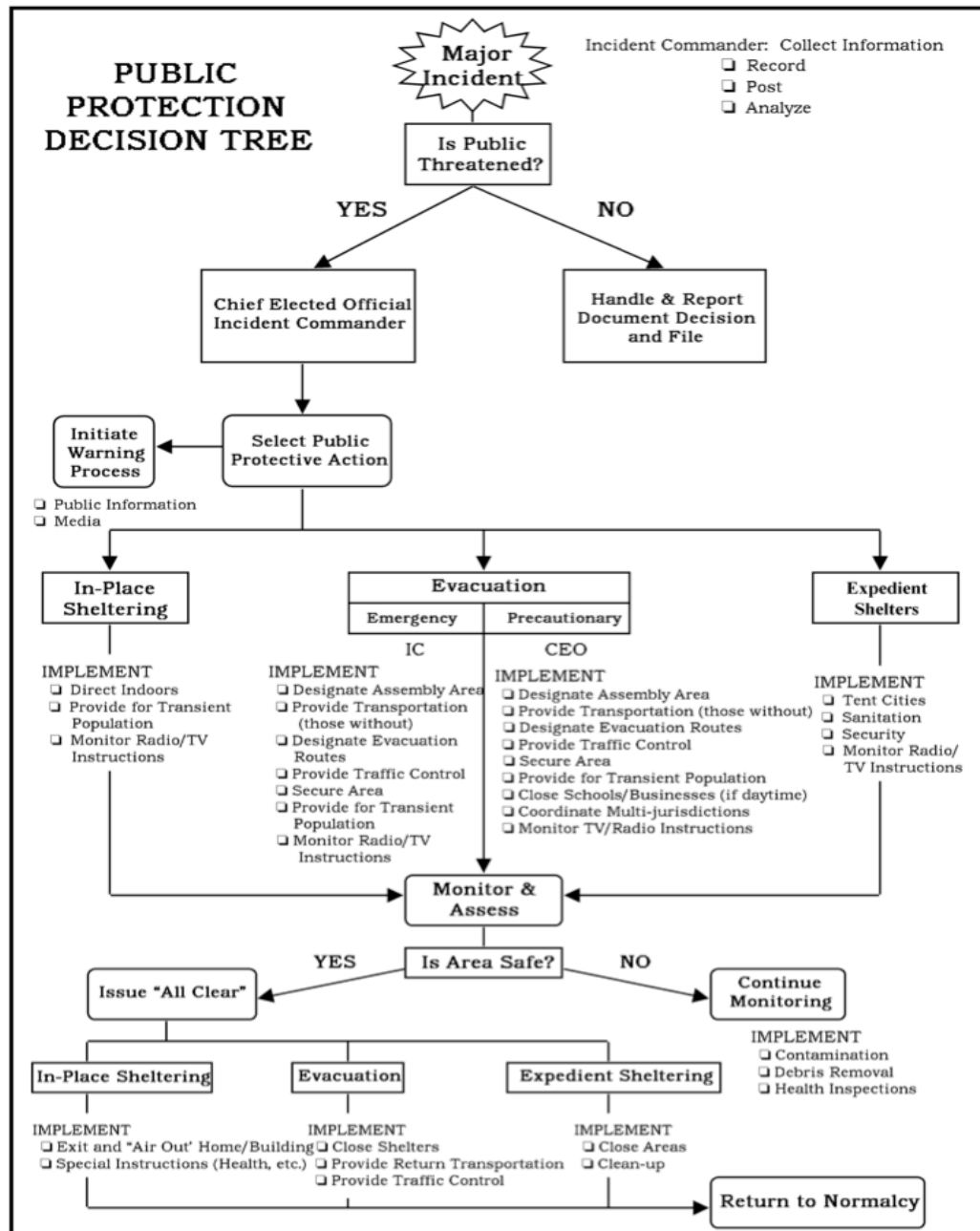
The term, shelter-in-place, means to seek immediate shelter and remain there during an emergency rather than evacuate the area. Evacuation is the preferred public safety option. Therefore, shelter-in-place should only be used when an evacuation is not safe. The decision to shelter-in-place will be made by the 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.

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:

- Turn-off heating, cooling and ventilation system to prevent drawing in outside air.
- Get disaster supply kit, pets and their food and water.
- 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.
- Do not use the fireplace or wood stove, extinguish all burning materials and close dampers
- Notify those around you and encourage others to remain in your room/ office rather than to try to leave the building.
- Do not use the telephone unless you have an emergency.
- Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
- Stay in your rooms/ offices/ classrooms and only come out when you are told that it is safe.

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.

Public Protection Decision Tree



Evacuation

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

Evacuation Planning Factors

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 EOC/ECC as requested and time allows. The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

- ✓ Consider the characteristics of the hazard/threat: magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, impact.
- ✓ Determine area to be evacuated.
- ✓ Establish a perimeter. Consider access and functional needs equipment:
 - Barricades with flashing lights.
 - Barricade tape.
 - Evacuation route signs.
- ✓ Determine the number of people to be evacuated, time available in which to affect the evacuation, and the time and distance necessary to ensure safety.
- ✓ Establish entry and exit control points.
- ✓ 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.
 - 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.
- ✓ Is an “evacuation order” from the mayor needed?
- ✓ Determine reentry procedures.
- ✓ Issue specific evacuation instructions to include:
 - 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 being assisted.
 - What to do with animals.
- ✓ Remember to keep evacuees and the public informed on evacuation activities and the specific actions they should take.

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

The requesting official must:

1. Determine that an emergency serious enough to activate the area Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) – Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)/Emergency Notification System (ENS) exists.
2. Contact the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department, or if after-hours, the Walla Walla Public Safety Communications Center (WESCOM) and request activation.
3. Use the following media release script(s) 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.
4. Upon conclusion of the incident, ensure that the requesting official notifies Walla Walla County Emergency Management or the Walla Walla Public Safety Communications Center when the situation ends.

Sample Media Release A: Alert - No Protective Action

The Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department received a report that _____

has occurred. It has been determined that no protective actions are required to ensure and maintain public health and safety.

The Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department will continuously monitor and assess the situation to confirm earlier reports. As monitoring results become available, protective actions may be recommended as needed.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Walla Walla County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued By: _____

Sample Media Release B: Shelter In-Place Notice

The Walla Walla County Commissioners have declared an emergency situation in the vicinity of This is a warning to all residents within a _____ mile radius of the _____

You are advised to seek shelter immediately; go indoors; close windows and doors; and turn off air conditioners, heating systems, and fans. Stay inside until you receive further instructions. There has been a release of hazardous materials.

To avoid exposure, seek shelter indoors immediately; close windows and doors; and turn off air conditioners, heating systems, and fans. Evacuation has not been recommended at this time. Keep your radio and television set turned on for additional information.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Walla Walla County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued By: _____

Sample Media Release C: Evacuation Preparations

The Walla Walla County Commissioners have declared an emergency situation in the vicinity of _____. Should the decision be made to evacuate your area, you should plan to be away from your home for _____ minutes/hours or less. You should now begin thinking about where you would stay and the necessities you may need to take with you.

You should review any evacuation instructions on hand which may have previously been supplied by local officials. This station will broadcast instructions if an evacuation is ordered. The following items are recommended as evacuation supplies:

1. Two (2) blankets per person or a sleeping bag.
2. Change of clothing.
3. Important papers (checkbook, etc.)
4. Medicine particularly prescription medication.
5. Toiletry articles.

We repeat that evacuation has not yet been recommended. These are only preparatory instructions.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Walla Walla County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued By: _____

Sample Media Release D: Evacuation Notice

The Walla Walla County Commissioners have issued an order directing the immediate evacuation of _____

Local emergency management authorities have begun the evacuation of this area. This evacuation order was issued in response to the reported release of hazardous materials by _____

Persons living in the affected area should follow the instructions given below.

1. Take the following items with you:
 - a. Two (2) blankets per person or a sleeping bag.
 - b. Change of clothing.
 - c. Important papers (checkbook, etc.)
 - d. Medicine particularly prescription medication.
 - e. Toiletry articles.
2. Lock your home.
3. Go to _____. Follow the evacuation route nearest you. Do not move against traffic.
4. Time is important, but you should move safely.
5. Persons not having transportation should notify the _____
6. People immediately outside of the affected area are not subject to a direct hazard; however, these people should remain alert to any possible changes in instructions resulting from changes in wind direction or accident conditions. Stay by your radio or television. People outside the affected area are also asked not to travel on or near routes being used for evacuation. These routes are: _____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Walla Walla County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued By: _____

Sample Media Release E: Evacuation Follow Up

During the period of evacuation, law enforcement officers will patrol the evacuated areas to protect homes and businesses. No unauthorized persons will be allowed in the evacuated areas.

County officials will monitor the affected areas continuously. When conditions are determined safe, you will be notified to return home. Transportation will again be provided for those in need.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Walla Walla County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from:_____

Date/Time of Issue:_____

Issued By:_____

Sample Media Release F: All Clear

The Walla Walla County Commissioners have announced that the emergency conditions at _____ have ended. It is now safe to return to your residence and/or business. Repeating, “The emergency conditions in the area of _____ have now ended. You may return home and resume normal activities. There is no longer any threat to people in the area.”

If you need additional information, you may contact _____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Walla Walla County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued By: _____

Sample Media Release G: Chemical Release/School Lockdown Notification

The Superintendent for _____ School District has issued an information/ warning bulletin concerning _____ School. School authorities wish to notify parents that the school will be going to a lockdown due to the _____ incident.

Parents of children attending _____ School are advised to please not attempt picking up their children. Students are safe. We repeat, STUDENTS ARE SAFE. If an evacuation/school closure is required or if students are moved to another location, a media announcement will be made to advise parents when and where the students can be picked up.

If you need additional information, you may contact _____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Walla Walla County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued By: _____

Sample Media Release H: School Evacuation

The Superintendent for _____ School District has issued an information/ warning bulletin concerning _____ School. School authorities have begun the evacuation of children to _____

Parents of children attending _____ School are advised to pick up their children at _____

If you need additional information, you may contact _____

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

This message has been issued by authority of the Walla Walla County Commissioners. Additional information may be obtained from: _____

Date/Time of Issue: _____

Issued By: _____

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix E – PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION PLANS

(See: Evacuation Planning Factors)

General Guidance

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.

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.

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.

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

Role of the LEPC

The LEPC is available to assist EHS facilities in developing evacuation plans.

Evacuation

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

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

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

- Evacuees should also receive instructions to, time permitting:
- Gather and pack only what is most needed, with particular attention given to medications, materials for infant care, essential documents, etc.
- Turn off heating, ventilation and cooling systems and appliances, except the refrigerator.
- Leave gas, water, and electricity on unless damage is suspected, there is a leak, or advised to do so by authorities.
- Lock the house or building prior to leaving.
- Do not use the telephone unless it is an emergency.
- Car-pool or take only one car and drive safely. Keep all vehicle windows and vents closed, turn on local radio station for evacuation routes and up-to-date information.
- Follow directions given by officials along the evacuation route(s) and be prepared to provide the right-of-way to emergency response vehicles.
- Do not call your school or go to pick-up children. The children will be moved if an evacuation is necessary at their location. The parents of evacuated children will be notified where to pick-up children.

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

Once an evacuation is complete, no access to the evacuated area will be allowed without the express permission of the IC, in coordination with the 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.

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.

Evacuation Routes

The attached facility maps of hazardous materials sites show primary and secondary evacuation routes. The primary routes were determined by using the main transportation route out of the area. Secondary routes were determined by the amount of traffic that can be handled and the accessibility to that road. Both take into consideration prevailing wind direction being south-southwest. In case of emergency, law enforcement may determine other routes for evacuation depending on wind direction and location of release. These are only suggested routes.

Evacuation Shelters

The Red Cross Serving Central and Southeastern Washington Phone: (509) 525-7380. It serves Walla Walla County and has identified community emergency shelters and shelter managers for each facility to house evacuees. The Red Cross may utilize these shelters for any community disaster. In the case of an evacuation due to a HazMat

incident, the Incident Commander should work with the Walla Walla County office of the American Red Cross and Walla Walla County EMA in determining the safest shelters to activate. Residents should follow the directions given in the evacuation announcements.

The Red Cross will also track evacuees and make any sheltered members' names available in accordance with their established Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

Transportation Modes

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

- *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.*
- *Private vehicle (car, van, pick-up truck, etc.): When walking is not an option, use of private vehicles is a viable alternative as long as the vehicle is in the area to be evacuated, fueled, and in operating condition. Use of personal vehicles can be quick and convenient and a community resource for transporting neighbors without access to their own vehicle or persons with physical challenges that do not require EMS level transportation.*
- *Public Transit (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.*
- *EMS vehicles (ambulance or handicap equipped vehicle): This mode is primarily used to transport the sick, infirmed or disabled from the evacuation zone to a shelter/reception center or other, more appropriate facility.*

Public school buildings are normally used as evacuation shelters/reception centers when the evacuation is projected to last for an extended period of time; however, any large building outside the evacuation zone with adequate facilities could be utilized as long as the owner agrees to its use. Every effort will be made to ensure each shelter/reception center is accessible to 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.

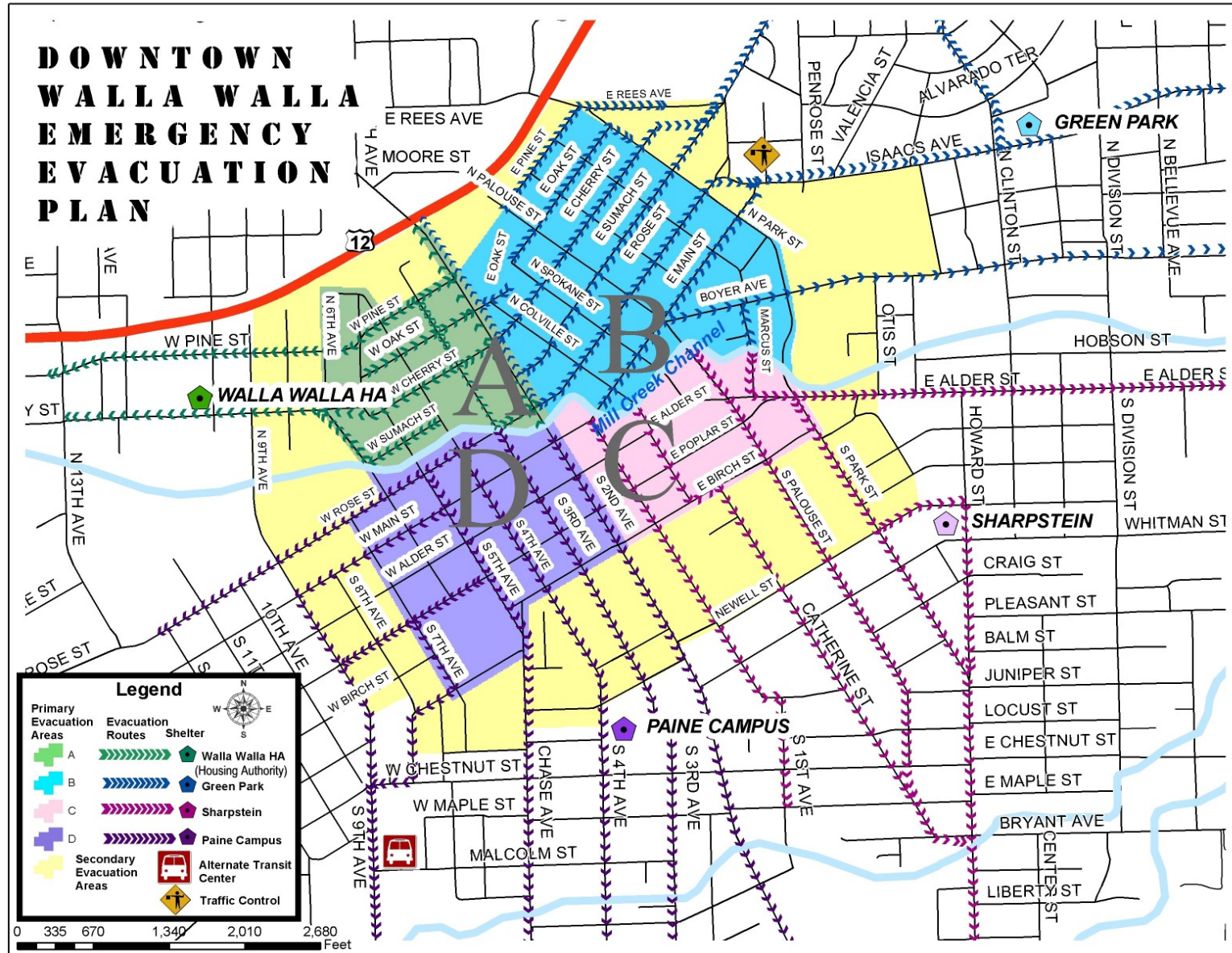
The American Red Cross (ARC) operates shelters/reception centers in Walla Walla County jurisdictions. The services provided in these shelters/reception centers will be in accordance with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

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

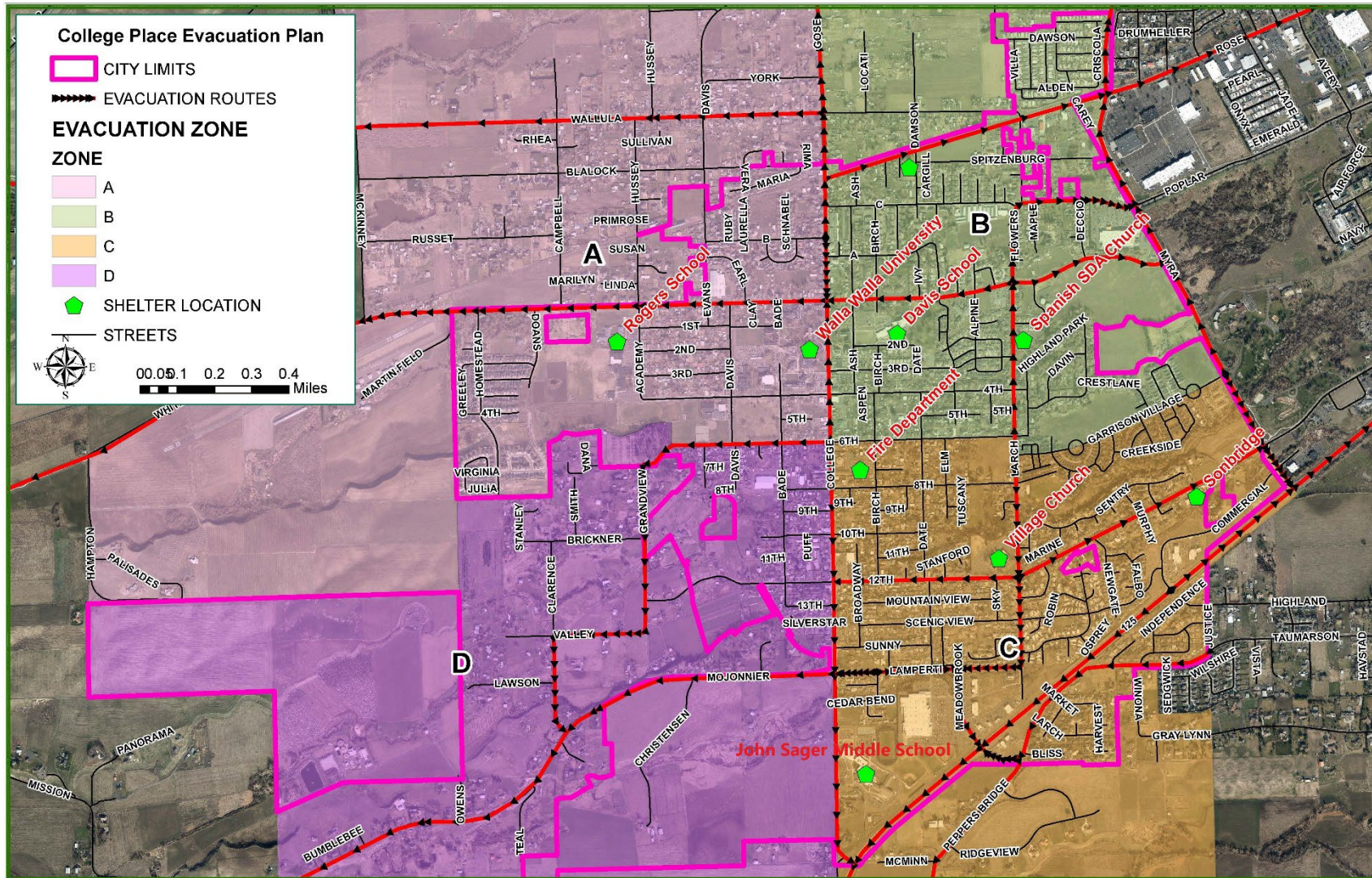
Law enforcement is responsible for verifying the identity of non-uniformed personnel requiring access to the evacuation zone to conduct business (local and state government, utilities, business owners, etc.) and maintaining a log recording when these individuals enter and exit the evacuation.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

City of Walla Walla Evacuation Map



College Place Evacuation Map



Walla Walla County Shelter Locations

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name/Location</u>
City of Walla Walla Quadrant A	Walla Walla Housing Authority 501 Cayuse St. Walla Walla, WA
City of Walla Walla Quadrant B	Green Park Elementary School 1105 E. Isaacs Ave. Walla Walla, WA
City of Walla Walla Quadrant C	Sharpstein Elementary School 410 Howard Street Walla Walla, WA
City of Walla Walla Quadrant D	Lincoln High School 421 South Fourth Walla Walla, WA 99362
City of College Place Quadrant A	Roger's School 200 SW Academy Way College Place, WA Walla Walla University 4 th and S. College Ave. College Place, WA
City of College Place Quadrant B	College Place Presbyterian Church 325 NE Damson Ave. College Place, WA Davis Elementary School 31 SE Ash Ave. College Place, WA College Place Spanish SDA Church 255 SE Larch Ave. College, WA
City of College Place Quadrant C	College Place Fire Department 629 S. College Ave. College Place, WA College Place Village Church 712 SE 12th St. College Place, WA SonBridge 1200 SE 12th St. College Place, WA
City of College Place Quadrant D	John Sager Middle School 1755 S. College Ave. College Place, WA

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix F – RESPONSE RESOURCES

JURISDICTION	RESOURCE	EQUIPMENT/TRAINING
Walla Walla City Fire Department	Hazardous Materials Team	Fire personnel are certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, HAZMAT Awareness and Operations; HAZMAT Technician.
Tri- County Hazardous Materials Team	Hazardous Materials Team	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.
College Place FD FPD 1 FPD 2 FPD 3 FPD 4 FPD 5 FPD 6 FPD 7 FPD 8		Coordinate with a HazMat team, or other specialized resources such as Emergency Response Guides, CHEMTREC®, Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO®), Washington State Department of Ecology, or other experts.

Local Resources

DEPARTMENT	EQUIPMENT
Walla Walla Fire HazMat & Tri-County HazMat Team	Level A Chemical Suits
	Mobile Air Compressor (Cascade)
	Mobile Command Unit
	A-B-C Chlorine Kits
	Dome Clamps
	Non-Sparking Tools
	Diaphragm Pumps – Air Operated
	45 Minute SCBA
	Air Monitoring Eq.
	Chemical ID Eq.
	MASS DECON UNIT
	Minor Absorbents
	Minor Absorbents
	Minor Absorbents
	Minor Absorbents

DEPARTMENT	EQUIPMENT
	Minor Absorbents

Regional Resources

JURISDICTION/ LOCATION	RESOURCE	AMOUNT
Yakama Nation Toppenish, WA (509) 865-5121 x4402	Boom	800 feet-12",
	Spill equipment	Inside 7X8 trailer
BNSF- Lyle, WA 800-832-5452	Boom	19" Boom-900feet,19" Boom-600 feet, 19" Boom-600 feet, 19" Boom-600 feet, and 19" Boom-600 feet
	Spill equipment	in 5 air transport containers
	1CD18H-24 coated drum skimmer	One -
	Petroleum storage bladder	3,000-gallon
Department of Ecology Central Eastern Washington (509) 754-5088 x3137	Boom	2700 feet of 12" boom, 900 feet of 10" boom, 800 feet of 18" inshore boom
	Spill equipment	12 spill response trailers
Phillips 66 Moses Lake, WA 509-765-7051	Radios	Mobile Radio equipment
	Spill Equipment	Inside 7x8 trailer
National Response Corporation Environmental Services Pasco, WA WA 1-800-33-Spill	Air Mover Truck	60-barrel storage capacity
	Backhoe	One
TideWater Barge Lines Pasco, WA 360-6393-1491	Boom	1,800 feet of 20" Boom
ACT Remediation Services Pasco, WA 1-888-477-0015	Biohazard clean up	NA

JURISDICTION/ LOCATION	RESOURCE	AMOUNT
SERVPRO, Walla Walla, WA 1-888-629-1222	Biohazard clean up	NA
Able Clean Up Technologies (Coverage area Eastern WA) 1-509-466-5255	Primary Service is oil and chemical Clean up and materiel remediation.	NA
Big Sky Industrial (Coverage area Eastern WA) (509) 624-4949	Oil and chemical Clean up and materiel remediation.	NA
NRC Environmental Services (National Coverage Area) 1-800-337-7455	All environment oil clean up.	NA

The Department of Ecology maintains a list of [State-approved Primary Response Contractors \(PRCs\)](#). Primary response contractors are companies or cooperatives with equipment and trained personnel that respond to oil spills. We approve primary response contractors to allow them to be cited in industry oil plans. These contractors maintain caches of pre-staged equipment to support a rapid, aggressive response to oil spills. This equipment is routinely tested in oil spill drills.

The [Worldwide Response Resource List \(WRRL\)](#) database contains data on various types of oil spill response equipment in the Pacific Northwest. The database is hosted by GenWest Systems Inc. The database provides a uniform system to describe and list equipment by assigning each piece of equipment a unique WRRL ID.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix G - TRAINING SCHEDULE & MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The ten different Walla Walla jurisdiction's fire district, law enforcement, public works departments maintain their own individual training records for due diligence purposes. All National Incident Management System reporting is passed to the county through the NIMS Casting report system.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSES	Check link for Dates	LOCATIONS
Hazardous Materials Awareness First Responder Awareness Hazardous Materials First Responder Operations Hazardous Materials Technician Hazardous Materials On-Scene Incident Command	https://www.wsp.wa.gov/other-training/	Fire Training Academy 50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend, WA
2023 HazMat Training Conference, Location and Date to be Announced		
ICS 300 Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents (WWEM/LEPC)	TBD	TBD
ICS 400 Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff (WWEM/LEPC)	TBD	TBD
ICS 300 WAEMD	Washington State Emergency Management Division Training Calendar (searchable for ICS 300 training opportunities)	TBD
ICS 400 WAEM	Washington State Emergency Management Division Training Calendar (searchable for ICS 400 training opportunities)	TBD
TRANSCAER® (Transportation Community Awareness Emergency Response) web-based and mobile training	TRANSCAER Hazardous Materials Training	
Pipeline Association for Public Awareness	Pipeline Association for Public Awareness (pipelineawareness.org)	

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Minimum Training Requirements as per [WAC 296-824-30005](#)

<i>Training Needed</i>	<i>HazMat Team</i>	<i>Fire & Rescue</i>	<i>Law Enforcement</i>	<i>EMS</i>	<i>Public Health</i>	<i>Emergency Mgmt</i>	<i>Support Agency</i>	<i>School Board</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Facility Operator</i>
First Responder Awareness Level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
First Responder Operations Level	X	X				X			Note 1	X
Hazardous Materials Technician Level	X									
Hazardous Materials Specialist Level	X									
On-Scene Incident Command Level 3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Safety Operations	Note 2		X	X						
Use of Protective Clothing/Equipment	Note 2	X		X		X				
Decontamination Procedures	Note 2	X		X					X	
Treatment of Contaminated Patient Injuries		X		x					X	
ICS100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ICS200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
ICS300	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4		Note 4				
ICS400	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4		Note 4				
ICS700 NIMS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
ICS800(B) NRF	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	

1. Required for Hospital Emergency Room and Safety Personnel
2. These training modules are covered in the Hazardous Materials Technician training level and are required for supervisory personnel needing additional training beyond First Responder Levels
3. New Incident Command Training Requirements under National Incident Management System (NIMS)
4. These courses are required only for command and general staff select department heads with multi-agency coordination system responsibilities area commanders and emergency managers

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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. While exercising is important, equally important is the After-Action Report/ Improvement plan that is generated after words.

Exercises in Walla Walla County are holistic in nature and include first responders, elected officials, non-governmental organizations, and private sector response partners.

Exercise Types

1. 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.

2. 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).

	Date	Location	Sponsor
Seminar/ Workshop	TBD		
Tabletop Exercise (TTX)	April 2022	Walla Walla Regional Airport	Walla Walla County Emergency Management Port of Walla Walla Walla Walla County Fire District 4
Drill	TBD		

	Date	Location	Sponsor
Functional Exercise (FE)	<i>TBD</i>		
Full-Scale Exercise (FSE) MCI with HAZMAT component	May 2025	Walla Walla Regional Airport	Walla Walla County Emergency Management Port of Walla Walla Walla Walla County Fire District 4
Northwest Area Committee Exercise Schedule	NACES (wa.gov)		

Appendix I – FACILITY EPA AUDIT

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

Facility:	Process(es) Covered:	Date:
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN		
A. PROCEDURE/POLICY REVIEW		
1) EXISTENCE, STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN PROGRAM		
Compliance of Facility Program	Response Code	
i. If facility personnel WILL NOT respond to a HAZMAT incident, is an emergency action plan and program in place?		
Notes/Comments Pertaining to Response to Question under Issue 1):		
2) EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	Response Code	
i. Has an Emergency Action Plan been prepared containing the elements of 29CFR1910.38a?		
ii. Is a mechanism in place to inform the local fire department of a need for response?		
iii. Has the facility reviewed the EAP with the local fire department and local HAZMAT responder?		
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?		
v. Do the local fire department and HAZMAT unit concur with the EAP and acknowledge that they can provide the required response?		
Notes/Comments Pertaining to Responses to Questions under Issue 2):		
3) EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN, 29CFR1910.38a	Response Code	
Are the following elements, at a minimum, included in the plan?		
i. Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments		
ii. Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate		
iii. Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed		
iv. Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them		
v. The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies, such as manual pull box alarms, public address systems, radio, or telephones		
vi. Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan		

vii. The types of evacuation to be used in emergency circumstances	
Employee Alarm System	
viii. Does the employee alarm system comply with 29CFR1910.165?	
ix. 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	
x. 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?	
xi. 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.	
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?	
xiii. From the review of the actual training records in Part B, is there documented evidence that the required training is being conducted?	
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):	
4) EMPLOYEE ALARM SYSTEMS, 29CFR1910.165	Response Code
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 workplace 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 workplace?	
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):		
B. ON-SITE INSPECTION--RECORDS AUDIT		
RECORDS IN FACILITY NOT PROVIDING HAZMAT RESPONSE TO AN INCIDENT		Response Code
Document Availability		
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		
#	Employee ID# or Name	Description of Responsibility During an Emergency
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

Types of Training				
Required Training Topics (Y - Indicates documented training)	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.
a. Hazard and emergency recognition				
b. Emergency Action Plan				
Duty-Specific Training Topics (Y - Indicates documented training.)				
c. Rescue or Medical Training				
d. Emergency Plant Operation Procedures (such as shutdown during or after evacuation)				
Notes/Comments Regarding Training				
Coordination				
Organization	Contact Name/Address/Phone	Have facility & Organization met?	Has EAP been reviewed & does Organization concur with plan?	
Fire Service				
HAZMAT Unit				
Law Enforcement				
LEPC				

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 Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans, 29 CFR 1910.38(a)*
- *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)*

Appendix K – VERBAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS

NOTIFICATION OF "GOOD SAMARITAN" LAW

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

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

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

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

I have read and understand the above.

(Name) _____

Date _____ Time _____

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

(Name) _____

(Agency) _____

Date _____ Time _____

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix L – ACRONYMS, DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) - Governmental official with the responsibility of making the determinations necessary to implement county *Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans*.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) - The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A law regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites (i.e., Superfund sites).

Consequence Management - Measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by emergencies. It includes measures to restore essential government service, protect public health and safety, and provide emergency relief to affected governments, businesses, and individuals. Federal agencies will provide support local response efforts under the coordination of the FEMA.

Crisis Management - Measures to resolve the hostile situation, investigate, and prepare a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. Crisis management response is under the primary jurisdiction of the federal government with the FBI acting as the lead agency.

Critical Facilities - Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communications centers.

Decontamination - The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - Formerly the Emergency Broadcasting System (EBS) the EAS is used to inform the public about the nature of an emergency incident and what safety steps they should take.

Emergency - A situation which poses a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, and/or property.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g. fire, law enforcement, and medical services); by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, or tribal); or some combination thereof.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) - Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. s. 11001, et seq which is often referred to as SARA Title III. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State and local levels; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at facilities; and mechanisms for making information about these substances available to citizens. Facilities that use, produce, or store extremely hazardous substances or hazardous chemicals may fall under the reporting requirements of EPCRA. Facilities must report their chemical inventories if those inventories meet or exceed the listed threshold planning quantity for an EHS or if 10,000 pounds of a hazardous chemical that requires the facility to maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is present.

Exclusion Zone - The area that immediately surrounds a hazardous material or a nuclear, chemical, or biological release or spill. This is the innermost of the three HazMat control zones and is also known as the hot zone.

Exercise - A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) - Those chemicals identified by the US EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under EPCRA, Section 302.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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-airtight, chemical suit with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air breathing apparatus (SABA) is required.

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).

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 uniforms such as coveralls, boots, leather gloves, and hard hat are used for such situations.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - The system mandated by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core

set of concepts, principles, and terminology. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 identifies these items as the ICS, multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Framework (NRF) The purpose of the NRF is to establish a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response by establishing an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures to guide the national response. Designed as a follow-on to the initial National Response Plan, which was actually a “framework” written to guide the integration of State, tribal, and Federal response efforts. Adopting the word “framework” within the title now actually aligns the former NRP document with its intended purpose. It has been written for senior elected and appointed leaders at all levels of government - those who have a responsibility to provide for effective incident management. At the same time, it is designed to inform emergency management practitioners, explaining the operating structures and tools used routinely by first responders and emergency managers at all levels of government.

National Response Plan (NRP) - The former plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrated Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazard plan. Plan has been replaced in 2008 by the National Response Framework.

Risk - A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself; this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

Risk Analysis - Assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community by a hazardous substance release.

Special Populations - Groups of people that may be more susceptible than the general population (due to preexisting health conditions [e.g., asthmatics] or age [e.g., infants and the elderly]) to the toxic effects of an accidental release.

Unified Area Command (UAC) - An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of a large-scale incident or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. The Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met, and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Unified Command (UC) - An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from each agency and/or discipline will participate in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Vulnerability Analysis - Assessment of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazardous materials release occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone; conditions that influence the zone; size and type of the population within the zone; private and public property that might be damaged; and the environment that might be affected.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK