

**KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS and COUNTER TERRORISM
EMERGENCY RESOURCE PLAN**

Distributed 2005

PRIMARY AGENCIES

King County Office of Emergency Management
Local Fire Agency/Hazmat Taskforce
US Environmental Protection Agency
US Coast Guard
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Health

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Washington State Military Dept. - Emergency
Management Division
Washington State Department of Fisheries and Wildlife
Washington State Civil Support Team
King County Executive
King County Sheriff's Office
King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Public Health – Seattle and King County
King County Department of Development and
Environmental Services
King County Department of Transportation
King County Emergency Medical Services
Local Law Enforcement
Local Hospitals
American Red Cross

In compliance with Washington State and Federal Requirements of the Community Right to
Know Act under WAC 118-40 and 40 CFR 355

Note: This ESF is intended to be used as the Local Emergency Planning Committee Plan,
Counter Terrorism Plan and ESF 10. It is formatted as a 'stand alone' plan.

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DEFINITIONS and ABBREVIATIONS

BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
Buddy System	Use of two or more people together for response. Typically used by the entry team and the backup team
CDC	Center for Disease Control - Atlanta
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. Regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and cleanup of abandon hazardous waste disposal sites.
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Provides information and/or assistance to emergency responders
CST	Civil Support Team
Cold Zone	Also the Green Zone or Safe Zone. Site of the Command Post, observation areas, staging, etc. No PPE required
Confinement	Defensive posture. Prevention of incident spreading
Containment	Offensive posture. Stop leaks or to get material into a container
DECON	Decontamination
Device or IED	An object fabricated with explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals designed to disfigure, destroy, distract or harass
DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
DOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance, as listed in the "List of Lists" for SARA Title III
EMD	Emergency Management Division (of King County)
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan: Tells WHO will do WHAT. Roles and Responsibilities
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency, Primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment. US EPA Region X is headquartered at 1200 6 th Ave Seattle
Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)	Publish by the US Dept of Transportation and revised every three years. Information useful for identifying placards and hazards associated with hazardous materials spilled while in transportation during the first twenty minutes
Evacuation	Movement of a population from the area of a spill or release
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis.
Hazmat	Hazardous materials: a substance which when released from its container or intended use may cause harm to humans or the environment. <u>Includes biological, radiological, or chemical.</u>
HAZWOPER	SARA TITLE I, Worker Safety under OSHA regulations
Hot Zone	Also known as 'Red' or Exclusion Zone. Area most contaminated during a spill event & requiring site security. PPE required
ICS/IMS	Incident Command System/Incident Management System

IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. Causes irreversible damage or death if exposed for 30 minutes
Incident	A chemical spill or release requiring initiation of a Response Plan
Isolation	Removal of a population from a room or immediate structure
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
Level A	Fully encapsulated protection. Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus is inside the suit. This protection is used for unknowns and where airborne contaminants can cause damages. This is the highest level of protection
Level B	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus with a splash suit. Protection against exposure from inhalation of toxic gases and splash of hazardous liquids
Level C	Air Filtration Mask with Splash Protection. Useful where: the materials is known, the airborne concentration is less than IDLH, and there is enough air to support responders
Level D	Street Clothing
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet – critical information on properties of the hazardous materials
MSO	Marine Safety Office of the US Coast Guard
Notification	A legal obligation to report a spill
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment, includes: breathing protection, boots, gloves, splash suits, goggles and related appropriate items
PSAP	Public Service Answering Point (911)
Rehab	Rehabilitation
Release	A gas or vapor which has gone beyond the boundaries of the facility in reportable quantity during a 24 hour period
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, also the “Community Right to Know Act”
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOP	Standard (or Standing) Operating Procedures: Tells how a response plan is implemented
Spill	Uncontrolled liquid hazardous material
Shelter in Place	Isolation of a population within a structure to protect them from an airborne hazardous materials release
SuperFund	SARA Title III
Triage	The sorting of victims done by their critical care needs
Warm Zone	Also the Yellow or Decontamination Zone. Moderately contaminated. Entry Point to the Hot/Cold Zones. PPE required
Warning	An obligation to communicate impending danger

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Hazardous Materials and Radiological Events

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(1)

I. INTRODUCTION

King County has one of the highest probabilities in Washington State for being the scene of a significant hazardous materials release. This is directly related to the high level of diverse industrial facilities and transportation routes passing through and terminating in our county. Natural disasters like floods and earthquakes might also result in spills. Illegal drug labs and dumping present yet another concern. Recent history shows an increase in the threat from terrorist use of hazardous materials. The combination of possible sources of exposure to our sizable population and workforce presents complex problems to responders. It is difficult to find a home, school, hospital or place of business in our modern society that is not vulnerable to the possibility of a hazardous materials release.

A. Vulnerability

Primarily, spills happen in the course of routine daily commerce anywhere hazardous materials are handled or transported. There are over 3000 facilities with hazardous materials located in the City of Seattle alone that are regulated under the fire code. Areas with high concentrations of hazardous materials usage include Harbor Island, the Duwamish Corridor, Redmond and the Kent Valley. Business types that commonly use hazardous materials locally include: hospitals, schools, metal plating and finishing, the aircraft industry, public utilities, cold storage companies, the fuel industries, the communication industry, chemical distributors, research, and high technology firms. Each of these facilities is required to maintain plans for warning, notification, evacuation and site security under various regulations. The majority of releases that occur during regular commerce happen at fixed facilities.

King County includes one of the largest deepwater seaports on the West Coast. Seatac Airport handles cargoes from all over the world. Local Highways that carry hazardous materials to/from/through King County include I-5, I-90, I-405, US Highway 2, State Route (SR) 18, SR 516, SR 167, US Highway 99 and others. Fuel pipelines run through the county from Whatcom County toward Portland carrying jet fuels, diesel, gasoline, etc. These lines have “spurs” going to Harbor Island and SeaTac Airport. During a natural disaster, we can expect a much larger number of spills than usual from these sources. A commodity flow study outlining hazardous materials transportation by highway was conducted in King County. A report is available from the King County Office of Emergency Management.

Harbor Island and western Washington have very large fuel storage areas. The Harbor Island area is vulnerable to earthquake damage and subsequent fuel spills into the Duwamish River and Elliott Bay. These may occur from above ground storage, pipelines or fuel transfers from tankers. Events would produce severe fire hazards and enormous environmental damages to fish, wildlife and commerce.

While the majority of incidents tend to involve petroleum products, a significant number involve extremely hazardous materials. Extremely hazardous materials are those materials which may do irreversible damage or cause death to people or harm the environment when released or outside their intended use. Examples are ammonia, chlorine and sulfuric acid. More than 250 local facilities with extremely hazardous materials report their inventories to the county under SARA Title III provisions. Efforts continue to increase the compliance rate and the education level of local facilities. In excess of 300 hazardous materials events require response in King County annually. In addition, many events are not reported or go undetected.

Hazardous materials may also be released as a secondary result of natural disasters like earthquakes and floods. In either case, buildings or vehicles can release their hazardous materials inventories when they are structurally compromised or are involved in traffic accidents. Pipelines can be exposed and ruptured from collapsed embankments, road washouts, bridge collapses and fractures in roadways. Nearly every neighborhood in urban King County includes a natural gas pipeline.

The threat from biological or radiological releases currently exists largely from terrorism and their infrequent transportation through King County. With the closing of the University of Washington research reactor in 1985, the only radiological sources in use in the county are for medical purposes. The same can be said for biological samples. No record of a release of these biological materials (beyond sewage) could be found in available files. An increase in the threat of terrorist activity in the USA may have the most widespread impact on our population if hazardous materials are used.

B. History of Events

Recent significant events in King County include: release of 2500 gallons of fuel from Olympic Pipeline at their Renton pumping station (1993), Boeing/Auburn's release of hydrofluoric and nitric acids (1995), numerous drug lab events, metal finishing company fires at Boeing and Universal Manufacturing (1990s), a spill at UPS in Redmond (1997), numerous releases of ammonia from cold storage facilities (several annually) and the release potassium permanganate to the Sammamish River (2001).

We have been very lucky in the area of railroad incidents. Pierce County recently had a derailment which spilled boric acid and diesel fuel into south Puget Sound. The head-on collision between two trains in Kelso escaped a major spill (mid 1990s). Two derailments in Snohomish County resulted in a fire and evacuation that lasted several days (1991). Rail lines run throughout downtown Seattle and populous areas of King County.

King County has numerous abandoned hazardous waste sites that are being cleaned up under the Superfund program. There are at least five sites in Kent and one very large site in South Seattle.

C. Possible Effects

Hazardous materials spills might cause the short term or long term evacuation of an affected area. Depending on the nature of the spill and local weather conditions, residences, businesses, hospitals, schools, nursing homes, the Port of Seattle and roadways may be evacuated or closed to traffic until cleanup can be effected. When spills occur as part of an earthquake, this may compound the county's ability to move response resources and resume commerce. A Mass Casualty Incident resulting from a hazardous materials release would seriously impact the county's medical response community.

D. PURPOSE AND SCOPE PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A Section 303 (b) (c)

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan is required under Washington State and federal law as part of the Community Right to Know Act (PL 99-499, 40 CFR 355 & WAC 118-40). The plan is written to cover the required jurisdictional boundaries for the King County LEPC described in the Washington Administrative Code. The King County LEPC covers all of King County EXCEPT Kent and Seattle.

This plan compliments and expands on sections in the King County Emergency Management Plan. It is intended to assist governmental agencies, businesses and response entities in their response to the release of hazardous materials within the boundaries of King County resulting from naturally occurring events like earthquakes or from industrial accidents, terrorism or illegal activities.

1. The required scope of the plan identified under WAC 118-40 is restricted to fixed facilities with specific quantities of reportable materials. Releases of hazardous materials, however, may occur as the result of transportation activities on land or in the marine environment and at facilities exempt from reporting under SARA Title III. This plan endeavors to include contingencies for a broad range of hazardous materials events including oil spills. This plan is intended to be coordinated with federal, state and other local plans, should the event require inter jurisdictional coordination.

Initiation of this Plan should be considered if:

- There are Casualties
- There are Evacuations
- A request for outside assistance with response or cleanup beyond existing agreements
- A spill or release requiring warning or notification under state or federal law
- A spill or release involves multiple jurisdictions or multiple King County Agencies

E. LEGAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Substantial organizational changes have occurred in the state and King County governmental agencies during 1995, 1996, and 2001. Washington State Emergency Management moved in 1995 from the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development to the Washington State Military Department. The King County Office of Emergency Management was reorganized and moved in 2002 from the King County Department of Information and Administrative Services to the King County Department of Executive Services.

The following is a brief summary of the applicable codes. For a more complete identification of the contents of the passage, visit the King County Legal Library in the King County Courthouse or the local law library.

King County Code (summary)

K.C.C. 1.28.010 Conduct of the County business in the event of emergency or disaster

Identifies where meetings might be held and who may call a meeting of the council.

K.C.C. 2.56.010 Declaration of Policy and Purpose

Authority to establish emergency management, emergency powers, and scope of emergency functions

K.C.C. 2.56.020 Definitions

Emergency Management, Disaster, Search and Rescue, (political) vacancy

K.C.C. 2.56.030 Emergency Management Organization – Establishment

Defines King County Department responsible for emergency management and its mission statement.

K.C.C. 2.56.040 Powers and Duties

Outlines emergency powers and obligations to respond to events and impending events. Includes mutual aid agreements.

K.C.C. 2.56.050 Use existing resources

Identifies use of county resources and use of private citizens as registered emergency workers

K.C.C. 2.56.060 Continuity of Government

Line of Succession, appointed officers, temporary vacancies

K.C.C. 2.56.070 Severability

K.C.C. 12.52.010 Definitions

Civil defense, civil defense worker, civil defense service, and injury are defined

K.C.C. 12.52.020 Emergency Powers conferred upon Executive – Mutual Aid – Compensation for civil defense workers

Specifically for compensation for injuries from emergency work

K.C.C. 12.52.030 Powers Delineated

Covers recall of employees, proclamation of emergency, evacuation, curfew, restriction of sale of firearms, gasoline and alcohol, closure of public places. Establishes penalty for violations.

K.C.C. 12.52.040 Severability

State Law WAC 118-40 (summary)

WAC 118-40-010 Introduction

Covers SARA Title III origin

WAC 188-40-020 Purpose and Scope

WAC 118-40-030 Definitions

SARA, CERCLA, Commission, Local Committee, Title III, Administrator, Environment, Extremely Hazardous Substances, Hazardous Chemical, Facility, Health Hazard, Physical Hazard, MSDS, NRT-1, OSHA, Person, Release, Toxic chemical, WISHA

WAC 118-40-040 State Emergency Response Commission – Establishment

*This item has been substantially changed. Quotation of the new passage is not currently available. Includes chairman of the SERC.

WAC 118-40-050 Commission Purpose, Responsibilities

*This item has changed with that of WAC 118-40-040. New passage is currently not available.

WAC 118-40-060 Through 080 Identities responsibilities of Washington State Patrol, Washington State Department of Ecology and Emergency Management Division of (Community Trade and Economic Development) Military Department.

WAC 118-40-150 Emergency Planning Districts – Designated

Identifies jurisdictions selection and petition

WAC 118-40-160 Local Committee – Organization Membership

Lists representatives requiring a place on the LEPC. State and Local Officials, Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, Fire Fighting, health Professional, Local Environmental, Hospital, Transportation, Media, Community Groups, Facility Coordinators

WAC 296-824 identifies the training requirements for local first responders. This WISHA requirement mirrors the OSHA requirements under 29CFR1910.120. WAC 296-824 covers recommended training outlines for instructors.

Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 PL 99-499 (summary)

Title III Subtitle A Emergency Planning and Notification

Sec 301 Establishment of State Commissions, Planning Districts and Local Committees

Governor shall establish the state commission, local emergency planning committees, process for distributing information to the public, within 6 months. The composition of the LEPCs is established: elected state and local officials; law enforcement; first aid, health; local environmental; hospital and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups and owners/operators of facilities subject to reporting. This section includes procedures for public notification of committee activities, and provision for receiving and processing public requests for information.

Sec 302 Substances and Facilities Covered and Notification

The list of Extremely Hazardous Substances is established, planning quantities and release quantities established. This section includes formal notification by facilities of their inclusion under this title.

Sec 303 Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans

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Each LEPC is required to have a plan by 1988 to identify at a minimum: resources, facilities subject to reports, transportation routes used by hazmat commerce, facilities subject to risk of exposure (like hospitals and utilities), procedures to be followed by owners and operators, and medical personnel, designation of community and facility coordinators, procedures for notification of releases methods used for determining releases and likely affected areas, a description of emergency equipment and personnel available in the community for response, evacuation plans, training programs for local response and medical personnel, schedules for exercise of the plan. Facilities shall provide information to the LEPC for planning as requested. The State Emergency Response Commission shall review each local plan. NRT-1 shall be followed for plan development. The plan shall be revised annually.

Sec 304 Emergency Notifications

Immediately upon release of a reportable quantity of an EHS, the LEPC, the SERC and the National Response Center shall be notified. Information shall include: the material released, the amount released, time and duration of the release, medium of the release, acute or chronic effects, precautions to take, name and phone number of the contact person. A written follow up is required as soon as practical to include: actions taken, health risks, medical advice regarding exposed individuals.

Sec 305 Emergency Training and review of Emergency Procedures

A report to congress regarding the nation's readiness to respond.

Sec 313 Toxic Chemical Release Forms

Facilities subject to this section shall report an accounting of their routine releases and materials usage during the prior year by July 1st of the following year.

Subtitle B

Sec 311 Material Safety Data Sheets

Facilities under this title shall submit a list of MSDSs for materials reported under section 312 ONCE or when the list is amended. Lists are submitted to the LEPC. These will be made available to the public on request.

Sec 312 Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms

Annual submissions of hazardous materials inventory forms are due by March 1st for the previous calendar year. Washington State requires Tier IIs only. These are to be submitted to the LEPC, local fire and the State Emergency Response Commission for threshold planning quantities. Information is made available to the public on request.

Subtitle C

Sec 321 Relationship to Other Laws

Sec 322 Trade Secrets

Facilities may request materials subject to reporting provisions of section 312 is withheld from the public based on trade secret provisions. The process is outlined for petition. Extremely few trade secrets are accepted.

Sec 323 Provision of Information to Health Professional, Doctors and Nurses

Information provision to health professionals is required under this section before and during emergencies by owners and operators

Sec 324 Public Availability of Plans, Datasheets, Form and Follow-up Notices

The Plans, MSDSs, Tier II forms and follow-up notices will be made available to the public. Annual publication of the availability will be made in local newspapers

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Sec 325 Enforcement

Identifies Class I and Class II Administrative Penalties, Judicial Assessment, Civil process, and Criminal Penalties (for Sec 304 violations) are specified

Sec 326 Civil Actions

Federal, State and Local civil suits, rights provisions and intervention

II. Direction and Control of Hazardous Materials Response Activities

A. General

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

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

On scene organization will utilize the Incident Command System (also called the Incident Management System) as published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In King County, the designated incident commander is:

- On state and interstate roadways, the senior Washington State Patrol officer on the scene will assume the incident command/incident management role except on the portion of I-5 within the City of Seattle.
- On I-5 in the city limits of Seattle the senior fire official from Seattle Fire Department will assume the incident command/incident management role.
- In areas of King County other than roadways and waterways, the senior Washington State Patrol officer on scene or the senior fire official on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis may assume incident command.
- On Coastal Navigable Waterways – The senior United States Coast Guard Officer may assume the role of incident commander/incident manager*
- On Inland Waterways – The US EPA On Scene Coordinator or other designated official may assume the incident command/incident manager role*
- For terrorist incidents, the FBI is the designated Incident Command authority. Usually, this is managed within a unified command structure including local agencies.
- For non-terrorist incidents, the local public health department may direct consequence management of a biological/disease outbreak. The State Dept. of Health may assist.

*By letter of understanding, the USCG jurisdiction ends in the Mounlake Cut and US EPA jurisdiction begins at that point inland for Lake Washington and connected waterways. On the Duwamish River upstream from the 102nd street bridge is US EPA, downstream is USCG.

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Normal day to day organizational structures and chains of command will be maintained in government and supporting organizations. For the designated Incident Command Agency in your area, see the List of Incident Management Agencies in its Appendix.

B. Legal Designation of Incident Command Authority

RCW 70.136.030 Incident Command Agencies – Designation by Political Subdivisions

The governing body of each applicable political subdivision of this state shall be designate a hazardous materials incident command agency within its respective boundaries, and file this designation with the director of community, trade and economic development. In designating an incident command agency, the political subdivision shall consider the training, manpower, expertise, and equipment of various available agencies as well as the Uniform Fire Code and other existing codes and regulations. Along state and interstate highway corridors, the Washington State Patrol shall be the designated incident command agency unless by mutual agreement an agency assures the incident command role within its political boundaries. See Incident Command Appendix.

C. Responsibilities – Federal

Three federal agencies may be designated as the Incident Command authority at a hazardous materials incident. These are: US Coast Guard, US Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

US Coast Guard

The United State Coast Guard is the incident command agency for navigable coastal waterways and will coordinate cleanup, provide technical support. They may provide site security, personnel and equipment to the emergency efforts. They may participate as part of the Regional Response Team (RRT).

United States Coast Guard shall:

- Act as the Incident Commander for spills of hazardous materials or petroleum products occurring on navigable waterways
- Direct the response to such spills
- Provide training on hazardous materials issues, including computer software
- Participate in the Regional and National Response Teams
- Exercise the Geographic Response Plan
- Maintain Regional and Geographic Area Response Plans
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

US EPA

The US Environmental Protection Agency is the incident command agency on inland waterways and will work within the unified command structure with the United States Coast Guard, responsible party, Washington State, Washington State Patrol, and local fire agency. The US EPA may provide technical assistance teams (START) contractors,

On Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and limited cleanup funding where the responsible party is not identified or is unable to fund cleanup.

United States Environmental Protection Agency shall:

- Act as the Incident Commander for spills of hazardous materials or petroleum products occurring on inland waterways – when requested or when local agencies can not manage the incident.
- Provide site assessment assistance via the START contractor in the region
- Review annual SARA 313 reports
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Provide a representative to the local or state Emergency Coordination Center as requested

FBI

The FBI is the designated Incident Command authority for releases identified as terrorist incidents. The FBI has minimal response capability that may be many hours away. This necessitates reliance on local response capabilities and integration of local responders into a Unified Command response. Department of Justice grants have been utilized to augment local response capabilities in King County with the addition of equipment useful in terrorist incidents.

FBI shall:

- Assume Incident Command authority for Crisis Management at identified or credible suspect terrorist incidents
- Manage the law enforcement investigation of terrorist incidents, threats and suspected terrorist incidents
- Work with local response agencies in a Unified Command
- Take custody and process suspected terrorist incident evidence
- Notify federal agencies with roles in a terrorist incident
- Request federal assets required to manage the incident
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Send a representative to the ECC when requested

D. Responsibilities – Washington State

The governor is legally responsible for directing and controlling all state activities to protect the lives and property of citizens from the effects of disasters. The governor may exercise the primary coordination role for implementing emergency preparedness measures, and is responsible for coordinating support from adjacent states and the federal government.

The Emergency Management Division within the Washington State Military Department is responsible for coordinating operational support and resources from adjacent states and the federal government. Line agencies of state government departments are responsible for providing various services in support of state and local government emergency operations. The initial contact with Washington State is the State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO).

The Department of Ecology (WDOE) is the lead environmental agency in Washington State. In cleanup related to hazardous chemicals or oil spills, WDOE may assume On Scene Incident Coordination roles in conjunction with other state, federal and local agencies and the incident commander in the political jurisdiction. In small incidents, WDOE may be the first responder. In some cases, where the responsible party is unidentified or unable to cleanup the release, WDOE may provide limited funding for the cleanup. The Washington State Department of Ecology does not expect to have a role in response to or cleanup of terrorist oriented releases of chemical, radiological or biological releases.

Washington State Emergency Management Division when contacted regarding a hazardous materials release or terrorist incident shall:

- Contact all applicable Washington State Agencies. This may include Washington State Department of Ecology, Washington State Patrol, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Health Department, the Governor's Office, Labor & Industries and the Washington State Civil Support Team
- Contact all applicable Federal Agencies. This may include the NRC, FBI, US Department of Health, Center for Disease Control, the US EPA, FEMA X and the US Coast Guard
- Activate the State ECC and Initiate an EAS Message only upon request and authorization of the local Director of Emergency Management
- Contact appropriate local, county or adjacent state emergency management agencies
- Participate in Joint Information Center coordination
- Record and process a request for State Fire Mobilization
- Adjutant General approves or disapproves fire mobilization request

The Washington State Department of Ecology shall:

- Respond to the release of hazardous chemicals that may injure the environment
- Act as the clean up coordinator for industrial chemical spills
- Maintain Community Right to Know Tier II reports for the SERC
- Review Section 313 reports and maintain files
- Provide technical assistance to the Incident Commander and responsible party for chemical spills
- Notify the US EPA of reportable spills
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested
- Participate as a member of the State Emergency Response Commission Activities

Washington State Department of Fisheries and Wildlife shall:

- Work with other Washington State and local agencies where fish kills or habitat damage has been identified from hazardous materials releases
- Investigate cause and responsible parties where hazardous materials releases with environmental impacts have been identified
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center

Washington State Patrol shall: Title III, Subtitle A Sec 303 ©(7)

- Act as the incident commander on state and interstate roadways for hazardous materials events, except in the city limits of Seattle
- Act as the incident commander in other jurisdictions identified for hazardous materials events

- Assist with evacuations, scene security, crowd and traffic control for hazardous materials events
- Coordinate with other state and local officials, including law enforcement, transportation, environmental and health agencies as well as the American Red Cross and emergency workers
- Provide hazardous materials training classes from time to time
- Transport suspected Bioterrorism samples to the Washington State Health Labs for testing
- Support terrorism investigations where appropriate
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Provide a representative to the appropriate Emergency Operation Center(s) as requested

Washington State Department of Health shall:

- Act as Washington State lead on disease outbreaks and radiological issues
- Provide monitoring and lab support to incident commander
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Monitor and coordinate with local public health departments and hospitals
- Obtain needed federal medical personnel and resources when needed
- Support disease vector control (water supply, rats, ticks, etc.)
- Direct National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) response when needed
- Make recommendations for unprotected site re-entry
- Provide a representative to the appropriate Emergency Coordination Center as requested

Washington State Military Department – Civil Support Team shall:

- Deploy on direction of the Governor
- Assess sites through recon, sampling, on site lab testing
- Evaluate suspected chemical, biological or nuclear threat
- Provide decontamination and ALS medical support for the team only
- Monitor and support local response
- Coordinate with local, state and federal officials
- Operate within a Unified Command

E. Responsibilities – King County and Local Governments

Local governmental agencies are the primary provider of emergency management resources for response. The following is a partial list to illustrate the scope of possible emergency services needed during a hazardous materials incident* :

Law Enforcement	Transportation
Fire Prevention and Suppression	Roads Maintenance
Emergency Medical Services	Search and Rescue
Public Health Services	Human Resources Support
Sewer and Water Services	Utility Services
Welfare Services	Communication Support

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Warning & Emergency Information Evacuation
*These services are provided by fire districts and municipalities

The Home Rule Charter for King County establishes the organization, responsibilities and authorities of the Legislative and Executive branches of county government. The Washington State Constitution and state statute establish the organization, responsibilities and authorities of Courts in King County. For greater detail on responsibilities, see the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

The Legislative branch, composed of the County Council, is the policy determining body of government. The Council exercises its power by the adoption and enactment of ordinances and motions, and the appropriation of revenues and expenditures.

The Executive branch is composed of the County Executive, the County Administrative Officer, the Directors and the employees of the offices and departments. The Executive branch executes and enforces all County ordinances and statutes within the County, and provides services to the public.

The Judicial branch of County government includes state Superior Courts and other courts of limited jurisdiction. The Judicial branch exercises its power by adjudicating disputes, oversees cases involving violations of the law, and maintaining the due process of law in criminal and civil matters.

The following are basic primary and support responsibilities for hazardous materials operations provided by and through King County government. Detailed responsibilities and essential activities checklists are found in the appropriate sections of the King County Emergency Management Plan and Departmental Emergency 12-Hour Checklists.

The agencies and entities described in this section may be called upon to send a representative(s) to the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) of the King County Office of Emergency Management. The Emergency Coordination Center is a focal point for coordination of response efforts and resources during an emergency such as flooding, large earthquakes or hazardous materials releases.

The King County Executive shall:

- Establish and make policy decisions
- Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of County government
- Warn and inform the public
- Make emergency proclamations as needed
- Coordinate emergency operations and provide liaison, as required

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- Direct the implementation of the emergency response and recovery plans
- Provide PIO support to the Joint Information Center through Communications Director
- Evaluate the need for Evacuations Orders as described under emergency powers
- Direct the use of the County Emergency Coordination Center

The King County Council shall:

- Adopt and enact ordinances and motions; and appropriate emergency expenditures
- Conduct public hearings and actions to assist in reassuring and informing the public, and identify public needs
- Provide for continuity of the King County Council and temporarily fill any vacancy of elected positions by appointment
- Provide for post audit of emergency financial operations of County government and for emergency performance audits
- Assist in public information and dissemination of emergency information through County Council offices, coordinate with the Emergency Coordination Center, Joint Information Center and Public Information Officers of affected jurisdictions

Manager, Office of Emergency Management shall: Sec 303 ©(3)(4)(5)

- Advise and assist County officials on direction and control of emergency operations and act as or provide a liaison with appropriate organizations, as requested.
- Act as coordinating agent and prepare requests for emergency resources to State EMD
- Provide advice and assistance for preparation and dissemination of emergency information
- Collect emergency operations information, analyze data and prepare operational reports
- Coordinate with the King County Executive's Office to ensure that a system of communications is in place that is capable of meeting the emergency operations requirements of County government.
- Maintain, operate, coordinate and recommend the appropriate use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) as it pertains to King County.
- Coordinate with the executive heads of political subdivisions within the County concerning the direction and control of their emergency operations and coordination with County operations and plans.
- Advise County officials on emergency fiscal and administrative procedures and requirements
- Establish and manage the Emergency Coordination Center
- Develop and coordinate the preparation and use of emergency operations plans necessary to County government's accomplishing essential emergency management phases of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery to hazardous materials releases.
- Support Joint Information Center Operations

Emergency Management Staff and Duty Officer shall: Sec303©(3)(4)(5)

- Follow Duty Officer Hazardous Materials and Counter-Terrorism guidelines
- Collect information regarding damage, casualties, evacuation needs, warning requirements
- Contact emergency management staff and brief officials as possible or necessary
- Act as liaison to field command or another ECC as needed

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- Open, staff and/or manage the Emergency Coordination Center when appropriate
- Obtain or confirm a state mission number for the incident
- Record information received by the Office of Emergency Management related to hazardous materials described in the section on Response
- Distribute the information and messages related to the hazardous materials incident to appropriate members of the King County ECC activation team
- Initiate an EAS message if appropriate
- Develop Emergency Plans & Procedures related to hazardous materials emergencies
- Contact impacted cities with notifications and for situation reports and resource needs
- Contact applicable King County Departments. This may include the King County Sheriff's Office, Public Health-Seattle and King County, Department of Natural Resources, King County DOT, Courts and Judicial, Department of Environmental Services, Adult and Juvenile Detention, and the King County Executive's Office.
- Contact dispatch centers
- Support the management of available response and recovery resources
- In conjunction with Public Health, identify locations for Strategic National Stockpile pharmaceutical resource staging and distribution
- Participate in LEPC activities

King County Sheriff's Office shall: Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303©(7)

- Contact appropriate responder dispatch agencies and emergency management
- Contact the FBI if incident is a confirmed or highly credible threat of release
- Contact the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health for evaluation of potential bio- terrorist incidents
- Contact the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health for access to sample evaluation of suspect Bioterrorism samples by the State Health Lab in Shoreline
- Transport appropriate samples to the State Health Lab for testing
- Assist with evacuation and site security for hazardous materials releases
- Participate in the Unified Command System
- Participate in decontamination as necessary
- Provide crowd and traffic control, emergency aid and safety programs
- Assist with warning and emergency information
- Provide for self-protection monitoring and reporting of environmental and other hazards
- Conduct druglab related activities where hazardous materials may be found
- Support investigation and evidence collection for terrorist activities
- Provide Special Operations Unit support for explosive devices
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

Department of Natural Resources & Parks (DNR&P) shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected.
- Manage the disposal of hazardous materials or contaminated debris from its facilities
- Prohibit the disposal of hazardous wastes at King County Solid Waste Facilities.

- Evaluate and regulate the potential for disposal of spilled materials and cleanup residue to sanitary sewer and require pretreatment when necessary. Cooperate with EPA criminal investigators on deliberate dumping incidents.
- Train personnel in handling hazardous materials appropriate to their job assignments
- Mitigate, cleanup or provide for cleanup of spills or releases on County property under its control where appropriate
- Provide guidance or temporary locations where contaminated debris may be accumulated
- Maintain regulatory required hazardous materials plans
- Provide information, directories and advice, spill prevention and handling education to businesses that are small quantity generators of hazardous waste.
- Assist in providing for the care and welfare of people displaced from their homes due to disasters. Make available County park facilities, equipment and personnel for emergency housing and feeding needs in coordination with the American Red Cross
- Provide personnel to conduct damage assessment inspections of DNR&P and other King County facilities with available staff
- Provide limited amounts of available heavy equipment for emergency use under proclaimed emergencies
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

Department of Transportation shall: Title III, Subtitle A Sec 303 ©(1-7)

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Maintain a liaison and coordinate emergency transportation services with transportation providers for the movement of people, equipment and supplies
- Assist with transportation of evacuated populations affected by hazardous materials incidents
- Re-Route bus traffic as necessary
- Assist other first responders by assisting with barricades and other traffic related activities
- Assess damages to roads bridges, streets and County facilities
- Provide heavy equipment required by all County departments for emergency operations as available
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

Department of Finance, shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected Provide emergency procedures for purchasing of equipment and supplies needed by all King

County Departments and other outside governmental agencies required to provide County governmental emergency services

Department of Public Health shall: Title III, Subtitle A Sec 303 ©(2)

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Prioritize, coordinate and provide emergency health services, including disease control, immunizations, quarantine procedures and first aid
- Assist emergency medical service providers with coordination of basic and advanced life support services
- Coordinate provision of emergency supplies and equipment to hospitals
- Monitor, coordinate and provide medical examiner services, including investigating causes of sudden, unexpected or unnatural deaths, body identification and disposal or burial
- Monitor Hospital Emergency Rooms for unusual patterns or admissions
- Coordinate health issues with local hospital control and/or control alternate
- Certify reoccupancy following evacuation of a drug lab scene
- Provide Environmental Health Support to Incident Commanders
- Identify and request appropriate State Health Department resources
- Identify and request DMAT and DMORT resources when needed
- Authorize testing of suspected bio-terrorism samples by State Health Lab
- Notify hospitals of suspected or anticipated health incidents
- Notify local responders, emergency management and municipalities of State Lab results
- Request pharmaceutical support from local supplies and Strategic National Stockpile as need
- Coordinate staging and distribution of pharmaceutical stockpile resources
- Provide PIO Support to the Incident Commander and the Joint Information Center
- Obtain lists of people possibly exposed and share with law enforcement
- Coordinate and provide inspections for food & water contamination, inspections of temporary housing & inspections of temporary debris or solid waste disposal sites
- Conduct public information and education programs on emergency health treatment, prevention and control programs
- Coordinate and provide Critical Incident Stress Debriefing services for emergency services workers after emergency operations, as resources allow
- Coordinate the operation and use of radio communications (MEDCOM) system for physician/paramedic control as required to support County emergency operations
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

The King County Assessor's Office shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected

- Coordinate and compile essential disaster analysis and damage assessment activities for King County
- Assess property damage and provide assessments to the executive, operations and support groups of the ECC
- Assist the Office of Emergency Management in preparing damage assessment reports in support of potential recovery funding
- Provide a representative to the King County ECC when requested

Department of Development and Environmental Services shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected Provide an emergency permitting and inspection program for repair and reconstruction of damaged buildings during the recovery period
- Provide personnel and equipment to support emergency operations as needed
- Provide assistance in preparation and dissemination of emergency information
- Assist in fire prevention planning, inspections and coordination
- Assist in monitoring and reporting environmental hazards
- Coordinate the abatement of dangerous buildings and structures
- Assist in planning and design of public shelters by providing engineering and architectural support
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

Department of Construction and Facility Management shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Provide for maintenance, custodial services and security at all County facilities used for emergency operations
- Coordinate the rehabilitation and restoration of damaged or destroyed County public works facilities
- Assist in the planning, upgrading and construction of emergency public shelters by providing personnel, equipment and engineering support
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

The King County Superior and District Courts shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected

- Operation the County courts to adjudicate disputes and oversee cases involving violations of the law in a fair and orderly manner
- Maintain due process of law in civil and criminal justice matters
- Perform duties necessary to ensure efficient operation of the judicial system
- Perform proper coordination with Judicial Administration, Human Services, the Prosecuting Attorney and Adult Detention to insure efficient trial operations
- Provide administrative and judicial support in conducting inquests
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

Department of Executive Services shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Perform major administrative decisions necessary for the continuity of County government
- Coordinate the purchase and installation of telephone service required by all County departments and offices for emergency operations
- Provide for the use of County computer resources to record and maintain emergency operations information and management
- Provide for duplicating, printing and copying service for County departments and offices for emergency operations
- Establish records management system for retention
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as required

The King County Prosecuting Attorney shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Advise King County government officials on legal matters relating to emergency authority and responsibility
- Represent King County government in all criminal and civil proceedings in which it may be part as a result of emergency planning and operations
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center when required

Department of Human Services shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and volunteer resources
- Provide mental health counseling and psychological support programs as required
- Coordinate with Courts, Adult Detention and the Prosecuting Attorney
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

Department of Adult Detention shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected

- Provide emergency jail operations as required
- Provide for shelter and/or congregate care of adult persons institutionalized in King County Adult Detention facilities
- When the needs of the detainees have been met, provide assistance such as food service to the ECC
- Coordinate with Human Services, judges of County Courts, Judicial Administration and the Prosecuting Attorney to ensure an efficient operations of the court
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

F. Responsibilities of other Local Agencies

Fire Service shall: Title III, Subtitle A Sec 303 ©(7)

- Provide emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within King County
- Act as the incident commander where identified by local ordinance
- Respond in mutual aid response to hazardous materials incidents to jurisdictions with mutual aid agreements
- Assist with evacuation of populations affected by hazardous materials incidents
- Provide equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the hazardous materials incident scene
- Act as Public Information Officer where appropriate and participate in the Joint Information Center
- Perform search and rescue when protective equipment is required
- Contact the appropriate emergency management agency (s)
- Contact the Seattle-King County Dept of Public Health when a bio-terrorist incident is suspected
- Request initiation of EAS when appropriate
- Request additional resources through the appropriate ECC when needed
- Work with Bomb technicians when appropriate
- Request dispatch notification of local law enforcement and/or the FBI when necessary
- Provide a Fire Zone representative to the Emergency Coordination Center for activations as needed or requested

Utility Districts and Industry shall:

- Provide for timely evacuation and site security for facilities affected by hazardous materials incidents
- Provide for worker safety and shutdown of operations as needed during hazardous materials incidents
- Provide timely public warning & notifications of hazardous releases from facilities
- Coordinate activities with emergency management when releases effect utilities
- Provide information to media
- Notify the KCLEPC and NRC as may be required by law
- Maintain and coordinate plans per law
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

The American Red Cross shall:

- Provide temporary housing and feeding facilities for displaced persons
- Provide information & financial assistance for essential immediate needs to evacuees
- Perform preliminary “windshield” damage assessments in affected areas

- Provide feeding stations for first responders to hazardous materials incidents Coordinate with the Salvation Army, King County Department of Human Services and other volunteer organizations through the American Red Cross Office
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Coordination Center as requested

Municipalities shall:

- Have a designated emergency manager per RCW 38.52
- Coordinate response efforts to hazardous materials incidents within their jurisdiction
- Request assistance from adjacent jurisdictions and use mutual aid agreements
- Notify the King County ECC of the situation and coordinate assistance as needed
- Proclaim an emergency as appropriate, move the city EOC if threatened

Hospitals shall:

- Contact the local Office of Emergency Management, local law enforcement if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Ensure decontamination capability for a minimum of one patient
- Coordinate with Hospital Control and the Seattle-King County Health Department
- Provide protective measures and site security for the hospital facility
- Request appropriate needed non-health resources through emergency management

Local Law Enforcement shall:

- Contact dispatch/911, Local Emergency Management, and the FBI if a device or release has been observed or is expected
- Local Law Enforcement Agencies may assist with site security, crowd and traffic control, public warning, assistance with evacuations, and search and rescue where protective equipment is not required

Emergency Medical Services shall:

- Contact dispatch, Seattle-King County Health Department, Poison Control Center and/or Hospital Control if a victim may be contaminated, has symptoms resembling terrorist weapon material exposure or medics have been impacted
- Use appropriate protective measure and equipment if chemicals or terrorist weapons are expected
- Coordinate with the Incident Commander and other first responders

King County LEPC shall:

- Maintain records of annual Tier II reports and Clean Air Act documents provided by facilities
- Provide information on facilities & phone numbers to responders, the public and EOCs
- Provide technical information on chemical compatibility's & health concerns

III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN

A. UPDATING THE PLAN PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303(a)(b)

The plan shall be updated at least annually by the King County LEPC or following each test/exercise of the plan. This provision complies with state and federal regulations under SARA Title III and the Community Right to Know Act. Changes will be reviewed by the King County Office of Emergency Management and all named and involved response entities. Changes in personnel assignments, emergency phone listings and resources shall be reviewed for accuracy and functionality.

All revisions to the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency resources Plan will originate from the Local Emergency Planning Committee. Before revisions are finalized, the chairperson or co-chairpersons will approve the revisions recommended by the LEPC or its subcommittee.

Revision to the plan shall be distributed by first class mail to all agencies, organizations, and facilities, which hold copies of the plan within 30 days of each revision. Three copies of the revised plan will be forwarded to the State Emergency Response Commission per WAC 118-40 for plan review and comment.

B. Responsibility for Distribution of Updates

The chairperson or co-chairpersons of the KCLEPC or their designee shall provide for the plan to be updated following each test/exercise by the subcommittee of the KCLEPC appointed by the chairperson(s) or their designee. The chairperson(s) or their designee is also responsible for the distribution of the final revisions to all plan holders and the accurate maintenance of the directories of those plan holders. The plan is currently under revision with expected distribution in late spring 2005.

C. Availability of the Plan

The King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan is available at the main branch of the King County, Seattle and Renton Public Library Systems. Inquiry may be made for further information regarding hazardous materials inventories or information regarding the hazard of a particular chemical or reporting facility by King County Office of Emergency Management at (206) 296-3830.

D. Testing the Plan PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A Section 303 (b)(c) (9)

Testing refers to the exercise of all or part of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan to improve the harmony of all work elements. All or part of the agencies involved may be active participants in the testing process. After the test, a critique by the participants shall be held to identify any elements in the plan that need to be revised or updated. This process shall support sound operational concepts and identify resource needs to carry out necessary functions in hazardous materials emergencies

Agencies, organizations and SARA planning facilities may be informed of the testing and may be invited to participate or observe, as appropriate, for the type of test planned. The King County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for the annual exercise of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan. This exercise may be a tabletop, functional, drill, or full-scale exercise. Exercise of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan is part of the four-year rotation schedule FEMA requires for SLA grants. Go to www.metrokc.gov/prepare for the schedule of the LEPC exercise.

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IV. Emergency Response to Hazardous Materials Events

Community Planning and Response to Hazardous Materials Releases

Summary of Response PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303(b)(c)

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Emergencies are divided into four major areas:

- ⇒ Mitigation Those things done before an emergency to reduce the impact or eliminate the source of the event
- ⇒ Preparedness Those things done before an emergency to ready a response
- ⇒ Response Those things done during an emergency in reaction to the event
- ⇒ Recovery Those things done during and after the event to return the “community” to pre-disaster conditions

Introduction - Planning Requirements and Assistance

Many regulations require facilities to produce and maintain emergency plans for their facilities with hazardous materials inventories. These regulations include: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Dangerous Waste Regulations, OPA 90, the Uniform Fire Code of 2000, Clean Air Act Amendments, HAZWOPER, and others. In 1996, the King County Office of Emergency Management began a program designed to assist businesses develop plans consistent with the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan and the response capability of the community. Targeted are those facilities having reportable quantities of extremely hazardous substances. Small and medium sized businesses will be targeted for employee training at the awareness level and in the incident command system. Citizens have been invited to participate as well. It is hoped that this assistance will support safety in local business and the surrounding community. It is the goal of the King County LEPC to have a current plan on the EOC shelf from every facility with SARA Title III reportable quantities of extremely hazardous substances.

Facilities with hazardous material inventories are obligated under OPA 1990, the Hazard Communication Standard, Dangerous Waste Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code and other regulations to produce plans for the safety of facilities, the employees and the community potentially affected by a release. These plans typically call for the inclusion of some, all or more than the following:

• Alarm Systems	• Emergency Shutdown Procedures
• Warning and Legal Notifications	• Identification of the released material
• Employee Accountability	• Identification of potential health & environmental effects
• Evacuations, Isolation and Site Control	• Cleanup of the affected area
• Emergency Medical	• Follow-up reports
• Site Plans and Topography	

If a facility is involved in an “**active response**” to the release, other provisions may apply per OSHA Regulations in SARA Title I, also known as HAZWOPER. Active response usually involves attempts to: stop a release, divert its impact, or otherwise enter the area of immediate danger. A recognized hazardous material going beyond the boundaries of the facility, container or intended use, in reportable amounts, in a 24-hour period, is considered to be a **release**.

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This plan attempts to provide a delineation between a routine spill (chronic impact) and an emergency (acute impact). Most regulations have specific amounts for spills of particular materials that trigger response.

Transportation companies like railroads, trucking firms and pipelines are not required to participate in the report of inventories in transportation under SARA Title III sec 312. The Local Emergency Planning Committee is required to make provision for emergencies involving these areas of risk in its plan and exercise activities. Resources in the form of names, phone numbers and marine response “co-ops” are included in the response section for your reference.

Common Response Issues might include:

- Public Information - Warning and Notification
- Evacuation and Isolation
- Human Services, Sheltering, Psychological Counseling
- Public Sector Response Capability
- Private Sector Response Capability
- Emergency Medical
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Training Levels
- Monitoring

A. Public Information PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(4)

Warning and Notification (see King County ESF 2, Communications and Warning)

Warning is defined as: a moral obligation to identify to a population at risk of an impending or possible imminent danger. This is different from **notifications**: a legal obligation to identify the occurrence of an event. A citizen is warned but a regulatory body is notified.

Warning Systems PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(4)

King County has no warning system specifically for hazardous materials releases. Citizens can expect to be notified of a major release by the Emergency Alert System, local news reports or door to door by local police, fire or personnel from a facility with hazardous materials. Pierce County and other jurisdictions have attempted to install a siren system, but this system suffers from a serious need for public education on using the system and from the expense of installing the system. Following an earthquake, door to door warning may be hampered by collapsed roads, overpasses and bridges. King County uses the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and traditional media contacts to distribute **warnings** and information regarding hazardous materials releases to the public. Other methods of **warning** might include: telephone contact with facilities or businesses at risk, use of public address systems, or door to door **warnings**. Typically, the media might assist in releases that involve injuries or fatalities and/or are a threat to human health or the environment. The routine reporting of the occasional oil sheen on a local lake is not called to the media’s or the public’s attention. The Local Emergency Planning

Committee is required to have a representative from local media in its membership to advise on these issues. KIRO Radio is the EAS warning point in King County.

Public Information Officers (PIO) are maintained by most agencies in King County including: fire districts and municipalities, police departments, public works and natural resources organizations, environmental agencies (Washington State Dept of Ecology, US EPA), the US Coast Guard, and NOAA. For King County government, the PIO is most likely to be from the King County Executive's Office for major events. Smaller events may involve a PIO from a public works agency, the local police or fire jurisdiction, or a utility. Where the US EPA is involved in a response, the PIO function is typically deferred to the local governmental body. Where a major spill of petroleum products enters a navigable waterway, the US Coast Guard may be involved in the PIO function for the event.

Information provided to the public is most useful for evacuations, shelters or sheltering in place, to establish confidence in the water supply, reoccupancy of evacuated areas or to inform the public of other emergency procedures.

Notifications are the obligation of the party responsible for the material(s) released. These **notifications** might be identified under federal, state or local codes. These might include but are not restricted to: the US Coast Guard, Washington State Department of Ecology, the National Response Center, Washington State Department of Transportation, the Emergency Management Division of the Washington State Military Department, Washington State Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Local Indian Tribes, Puget Sound Air Pollution Control, US Environmental Protection, local health departments and local utilities.

B. Isolation and Evacuation PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(7)

It is essential that citizens and workers of the community be protected to the highest degree possible from the adverse effects of a hazardous materials release. Protective measures taken to preserve the health and safety of the public during a hazardous materials event are: **isolation, evacuation, and shelter in place** or a combination of all three.

Isolation involves the immediate area affected or the structure (building) only. Example: a spill in the lab might include the removal of personnel from the room and/or building but would not affect the neighbors. **Evacuation** would involve a larger area, like: a facility or a building with multiple tenants. **Evacuation** implies movement of that population to a safe area other than the original location. In some cases, it may be impractical or unwise to move a large population during a hazardous materials event. Where this is the case, it may be practical to **shelter in place**. **Shelter in place** requires the prior education of a population to be successful.

The procedure involves the following steps:

- Go inside a building and remain until you are notified by television, radio, or other means that the danger has passed. Use the downwind side of the building, up/downstairs
- Close all doors and windows.
- Shut off all ventilation, heating and cooling systems.
- Use wet towels over mouth and nose as instructed.
- Do not use fireplaces or woodstoves. Put out any burning fires and close the damper.
- Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
- Additional information will be provided to citizens

This technique is useful where the population is unable to evacuate before an airborne material “plume” arrives but where the plume will pass the location in a brief period of time. As would be expected, this involves evaluations of the material, its properties and the local weather conditions. The incident commander in conjunction with the safety officer and technical experts in the planning group make the decision to use one or more of the three outline protective measures.

Evacuation has the inherent problem of moving people on short notice. How the population will be moved and to where, is the problem facing first responder. Transportation available might include: personal vehicles, police cars/vans, fire command vehicles, or mass transportation vehicles from Metro Transit, Laidlaw transportation or other private source. Provision for disabled, elderly, children and pets makes this a difficult challenge at best.

In the event that **evacuation** is the choice of the incident commander, the following instructions may be given to citizens:

- **Evacuation**, act immediately
- Turn off main switches for utilities before leaving
- Gather only what you most need: example – medications
- Do not use phone unless it is an emergency
- Do not call your children’s school

- Do not pick your children up from school, they will be the first moved if **evacuation** is necessary. You will be notified where they are by radio or television
- Lock the house or building before you leave
- Car-pool if possible. Keep vehicle windows closed, ventilation off, turn on radio for information
- Follow direction given by officials along **evacuation** routes

Evacuation routes should be directed upwind or crosswind from the effected area. Shelter locations for evacuees shall be created at a safe distance from the event. The American Red Cross is the designated shelter management agency in King County. It is not possible to pre-identify shelters in King County prior to a release. Traffic patterns, weather conditions and road damages make pre-designation of routes impossible. Damage assessment following an earthquake will be needed to determine available routes and sites.

C. Human Services and Sheltering

The King County Office of Emergency Management teaches 72-hour preparedness to the citizens of incorporated King County. Citizens may need to remain away from home for extended periods of time and are encouraged to be prepared for this possibility.

Persons who have been evacuated from their homes or businesses due to impending danger to life and/or health may be provided with essential human services. These essential services should include but are not limited to food clothing and shelter. In the event of an emergency situation requiring human services, the Manager of Emergency Management or their designee shall call the King County parks and Recreation Division Manager and/or American Red Cross and/or the Salvation Army for assistance in this area.

King County Parks and Recreation

The King County Parks and Recreation Division will provide temporary housing, mass care shelter and feeding facilities, emergency first aid and coordination with regional emergency supplies. These supplies are located in various trucking containers owned by the division and placed throughout the county. The supplies are owned and maintained by the American Red Cross. The park system has access to trained and certified shelter management staff, decontamination teams as well as equipment operators and truck drivers to load materials and equipment for use in the shelter facilities. Several Community Centers and parks are identified as possible shelter locations upon the direction of the Executive's Office and the emergency management team. The park system will assist in the coordination of long-term placement of displaced families by local residents.

American Red Cross

The American Red Cross will provide temporary housing, mass care shelter and feeding facilities, emergency first aid and medical services, welfare inquiries, information services and financial aid for essentials based on the immediate need at the time of the emergency. The American Red Cross maintains agreements with many schools,

churches and miscellaneous facilities around the county to use their buildings as a shelter resource in emergencies.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army will assist the community with food collection and distribution, provide clothing, bedding, essential furnishings, and spiritual and family counseling for displaced individuals during an emergency. The Salvation Army is well known for its mobile feeding capabilities. These are often made available to first responder's at large fires and other events.

Other Agencies

Other local agencies may be called or may volunteer to assist with human services during times of emergency. These agencies or citizen groups may include civic organizations, church groups, businesses, etc. These agencies may provide human services support of shelter, food, clothing or other immediate needs during and emergency.

Critical Incident Stress Management

King County Emergency Medical Services provides assistance with the psychological impacts experienced by first responders, victims, friends and relatives involved in response to hazardous materials events. Critical Incident Stress Management can be obtained from King County EMS.

D. Public Sector Ability to Respond to Hazmat Events PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(6)

Incident Command for hazardous materials incidents lie with Washington State Patrol on most state roads (see exceptions) and local fire or Washington State Patrol elsewhere in the state. This does not imply a responsibility to respond; rather, it is to coordinate response and/or request assistance.

Problems arise for earthquake related hazardous materials events. It is possible that fire crews assigned to HAZMAT teams may be called to medical emergencies, fires, etc. making organized response to HAZMAT scenes difficult. Earthquake damage may make roads impassable for the HAZMAT team, making response difficult for any requests for assistance. Exercises are regularly conducted within each response agency and at least annually at the county level.

The Washington State Emergency Management Division of the Military Department provides no additional response capability for hazardous materials incidents beyond notification requirements. The State Emergency Management SEOO is the after-hours, weekend and holiday point of contact for notification of the Department of Ecology Spill Response teams. If local fire resources are exhausted, the SEOO may initiate request for Fire Mobilization or the Civil Support Team. The Washington State Department of Ecology does have a spill response "team" located in the northwest regional offices specifically for minor incidents and response support. The US EPA does provide START (technical teams) on request from the jurisdiction response agency, with a ceiling of \$2,000,000 per event. A Regional Response Team is based in San Francisco and can

be requested for catastrophic events. Several private companies maintain in-house response teams, notably: Weyerhaeuser, The Boeing Company and Foss Environmental.

In King County, there are nine public hazardous materials response teams. They provide training to their own staffs at various levels which is augmented at time with training from the Washington State Patrol and private sources. The fire service trains to the same described levels above per NFPA 472 Standards. Washington State Patrol trains its staff at various levels and the King County Police trains its field officers to Awareness. The King County Office of Emergency Management currently has provided training to field personnel in Roads, Parks and Natural Resources up to the Operations Level and includes a basic Incident Command System Class. These classes will vary from year to year and may include individuals from industry, free or at a nominal charge. Call King County Office of Emergency Management for dates and times of available training at (206) 296-3830.

The **Seattle Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city limits of Seattle and I-5 in the city limits of Seattle. Seattle is fire Zone 5 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (56 level A technicians plus equipment)

The **Tukwila Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city of Tukwila. Tukwila is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (14 level A technicians plus equipment)

The **Renton Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city of Renton. Renton is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (27 level A technicians plus equipment)

The **Kent Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city of Kent. Kent is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. . They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (15 level A technicians, a mobile command post and miscellaneous equipment).

The **Auburn Fire Hazmat Team** covers the City of Auburn and contract jurisdictions in south King County and northern Pierce County including Buckley and Pacific/Algona. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (14 level A technicians plus equipment)

The **Federal Way Fire Department Hazmat Team** covers the city of Federal Way and parts of unincorporated King County in the Federal Way area. KC Fire District #39 is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (9 level A technicians and 9 level B technicians plus equipment).

The **Port of Seattle Fire Hazmat Team** is housed at Seatac Airport with their fire units. They are primarily tasked with the airport property but respond in mutual aid with other units, notable Federal Way Fire Department hazmat team. They are available for mutual

aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (35 level A technicians plus equipment).

There are two **Eastside Fire Hazmat Teams** comprised of equipment and personnel from Bothell Fire, Redmond Fire, Kirkland Fire, Bellevue Fire, Issaquah and Woodinville Fire. The Eastside Team covers most of Fire Zone 1, with some exceptions. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (45 level A technicians plus equipment).

Other Public Response Resources

The **Washington State Department of Ecology** has a spill response team based in the NW Regional Offices in Bellevue. They have the capability to respond 24 hours a day to minor spills in the regional jurisdiction of WDOE. These include abandon drums, drug labs, fish kills and oil spills. The unit consists of a regional supervisor, four full-time spill responders, four plan reviewers and a secretary. Six part time responders augment the team. They also assist RP with technical cleanup of the spill. Equipment on the response van includes level A entry gear, air supply, gloves and some cleanup pads, booms and socks. The unit and associated personnel might respond with or in support of other emergency response agencies. (425) 649-7000

The US EPA maintains a contract with Ecology and Environment as the local Technical Assistance Team for US EPA Region 10. They respond with local responders on site entry. The winner of the five-year contract was Ecology and Environment, Inc. of Seattle Washington at (206) 624-9537.

E. Private Sector Response Capabilities

Many larger firms with hazardous materials inventories have private response teams trained to various levels. Notably these include: several locations of the Boeing Company, Foss Environmental and the Weyerhaeuser Company. Several local cleanup contractors have equipment and personnel able to perform hazardous materials response with or without fire service support.

F. Emergency Medical PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(2)

Emergency medical services during hazardous materials events are provide by a number of agencies. Their jobs are complicated by contaminated patients, difficulty in acquiring access to the event scene, distribution of victims to medical facilities and existence of medical facilities capable of accepting victims with hazardous materials trauma.

Ambulance Services and Triage

Ambulance transportation shall be provided by local ambulance services and fire department aid vehicles when appropriate. Mutual aid services for ambulance transportation may be requested at the discretion of the incident commander. Paramedics responding to the scene of a hazardous materials release should be trained to at least the awareness level. Victims should be decontaminated by On-Scene First Responders prior to dispatch to medical facilities in a vehicle. Failure to decontaminate a victim prior to

transportation can render the vehicle “out of service” until it is itself decontaminated as well as cross contaminate the paramedics. For Mass Casualty Incidents, Harborview Hospital will distribute patients to local hospitals based on the facility’s ability to care for hazardous materials patients.

Other Health and Medical Assistance

Where health considerations involve radiological events, the Washington State Department of Health is the lead agency. The medical facilities in King County, Pierce County and Snohomish County available in the event of a local hazardous materials release can be found as **Appendix 3**. Availability of each facility might be based on other emergencies concurrent with the releases.

G. Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment for hazardous materials events has limitations in practical use. These limitations include: compatibility with the material(s), susceptibility to tears, abrasion, and heat degradation, limited time in the hot zone and the expense of keeping a full inventory of suits. Protective equipment is classified into Level A, Level B, Level C, and Level D.

Level A Protection

Fully encapsulated suit covering all body parts is made of a material resistant to the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) inside the suit. The objective of Level A protection is to protect the occupant from airborne contaminants that may be adsorbed through the skin or can cause exposure by inhalation. This or Level B must be worn in an IDLH atmosphere or where an oxygen deficiency may exist.

Level B Protection

A splash suit covers all body parts is made of chemically resistant material for the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from an SCBA worn outside the suit or from a Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). The objective of the protective equipment is to prevent contact with liquids/solids that may be corrosive to the skin or from airborne toxic substances that may be inhaled. This or level A must be worn in an IDLH atmosphere or where an oxygen deficiency may exist.

Level C Protection

A splash suit covers all body parts are made of chemically resistant material for the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a mask with filters specific to the material that may be airborne. This equipment may only be worn where the material(s) released is known, cartridges for the material are available, the air contains at least 19.5% oxygen, and no IDLH atmosphere exists.

Level D Protection

Ordinary street clothes. Offers no specific protection from hazardous materials releases. Includes firefighting turnout bunkers, coveralls and rain suits without breathing protection.

Even chemically resistant suits must be maintained and inspected regularly. Exposure to light or chemicals can cause cracking, softening or a general reduction in the chemical resistance of the material. Flashover suits are specialized for resistance to fire up to 1500° for 20 seconds. This does not protect the occupant from the underlying suit melting onto the occupant. Chemically resistant suits might be made from: butyl rubber, Viton, Saranex, Teflon, or other substance. Some suits are layered with various materials to increase their protective nature. These tend to be more expensive. The response industry is tending toward disposable suits rather than reusable suits because of the expense involved and fear of later contamination from earlier events.

H. TRAINING LEVELS/SCHEDULES-PL99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303(a)(c)

Training on the use of the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resources Plan is done annually with staff of the King County Office of Emergency Management. The duty officer of the King County Office of Emergency Management is trained to follow the procedures set out in the section titled “Emergency Response/King County Duty Officer Procedures”. Members of the staff participate in the annual exercise of the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan. Duty officers rotate on a two-week schedule.

The following training has recently been conducted:

Hazardous Materials Awareness (2)

Hazardous Materials Operations (2)

Orientation to Radiological Incidents (6)

Introduction to SARA Title III Reporting Requirements

FEMA also has four home study classes:

IS 346 An Orientation to Hazardous Materials for Medical Personnel

Q 534 Emergency Response to Terrorism

IS 5 A Citizen’s Orientation to Hazardous Materials

IS 700 Introduction to the National Incident Management System

WAC 296-824 and 29 CFR 1910.120 identify the following recognized levels of training:
Awareness – Covers basic recognition of a hazard, identification of the hazard (chemical released), evacuation and isolation of the area, calls for assistance, notifications required. Any person who may witness a hazardous materials spill in their profession is required to have at least this training. Requires employer certification and annual competency.
Operations – Goes beyond awareness. Requires knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment defensive mitigation techniques, the incident command system,

decontamination and emergency medical procedures and the employer's plan. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Eight hours minimum classroom work. Technician – Goes beyond the Operations Level. Requires knowledge of Offensive mitigation techniques, the local emergency plan and knowledge of the national response plan in addition to skills and knowledge at the Operations Level. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Twenty four-hour minimum classroom work. Incident Commander – Involves knowledge beyond the Operations level in preparation for command of a hazardous materials incident. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Requires 24 hours training beyond the Operations Level.

Other - Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue is the legal obligation of the local law enforcement agency. In the event of a hazardous materials release involving missing persons or the need for a rescue, the involvement of local law enforcement may not be practical because of safety issues. Personal protective equipment may be required to effect entry of the hot zone to effect search and rescue. Specific training is required as well as equipment and an adequate medical condition of members of the entry team must be established. The SEOO may be contacted for specialized resources including the FEMA Region X Urban Search and Rescue Task Force.

I. Monitoring the Site and Reoccupancy

Response agencies have limited means of monitoring a hazardous materials emergency. While the fire department hazardous materials team has the responsibility for this function, they will only do so to their level of capability. If the fire service's ability is exceeded, the US EPA START contractor may be requested to monitor the site. In some instances, the facility may have a greater ability to monitor their site and should be used in that instance.

Several agencies have an interest in the level of contamination at a site. These include:

Washington State Department of Health	Radiological and Occupancy*
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries	Worker Safety and Business Occupancy
Public Health – Seattle & King County	Occupancy
Washington State Department of Ecology	Environmental Impact

*The WAC identifies the local health department as the agency with authority to certify reoccupancy of a residence following drug lab cleanup.

Civil Support Team (only)* & Fire Departments

- MSA Combustible Gas and Oxygen Sensing Instruments
- Photo-ionization Detection Units
- Flame-Ionization Detection Units
- Ludlum Radiacmeter 2241-2 with accessories
- Radiological Monitoring Kit V-777
- Colormetric Tubes and Hazcat Kits

APD 2000
M256A1*
Mass Spectrometers*
Bio Assay Tickets*

J. Recovery and Cleanup

It is the obligation of the responsible party to arrange cleanup of a release site. If the site is abandon, the responsible party is unable to pay for cleanup or if the responsible party cannot be identified, the Washington State Department of Ecology and/or United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) take the lead. Gross cleanup is performed to protect the life, safety and health issues that may exist. A list of cleanup contractors is maintained in the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan.

While local fire agencies, law enforcement and/or Washington State Patrol may play a part in emergency response, they do not remain on the scene for the cleanup. The responsible party (RP) must pay for cleanup and where the RP is not identified or is unable to pay for cleanup, some funding may be available from the Washington State Department of Ecology or from US EPA under the Superfund Act. Some funding may be available to local jurisdictions for response activities.

Cleanup and Disposal

The cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials is the responsibility of the owner or transporter of the material per Title 4 RCW 4.24.314. Cleanup and disposal measures must be coordinated between the responsible party and the state /federal/local regulatory agencies or private cleanup and disposal contractors as determined by the nature and severity of the release.

Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) is the lead agency for overseeing the cleanup and disposal of hazardous chemicals and chemical waste. The US EPA is the Incident Command agency for inland waterway spills and shares that oversight with Washington State Department of Ecology.

The Public Health – Seattle and King County is the lead agency for screening suspect hazardous and non-regulated small quantity hazardous materials for proper disposal that might be generated from cleanup sites. Reference: King County Board of Health Title 10, Solid Waste Regulation, Chapter 10.80.

RCW 69.50.511 (covers the cleanup of hazardous substances at illegal drug manufacturing facilities):

“Law enforcement agencies who during the official investigation or enforcement of any illegal drug manufacturing facility...shall notify the department of ecology for the purpose of securing a contractor to identify, cleanup, store, and dispose of suspected hazardous substances,... The department of ecology shall make every effort to recover costs from

the parties responsible for the suspected hazardous substances. All recoveries shall be deposited in the account of fund from which contractor payments are made. ...”

The State of Washington maintains a Toxic Control Account, which is, managed by Washington State Department of Ecology per Chapter 70.105D (Washington State Model Toxins Control Act) and RCW 82.21. This fund/account is similar in intention to the federal CERCLA (Superfund) account. Cleanup is effected by state hired contractors under this act. Oil spill cleanup cost recovery is authorized by RCW 90.56.350. RCW 90.56.360 Liability for expenses. Any person who unlawfully discharges oil or hazardous substances into the water of the state shall be responsible for the necessary expenses incurred by the state in carrying out a project or activity authorized under RCW 90.56.350.

WAC 174-303-145 (3) Mitigation and Control. *The person responsible for a spill or a non-permitted discharge (of a dangerous waste or hazardous substance into the environment) must take appropriate immediate action to protect the human health and the environment (e.g. diking to prevent contamination of state waters, shutting of open valves). (a) In addition, the person responsible for a spill or discharge must: (I) Clean up all released dangerous wastes or hazardous substances, or take actions as may be required or approved by federal, state or local officials acting within the scope of their official responsibilities. This may include complete or partial removal of released dangerous wastes or hazardous substances, as may be justified by the nature of the released dangerous wastes or substances, the human and environmental circumstances of the incident, and protection required by the Water Pollution Control Act, chapter 90.48. RCW*

Investigative Procedures

Investigative follow up shall be the responsibility of the individual and/or company responsible for the release and state, local or federal regulatory agencies per standard operating procedures, as appropriate for the specific incident. The FBI is the lead investigative agency for terrorist incidents. Local law enforcement may be the lead investigative agency for druglabs or assist Washington State Patrol and may assist with FBI investigations for terrorist incidents.

Title 4 RCW: Civil Procedures

4.24.314 Persons transporting hazardous materials – Responsibility for Incident Cleanup
Liability for the cleanup is with the person causing the hazardous materials incident. Any person transporting hazardous materials shall cleanup any hazardous materials incident that occurs during transportation, and shall take such additional action as may be reasonably necessary after consultation with the designated incident command agency in order to achieve compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

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Any person responsible for causing the hazardous materials incident, other than operating employees of the transportation company, is liable to the state or any political subdivision thereof for extraordinary costs incurred by the state or the political subdivision in the course of protecting the public from actual or threatened harm resulting from the hazardous materials incident.

“Extraordinary costs” as used in this section means those reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the government entity in the course of protecting life and property that exceed the normal and usual expenses anticipated for police and fire protection, emergency services, and public works. These shall include, but not be limited to, overtime for public employees, unusual fuel consumption requirements, any loss or damage to publicly owned equipment, and purchase or lease of any specific equipment or services required to protect the public during the hazardous materials incident [1984 c 165,3].

K. KING COUNTY EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER

The King County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) is the focal point for coordination of a response to emergencies in King County including: fires, earthquakes, floods, severe weather events, civil unrest, mass casualty incidents (plane crashes, etc.) and hazardous materials incidents. The ECC can be activated at the request of the King County Executive, a municipality, a fire service incident commander, the manager of the Office of Emergency Management or, in the absence of the manager, the King County Office of Emergency Management Duty Officer. The King County ECC is located at 7300 Perimeter Road S, Seattle.

The King County ECC might be activated when: the incident occurs in unincorporated King County, when two or more King County agencies are affected or when the impact of an event overwhelms a city and its mutual aid resources.

When the King County Emergency Coordination Center is activated, representatives from all relevant agencies are requested to send representatives to the ECC. Once there, they coordinate their activities and acquire resources to maximize the effect of the response according to their plans and procedures. Operations are maintained 24 hours a day if needed.

The emergency management staff sets up the ECC initially and oversees the operation of the center. This includes: provision for off-hours parking and as appropriate, food and toilet facilities. The emergency management staff rotates 12 hours per shift during the activation of the Emergency Coordination Center. During that time their objective is to: manage the communications traffic in the ECC, provide periodic briefings of the ECC representatives, act as an advisor to King County officials, prepare disaster proclamations and EAS messages as appropriate, prepared damage assessment and operational documents as required, support the ECC representatives with information, communication capabilities and resource databases, and foster the coordinated response in the county.

If the ECC is activated for a hazardous materials event, the following representatives would likely be requested in the ECC:

Primary – Fire Zone Coordinator, American Red Cross, Law Enforcement, Transportation, Public and Environmental Health, King County Fire Marshal’s Office, Washington State Department of Ecology, Facility Coordinator or responsible party, Public Information Officer(s).

Possible – Hospitals, Department of Transportation, Roads, Risk Management, Washington State Patrol, US Coast Guard, US EPA, Emergency Medical Services, Surface Water Management, Pollution Control, Solid Waste, city representatives, Washington State Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, FBI and others.

Once the response phase of the disaster or emergency has passed, the objective of the ECC changes to recovery. From the damage assessment data collected from the public (governmental and government like bodies) and the private sector (businesses and residences), efforts are made to obtain federal and state financial support as well as assistance from the American Red Cross.

Appendix 1 – Response Guidelines and Procedures

RESPONSE LEVELS PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(2,4,6)

The following KC LEPC recommended guidelines may be used by the Incident Commander, Facility Coordinator or the King County Emergency Management Duty Officer in determining resources needed for response to an acute hazardous materials incident:

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Response Level 1 – Emergency Condition or Routine Release

Description: A release or threat of a release that can be controlled by on site employees and contained on site. The incident is not an immediate threat to life or property. Evacuation is restricted to the immediate area or involved structure only.

Contact: As required by Local Fire Ordinance. Clean up Contractors contacted as needed

Response Level 2 – Acute Emergency Conditions – Industrial or Transportation

Description: An acute incident involving a greater hazard or potential for threat to life or property. May require limited evacuation of the surrounding area and requires outside resources for containment and control. If injuries exist, assume Level 2.

The Facility Coordinator MUST:

<i>Contact:</i> Local Emergency Dispatch	911
<i>They will contact:</i> Local Fire Dept/Hazmat Team and/or Police Dept, EMS	
<i>Contact:</i> Washington State Emergency Operations Officer	800-258-5990
<i>They will contact:</i> King County Emergency Management Duty Officer	206-296-3830
Washington State Department of Ecology	425-649-7000
Washington State Patrol (if on roadways)	206-455-7700
<i>Contact:</i> Puget Sound Clean Air (if airborne criteria release)	206-343-8800
Metro Services (if released to sewer system)	206-684-1705/1111
King Co Water & Land Resources (if to surface water)	206-296-1900
King County Pollution Control (if to their system)	206-684-1556
Cleanup Contractor (if to soil, water or work space)	see your own plan

If the quantity released is greater than the CERCLA REPORTING QUANTITY or the quantity listed under Section 313 of SARA Title III, the Facility Coordinator must:

<i>Contact:</i> The Local Emergency Planning Committee	206-296-3830
The State Emergency Response Commission	206-258-5990
The National Response Center	800-424-8802

If the material is released to surface water:

<i>Contact:</i> The United States Coast Guard (coastal navigable waters)	206-217-6232
The US Environmental Protection Agency (inland waters)	206-553-1263
Washington State Department of Ecology	360-407-6300
King County Public Health	206-296-4603
National Response Center	800-424-8802

Specialized Contacts:

Regional Response Team – USCG Ops Center	206-220-7001
Technical Assistance may be obtained from Chemtrec at	1-800-424-9300
State Dept of Health-Radiological Protection	360-682-5327
Poison Control Center	1-800-222-1222

January 28, 2002

King County Office of Emergency Management DUTY OFFICER CHECKLIST HAZMAT Incidents

Overview

➤ Incidents may involve pipelines, the port, railroads, highway traffic, industrial sites or terrorist targets.

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- Incidents may result from natural events such as floods and earthquakes, industrial and transportation accidents, or criminal acts.
- Incidents may be reported to KC OEM by State EMD, PSAP, Incident Commander, media or responsible party
- KC Duty Officer will utilize this checklist for:
 - HAZMAT incidents that are legally reportable to the KC LEPC
 - HAZMAT incidents with casualties, evacuations, requests for resources, fire resource movement between zones
 - HAZMAT incidents resulting from terrorist activity

Hazard Assessment

1. Document caller's name and callback number (*Caller, PSAP*) _____

2. Determine the type of material released (*Caller [may need to consult MSDS, shipping papers, driver or facility operator, visible placard], PSAP*)

3. Determine the incident location - address, business name, etc. (*Caller, PSAP*)

4. Determine when the release began - Is it ongoing? (*Caller, PSAP*) _____

5. Determine how much material has been or will be released (*Caller, PSAP*) _____

6. List other agencies that have been notified (*Caller, PSAP*) _____

7. Was there a fire or explosion? (*Caller, PSAP, Incident Commander*) _____

Intelligence and Protective Actions

- Determine the number of casualties** (*Caller, PSAP, Incident Commander*)
- Identify any protective actions underway (*Caller, PSAP, KCSO Comm Center 296-3311; City EOCs, Fire Zone Coordinator (page); Police Chiefs Rep, Incident Commander*)
- Determine if 911 has been notified (*Caller*). If not, evaluate the need for 911 notification
- Identify impacts or threats to major road segments or structures (*DOT 296-8100, Fire Zone Coordinator, PSAP, Incident Commander*)

- ❑ Identify impacts to other infrastructure systems (rail, ports, pipelines, utilities, etc) (*special purpose districts, Fire Zone Coordinator, PSAP*)

Duty Officer Actions

- ❑ Evaluate the threat to people, infrastructure and the environment (Use US DOT Guidebook, internet MSDS searches, Fire Zone Coordinators, local and state agency contacts)
- ❑ If terrorist activity is suspected or confirmed, notify KCSO Comm Center and FBI *****
- ❑ Notify OEM Manager of incidents involving casualties or significant protective actions
- ❑ Activate the EOC to Level 1 when requested by any jurisdiction or fire zone coordinator or when 2 or more zones send resources to an impacted zone within the county. Request a Fire Zone Coordinator to staff the EOC.
- ❑ Go to Level 2 if significant protective actions are under way, infrastructure is impacted requiring multi-agency coordination, or incidents are expected to last more than 8 hours.
- ❑ At Level 2 activation, request reps from county departments responding to infrastructure impacts, JIC, ARC, Salvation Army, Sheriff, DNR&P (if environmental impacts are possible), EOC ST. Additional reps may be needed as events dictate.
- ❑ Contact State EMD (**800-258-5990**) with details from reporting party; request mission number for all incidents involving casualties, protective actions, infrastructure impacts, or reportable quantities

Additional Issues

- ❑ Discuss with county departments the need for emergency proclamation to support response efforts
- ❑ Discuss with the OEM manager deployment of a field liaison to activated city EOCs or the incident command post to coordinate information and resource requests
- ❑ Consider additional notifications to:
 - OEM staff (*group info page or conference call*)
 - Fire Zone Reps
 - NWS - Seattle **206-526-6857 24 hrs**
 - DNR&P Wastewater Division for incidents in or adjacent to Seattle (**206-263-3801**)
 - DNR&P WLR Division for surface water or shelter impacts (**993-1353 pager or 296-8100 phone**)
 - Additional EOC Reps (based on degree of impacts, protective actions)
 - City Emergency Managers, Native American Tribes

Reference Information

425-649-7000 - State Dept of Ecology
 206-217-6232 - U.S. Coast Guard
 800-424-8802 - The National Response Center
 800-424-9300 - Chemtrec

425-455-7700 - WSP
 206-553-1263 - U.S. EPA
 800-222-1222- Poison Control Ctr

3 King County Emergency Management Plan ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials Annex
 3 Northwest Area Contingency Plan (for Oil Spills ONLY - file cabinet in office area)

Web Sites

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/guidebook.htm> DOT Emergency Response Guidebook web site
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/pgdstart.html#english> NIOSH Pocket guide web site
<http://hazard.com/msds/index.html> Safety Information Resources MSDS web site

Generic Hazmat Procedures for First Responders at Operations or Technician Level

Task	Subtask
Respond with hazardous materials team	Call for Advanced Life Support
Establish Emergency Action Plan	Consult Organization Directives and Response Plan
Utilize the Incident Management System	Identify the Incident Manager and PIO
	Identify the Safety Officer
	Identify Ops, Planning, Logistics, Finance Officers

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Identify the Entry Team (two or more)	
Identify the Backup Team (same as entry team)	
Identify the Decontamination Team	
Identify the Emergency Medical Team	
Attempt Material Identification	Use DOT Guidebook, Cameo, Shipping Papers, Plant Personnel, Driver, Placards, Labels, etc
Establish Materials Properties	Use Sax, Chem Dictionary, or NIOSH Guide, etc.to establish:Poison, Corrosive, Flammable, Radioactive
Warn local citizens	PIO calls <u>Emergency Management</u> with Assessment Request activation of EOC, request American Redcross establish shelter for potential evacuees
Establish Command Post	Upwind, Uphill, Upstream
Establish Staging	For receipt of additional resources
Isolate the area	Set up HOT, WARM, and COLD Zones
Establish Site Security	Use available personnel and/or police on site
Establish Decontamination/Plan	Use at least one level PPE less than the entry team
Involve Responsible Party in ICS/ICM	Skilled personnel w/technical knowledge to Planning
Establish Unified Command as needed	Involve: Federal, State, Local and Responsible Party
Identify additional resources required	Request Directly or thru <u>Emergency Operations Ctr</u>
Notify other first responders	Include: USCG, Ecology, Police/WSP, RRT, NRC
Notify Environmental and Health Agencies	Establish Mutual Aid as needed
Select compatible PPE	Include: Health, Ecology, US EPA, NTSB, DOT
Suit Entry Team and Backup with PPE	Use available reference texts
Enter for Site Assessment	Use Buddy System for Entry and Backup
	Entry Team looks for spill evidence, mechanical damage, incompatibles, monitors for explosive atmosphere and conducts preliminary search for viable rescue candidates and unaccounted for personnel
Entry Team Communicated Assessment	If possible by radio or by returning to decontamination site, inform IC & Planning of facts
IC Assesses Action Plan	Revise plan as appropriate, may include: Evacuation of local community, request vehicle/buses
	Attempt Plug, Patch etc of the leaking vessel
	Search and Rescue, Fire Suppression
	Diking, damming or booming, etc.
	Withdrawal of responders
	Restriction of air space
Decontaminate Entry Team	Send to Rehabilitation and check vital signs
Send in Second Entry Team As Possible	If Action Plan Calls for such action and backup is still available
Send Victims through Decontamination	Triage (sort), alter medical facility, dispatch as needed, record personal data (address, phone,etc)
Maintain regular contact with Media	Brief them periodically to reduce rumors
When site is controlled	Have Responsible party contact cleanup contractor
Demobilize team	Decontaminate tools, personnel, equipment
	Itemize materials requiring resupply

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Debrief Team and Media	Return equipment and personnel to service
	Maintain records of response
	Adjust Plan/Procedures as needed
Conduct follow-up with Responsible Party	Supervise cleanup as needed

Generic Facility/Responsible Party Emergency Response Plan Checklist

Task	Assigned Person	Time Done
✓ Identify the Hazard _____		
✓ Establish an Action Plan – Establish Objectives		
✓ Warn Employees and Impacted Populations		
✓ Use alarm systems available		
✓ Establish Direction & Control		
✓ Establish Public Information Officer		
✓ Isolate and/or evacuate		
✓ Implement Emergency Shutdown Procedures		
✓ Account for Personnel		
✓ Attend to Injured as possible		
✓ Identify released material, if possible _____		
✓ Evaluate Resources Available and Needed		
✓ Establish Site Security		
✓ Call for assistance, give information requested		
✓ Notify as required by Law		
✓ Evaluate Damages or Impact		
✓ Respond as appropriate with proper equipment and trained personnel		
✓ Establish Decontamination, Emergency Medical, Entry Team, Backup and Safety Officer, if needed		
✓ Monitor and constantly evaluate efforts		
✓ Demobilize		
✓ Cleanup per law		
✓ Submit reports and evaluate incident		
✓ Update Facility Procedures as needed		

Appendix 2 Designated Incident Command Agency

Each political jurisdiction has been given the choice of accepting incident command of hazardous materials incidents at facilities and on surface roads within their jurisdictions. If the fire district or municipality did not request incident command authority, Washington State Patrol became the “default” incident commander. The date of the designation of the incident command

authority is indicated in the appropriate column. The last column indices which of the eight public hazardous materials response teams can be expected to respond to an incident.

Jurisdiction	Fire Agency	Incident Command Agency	Dated	Response Team
	KCFD 1	Tukwila Fire Department	12/19/00	Tukwila Fire Dept
	KCFD 2	KCFD 2	12/19/00	Zone 3 Fire
	KCFD 4	KCFD 4	01/07/88	Seattle Fire
	KCFD 5	Seattle Fire Department	02/01/88	Seattle Fire Dept
	KCFD 10	Washington State Patrol	01/11/88	Dept. of Ecology
	KCFD 11	Washington State Patrol	08/21/91	Zone 3 Fire
	KCFD 13	KCFD 13	12/08/87	Zone 3 Fire
	KCFD 14	Bellevue Fire Department	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
	KCFD 16	KCFD 16	11/20/87	Seattle/Lynnwood
	KCFD 17	Washington State Patrol	02/01/88	
	KCFD 20	KCFD 20	12/19/00	Tukwila
	KCFD 24	KCFD 24	12/19/00	Zone 3 Fire
	KCFD 25	Washington State Patrol	05/15/90	Renton Fire
	KCFD 26	KCFD 26	12/19/00	Zone 3 Fire
	KCFD 27	Washington State Patrol	03/20/90	FD 10 Issaquah
	KCFD 28	KCFD 28	12/19/00	Wash. State Patrol
	KCFD 31	City of Auburn	12/19/00	Auburn Fire
	KCFD 34	Redmond Fire Department	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
	KCFD 35	KCFD 35	12/19/00	
	KCFD 36	KCFD 36	12/19/00	
	KCFD 37	Kent Fire Department	10/14/87	Kent Fire
	KCFD 38	North Bend/Snoqualmie	12/19/00	
	KCFD 39	KCFD 39	12/19/00	Zone 3 Fire
	KCFD 40	KCFD 40	12/19/00	Auburn Fire
	KCFD 41	Kirkland Fire Department	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
	KCFD 42	KCFD 42	08/12/87	
	KCFD 43	KCFD 43	12/19/00	Auburn
	KCFD 44	KCFD 44	10/24/88	Kent fire
	KCFD 45	KCFD 45	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
	KCFD 46	Washington State Patrol	02/01/88	Auburn Fire
	KCFD 47	KCFD 47	12/09/87	
	KCFD 50	KCFD 50	12/19/00	

Jurisdiction	Fire Agency	Incident Command Agency	Dated	Response Team
Algona	Algona Fire	City of Auburn Fire Dept	12/19/00	Auburn Fire Dept
Auburn	Auburn Fire	Auburn Fire Dept	12/19/00	Auburn Fire Dept
Beaux Arts	Bellevue Fire	Bellevue Fire Dept	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
Bellevue	Bellevue Fire	Bellevue Fire Dept	12/19/00	Eastside Coop

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Blk Diamond	Blk Diamond	Washington State Patrol	02/01/83	
Bothell	Bothell Fire	Bothell Fire Department	02/01/84	Eastside Coop
Carnation	Carnation	Washington State Patrol	02/01/88	
Clyde Hill	Clyde Hill	Bellevue Fire Department	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
Des Moines	Des Moines	Washington State Patrol	02/01/88	Zone 3 Fire
Duvall	KCFD 45	KCFD 45	07/14/88	Eastside Coop
Enumclaw	Enumclaw Fire	Enumclaw Fire	01/25/88	Wash State Patrol
Hunts Point	Bellevue Fire	Bellevue Fire Dept	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
Issaquah	Issaquah Fire	Issaquah Fire Dept	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
Kent	Kent Fire	Kent Fire Dept	11/07/82	Kent Fire
Kirkland	Kirkland Fire	Kirkland Fire Dept	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
Lk Forest Pk	KCFD 16	KCFD 16	12/19/00	
Medina	Bellevue Fire	Bellevue Fire Dept	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
Mercer Island	MI Fire Dept	Mercer island Fire Dept	12/19/00	
Newcastle	Bellevue Fire	Bellevue Fire Dept		Eastside HM Coop
Normandy Pk		Dept of Public Safety	12/19/00	
North Bend	North Bend	Eastside Fire and Rescue	12/19/00	
Pacific	Pacific Fire	Washington State Patrol	02/01/88	Auburn Fire
Port of Seattle	Port of Seattle	Port of Seattle Fire Dept	12/19/00	Zone 3 Fire
Redmond	Redmond Fire	Redmond Fire Dept	12/19/00	Eastside Coop
Renton	Renton Fire	Renton Fire Dept	12/19/00	Renton Fire Dept
Seattle	Seattle Fire	Seattle Fire Dept	12/19/00	Seattle Fire Dept
Skykomish	KCFD 51	Washington State Patrol	02/01/88	
Snoqualmie	KCFD 10	Snoqualmie Police Dept	02/01/88	
Tukwila	Tukwila Fire	Tukwila Fire Dept	12/19/00	Tukwila Fire Dept
Yarrow Point	Bellevue Fire	Bellevue Fire	02/01/88	Eastside Coop

Appendix 3 - Emergency Resources and Phone Contacts

Federal Radiological Resources

Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) 1 (206) N-U-C-L-E-A-R (682-5327)

These assets are available by request through Washington State Department of Health, Radiological Unit. Approval of the governor is not required. RAP Teams are trained and

2005 Plan Distribution

capable to assist states in monitoring and assessing a radiological incident. They respond with their own instruments, radios, transportation and procedures. If Region 8 RAP responders are not available, other Regions may be able to provide support. Estimated response time, 4 hours.

Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (ARAC)

ARAC provides real-time 3 dimensional atmospheric dispersion modeling of the probable spread of radioactive contamination. The plot can be delivered by fax to emergency centers. Estimated response time: 1 hour

Aerial Measuring System (AMS)

AMS provides information on radioactive materials in the air and deposited on the ground. A helicopter and/or airplane with sensitive radiation detectors collects and stores data onboard. The computer can generate a map. Estimated response time: 12 hours

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment center (FRMAC)

FRMAC provides technical radiological support, radiation detection and measurement equipment, communication support, portable labs, a data center and GIS capability. FRMAC is useful in large events. Advanced party can arrive in 6 hours. Full response in 24 hours.

Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)

Provides medical response for radiation victims. REAC/TS is on call 24 hours a day.

Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST)

Provides technical radiological advice and assistance in evaluating or locating nuclear and explosive materials. Estimated response time: 6 hours.

Accident Response Group (ARG)

Provides management resolution of accidents involving nuclear explosives that are currently in the custody of the department of Defense. Estimated response time: 6 hours

Hazardous Materials Response Teams
Team

Seattle Hazmat Team
Tukwila Hazmat Team
Renton Hazmat Team

Business Phone
206-386-1410
206-242-4666
425-430-7000

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Kent Hazmat Team	253-859-4300
Auburn Hazmat Team	253-931-3060
Federal Way Hazmat Team	253-839-6234
Port of Seattle Hazmat Team	206-431-4087
Eastside Hazmat Coop	425-452-6892

Hospital Resources

North	Address	Phone	Emerg Phone
Swedish/Ballard Med Ctr	5409 Barnes Av NW Seattle	206-782-2700	206-781-6341
Children's Hospital	4800 Sand Point Wy NE Seattle	206-526-2000	206-526-2222
Northwest Hospital	1550 N 115th St Seattle	206-364-0500	206-368-1765
Stevens Health Care	21601 76th Av W Edmonds	206-640-4000	206-640-4100
University Hospital	1959 NE Pacific St Seattle	206-548-3300	206-598-4000

Central	Address	Phone	
Group Health Central	200 15th Avenue E	206-326-3000	N/A
Harborview Medical Ctr	325 Ninth Avenue Seattle	206-731-3000	206-731-3074
Providence Medical Center	500 17th Avenue Seattle	206-320-2000	206-320-2111
Virginia Mason Hospital	1111 Terry Avenue Seattle	206-624-1144	206-583-6433
Swedish Medical Center	747 Broadway Ave Seattle	206-386-6000	206-386-2573

East	Address	Phone	
Evergreen Medical Center	12040 NE 128th St Kirkland	425-899-1900	425-899-1700
Overlake Medical Center	1035 116th Avenue NE Bellevue	425-688-5000	425-688-5200
Group Health Eastside	2700 152nd NE Bellevue	425-883-5151	N/A

South	Address	Phone	
Auburn Regional Med Ctr	Plaza 1 202N Division Auburn	253-833-7711	253-725-7561
Highline Hospital Specialty Center	12844 Military Road S Seattle	253-244-0180	253-248-4730
Valley Medical Center	400 S 43rd Renton	425-228-3450	N/A
St Joseph's Medical Center*	1717 S "J" St Tacoma	253-627-4101	253-591-6660
Highline Hospital	16200 8th SW Seattle	206-244-9970	206-431-5314
St Francis Hospital	34515 - 9th S Federal Way	253-838-9700	N/A

*has a dedicated hazardous materials unit in the hospital

Poison Control Center

Washington Poison Center 1-800-222-1222

Washington Poison Center Director William Robertson

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All of Washington's Poison Control Centers have been consolidated to one in Seattle; the staff consists of special trained nurses, pharmacists, EMTs and paramedics trained to respond to telephone calls from all over the State. They are backed up with a Board Certified Medical toxicologist with additional experience in Occupational and Environmental Medicine and Weapons of Mass Destruction. The Poison Control Center has been designated by the Department of Health as the resource for chemical information. The Poison Control Center began in the late 1950's and has evolved to provide information related to exposures on over 50 million chemicals.

Cleanup Contractor	Contact	Phone	Responders and Level
Amalgamated Services	Tim Jacobson	800-273-9248	3 C-D
Airco Services/Tacoma	Mike Mattingly	253-383-4916	10 B
Antifreeze Environmental/Tacoma	Janis Graves	253-926-0580	7 C-D
Baker Tanks/Woodinville	Paul Stedman	425-487-6503	
Foss Environmental	Bern Wilt	206-767-0441	100 C/20 A
Adv. Enviro. Tech. Services/Kent	Fred Miller	253-575-2250	
Don Golden Co/Tacoma	Don Golden	253-474-0148	
Envirotech Systems/Seattle	Craig Couden	800-922-9395	
Global Diving/Seattle	Tom Davis	206-623-0621	
Lilyblad Petroleum/Tacoma	Dennis Montgomery	253-572-4402	
Marine Vacuum Services/Seattle	Tom or Bob	206-762-0240	
Smith Enviro/Seattle	Mike Lordos	800-334-0004	
SME Corp/Tacoma	Don Ruth	253-572-3822	
Sol Pro/Tacoma	Ralph Jeuris	253-627-4822	
Unitech Enviro Supply/Seattle	Carol Walden	206-763-3381	
Van Waters and Rogers	Ed Higby	253-872-5000	
Phillip Environmental		206-627-7568	

Company	Phone	Location
Marine Spill Response	425-252-1300	Everett
AIRCO Services	253-383-4916	Tacoma
Dept of the Navy	360-476-7300	Manchester
Smith Environmental Technologies	800-334-0004	Seattle
Foss Environmental	206-767-0441	Seattle
Fred Divine Diving and Salvage	503-283-5285	Seattle

Marine Response Capabilities

Company	Phone	Vessel	Capability	Location
Clean Sound Cooperative	(425) 744-0948	Plover	897 gpm	Tacoma
		Sandpiper	897 gpm	Tacoma

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		Curlew	299 gpm	Seattle
		Cormorant	1795 gpm	Seattle
		Auklet	24 gpm	Seattle
Foss Environmental	800-337-7455	Skimmer I	145 gpm	Seattle
		Skimmer II	145 gpm	Seattle
Dept of the Navy	360-476-7300	NO NAME	40 gpm	Manchester

Clean Sound Cooperative is available for assistance to subscribing members of the coop only. They can also be dispatched by the USCG. A variety of portable skimmers is also available from the Clean Sound Cooperative, Foss Environmental, Global Environmental and Fred Divine Diving & Salvage (Seattle 503-283-5285). Some booming equipment is also available:

Transportation Contacts and Capabilities

	Phone	Fax	Other Phone
Union Pacific Railroad	206-764-1427	206-764-1516	800-877-0509

They do not have backup/generator power at the Seattle Yards. For information on trains or cars in their yards during a power outage or loss of local communications, their Omaha Nebraska dispatch center knows where every car is in their 22,000 mile system and what the contents are. The 800-phone number listed for them is the Omaha number.

	Phone	Fax	Other Phone
Burlington Northern RR	206-270-3717		800-832-5452

Local Safety Offices located in the Magnolia Area. Jim Weber is the Director.

	Phone	Fax	Other Phone
Olympic Pipeline	425-235-7745	425-271-5320	425-226-8880

An 18-inch and a 20-inch pipeline run from Cherry Point, Anacortes south through counties including King County. There are spurs at Harbor Island and Seatac Airport. A pumping station to boost pipeline pressure is located in Renton. Bill Mulkey, Sr Engineer is the contact point.

	Phone	Fax	Other Phone
Puget Energy	206-224-2228	206-224-2446	

8 trained IRT (Immediate Response Technicians) for assessment plus 49 two person repair crews in King County. 10 additional contractors available plus mutual aid with other gas companies and 31 additional teams (WNG) in other locations.

	Phone	Fax	Other Phone
The Boeing Company	(253) 657-8657		

Boeing has 170 level A technicians plus equipment spread out over eight facilities in King County. They maintain their own training and certification. They are spread out over three shifts.

County and Local Contacts

	<u>phone numbers</u>
King County Police	206-296-3311
King County Fire Marshal's Office	206-296-6675
King County Local Emergency Planning Committee	206-296-3830

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Seattle-King County Public Health	206-296-4603
Puget Sound Air Pollution Control	206-343-8800
King County Parks and Recreation	206-296-4248

Washington State Agency Contacts

Department of Health/Radioactive Protection	206-682-5327
Department of Ecology/NW Reg Office 24 hr	425-649-7000
Emergency Mgmt 24 hr Operations Officer	800-258-5990
Department of Agriculture – James Wood (EM Director)	360-902-2055
Washington State Patrol	425-455-7700
Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	360-649-4668
Department of Transportation – Ferries	206-515-3456
10 th WMD-CST, Camp Murray (state SEOO)	800-258-5990
State Dept of Ecology after hours number	800-258-5990

ESF 10 Appendix 4

Summary of King County Commodity Flow Survey

Total All Roads Surveyed

UN Number	Single Tanker	Tandem	Other	Grand Total
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ESF 10, Hazardous Materials and Counter Terrorism	53	03/22/06
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		Tanker		
783	1	0	0	1
1017 (Chlorine)	1	0	2	3
1073 (Oxygen)	3	1	0	4
1075 (LPG)	4	0	7	11
1203 (Gasoline)	9	46	14	69
1207 (Oil)	3	1	0	4
1706 (*)	1	0	0	1
1805 (**)	0	0	1	1
1824 (Caustic)	2	0	0	2
1830 (Sulfuric Acid)				
1854 (Barium Alloy)	0	0	1	1
1863 (fuel, Aviation)	0	2	4	6
1897 (***)	0	0	1	1
1977 (Nitrogen)	4	0	2	6
1978 (Propane)	1	0	0	1
1993 (****)	3	2	3	8
2187 (Carbon Dioxide)	2	0	0	2
2428 (Sodium Chlorate)	0	1	2	3
2448 (Sulfur)	0	1	2	3
3077 (*****)	0	0	1	1
3082 (*****)	1	0	0	1
5228	1	0	0	1
9259	9	1	3	13
Miscellaneous (*****)	5	3	23	31
Unknown Substances	5	7	1	13
no placard	0	1	0	1
Totals	56	66	68	190

(*): 31 possible descriptions as indicated by the Emergency Response Guide

(**): Phosphoric Acid

(***): Combustible Liquid

(****): Environmentally Hazardous Substances (3077 & 3082)

(*****): Corrosive, hot flammable, non-flammable, flammable, poison, explosive, dangerous and gases.

From the "King County Commodity Flow Study, March 1994

ESF 10 Appendix 5 Schedule of Plan Exercises

June 1993 Orientation/Tabletop Exercise of the response to bunker fuel spill from Puget Power's Shuffleton Plant. Focus on Incident Command Agencies

2005 Plan Distribution

May 1994	Tabletop Exercise	Exercise of County HM Plan in conjunction with Federal Way (newly incorporated) and Weyerhaeuser Corporation's Technology Center. Focus on isolation, response and notifications
April 1995	Full-scale Exercise	Exercise of the County HM Plan with Burlington Northern Railroad as part of Sound Shake 95. Focus on mutual aid response to transportation incident with search and rescue of involved victims
May 1996	Tabletop Exercise	Exercise in Redmond of an EHS facility, focus on evacuations and neighbor warnings
Sept 1998	Functional Exercise	Exercise as part of Sound Shake 98 effort
May 2003	Fullscale	Topoff 2 – Shelter Activation with decontamination
September 2004	Tabletop	City of Tukwila with facility, focus on warning and notifications, evacuations, reporting
June 2005	Tabletop	City of Auburn, US Gypsum

Appendix 6- RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision Number	Nature of Change	Date of Change
First Revision	Format and clerical changes	June 25, 1993
	Extension of distribution list	June 25, 1993
	Inclusion of Incident Command RCW notations	June 25, 1993

2005 Plan Distribution

	Change of plan exercise date	June 25, 1993
	Addition of Federal Agencies	June 25, 1993
	Addition of Incident Command Jurisdictions	June 25, 1993
	Addition of Marine Jurisdictions to Incident Command List	
	Clarification of Response Levels and Callout Roster	June 25, 1993
	Inclusion of Incident Commander Level training for Hazmat	June 25, 1993
	Changes to Fire Jurisdictions and associated chiefs	June 25, 1993
Second Revision	Update Distribution List	April 1996
	Update Hazard Vulnerability Analysis	April 1996
	Update Facilities Reporting for 1995/6	April 1996
	Update State Organizational Changes	April 1996
	Update County Organizational Changes	April 1996
	Include Vulnerability Maps	April 1996
	Include Map of Resources	April 1996
	Inclusion of sample facility response procedures	April 1996
	Inclusion of King County OEM Duty Officer Procedures	April 1996
	Inclusion of King County EOC Procedures	April 1996
Third Revision	Inclusion of Hazardous Materials Specialist	February 1997
	Inclusion of Wash State Hazardous Materials Worksheet	February 1997
	1997 Exercise Schedule Changed	February 1997
	1996 EHS facility count changed	February 1997
	1997 Distribution List Changed	February 1997
	1997 Training/Classes Offered	February 1997
Fourth Revision	Change EBS to EAS pages 16, 30, 81	June 1997
	Change Decontamination to Decontamination Plan pg 68	June 1997
	Add US EPA, DOT and NTSB to Page Enviro Agencies	June 1997
	Minor Changes to KC OEM Duty Procedures	June 1997
Fifth Revision	Typos and Changes to Exercise and Training Schedule	July 1998
Sixth Revision	Revise format, update and verify phone numbers, update Incident Command Authority, revise training and exercise schedules	Jan 2001
Seventh Revision	Revise to include terrorism components and change to Dept of Natural Resources and Parks	Jan 2003
Eighth Revision	Revised contacts and Zone 1 references, changed Zone 3 to Zone 3, amended KCFD #39 to Federal Way Fire Dept	Jan 2004
Ninth Revision	Revised contacts, included Poison Control Center information, amended KC EOC to KC ECC	April 2005

All revisions to the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan will originate from the Local Emergency Planning Committee. Before revisions are finalized, the chairperson or co-chairpersons will insure concurrence of affected entities and obtain approval of the KCLEPC membership.

ESF 10 - Appendix 7

Distribution of the King County LEPC Hazmat Plan

The Following individuals, agencies, organizations and governmental bodies shall receive a copy of the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan including revisions as they occur. Where duplications occur, only one copy will be issued.

2005 Plan Distribution

LEPC Members

- ✓ Eric Holdeman* Civil Defense, King County Office of
Emergency Management
- ✓ Chief Al Church* Fire, King County Fire Chief's Association
- ✓ Asst. Chief Bob Lee* Auburn Police, King County Police Chief's
Association
- ✓ TBD Emergency Medical Services
- ✓ Jim Henrickson* Seattle-King County Environmental Health
- ✓ Bob Hillstrom* Transportation, Burlington Northern Santa Fe
- ✓ Gary Gordon* Reporting facilities, The Boeing Company
- ✓ Ben Weyhing* Citizen Corps and EMAC
- ✓ Fred Savaglio* Hospitals, King County Hospital Association
- ✓ TBD Media
- ✓ Steve Girmurtu* Elected Officials, KC Fire Commissioners
- ✓ Bret Heath King County Zone 1, Issaquah
- ✓ Chief Glenn Gordon King County Zone 3, Renton
- ✓ Steve Marten King County Zone 5, Seattle
- ✓ Gary Crueger Hazardous Waste Facilities, Philip Enviro
- ✓ Kevin Kiernan King County Solid Waste
- ✓ Lt. Marc Nguyen US Coast Guard
- ✓ Beth Sheldrake US EPA
- ✓ Dick Walker Washington State Dept of Ecology
- ✓ Lt. Steve McCulley Washington State Patrol
- ✓ Mark Robert 70th Army Regional Reserve Unit
- ✓ Diana Cull Fire Prevention
- ✓ Jim Marshal Skyway Water-Sewer District

*Appointed by King County Executive Ron Sims per WAC 118-40 requirement

Other LEPCs

- ✓ AC A.D. Vickery Seattle LEPC
- ✓ Mike McCallister Snohomish County LEPC/DEM
- ✓ Lyn Gross ESCA LEPC/DEM
- ✓ Asst Chief Jeff Jensen Tacoma Fire/Pierce LEPC
- ✓ Phyllis Mann Kitsap LEPC/DEM
- ✓ Neil Clement Whatcom LEPC/DEM
- ✓ David Byrnes Spokane LEPC/DEM
- ✓ Michelle Hale Kent LEPC/DEM
- ✓ Mason LEPC/DEM

Fire Commissioners

- π Steve Girmurtu KC Fire Commissioners

Municipal Emergency Managers

- ✓ Barb Graff Bellevue Emergency Preparedness
- ✓ Cary Roe Federal Way Emergency Mgmt
- ✓ DC Jack Henderson Kirkland DEM
- ✓ Dee Totten Mercer Island DEM
- ✓ Jeff Johnson Newcastle DEM

2005 Plan Distribution

- ✓ Rick Kieffer Normandy Park DEM
- ✓ Robert Schneider, Manager Redmond DEM
- ✓ AC Glenn Gordon Renton DEM
- ✓ Jim Mullen, Manager Seattle DEM
- ✓ Chief George Wahl Skykomish DEM/FIRE
- ✓ Jim Morrow Tukwila DES
- ✓ Ray Sturtz Woodinville Community Develop
- ✓ Steve Bailey Director Pierce County DEM
- ✓ Scott Drown Lake Forest Park

Federal Agencies

- ✓ NOAA
- ✓ USCG
- ✓ USCG MSO
- ✓ Chris Fields US EPA
- ✓ FEMA Region 10

State Agencies

- ✓ Mark Ligman, Hazmat Specialist Washington State Emerg Mgmt
- ✓ Washington State Patrol
- ✓ Idell Hansen CRK Unit WDOE
- ✓ Washington State DOT
- ✓ Washington State Natural Resource
- ✓ PSAPCA
- ✓ Washington State Fisheries

King County Governmental Agencies and Divisions

- ✓ Sea/King Co Environmental Health
- ✓ Sea/King Public Health
- ✓ King County DDES
- ✓ King County Transit
- ✓ King County DNR&P Solid Waste
- ✓ King County Sheriff's Office
- ✓ King County EMS
- ✓ King County DDES Fire Marshal
- ✓ King County Adult Detention
- ✓ King County DNR&P Surface Water
- ✓ Mgmt

Medical and Health Organizations

- ✓ American Medical Response
- ✓ Chris Marten Harborview Hospital
- ✓ Auburn Regional Hospital
- ✓ Highline Community Hospital
- ✓ Fred Savaglio Virginia Mason Medical Center

2005 Plan Distribution

- ✓ Renton Police
- ✓ Seattle Police
- ✓ Tukwila Police

Hazardous Materials Public Response Teams

- ✓ Chief Russ Vandver Auburn Fire Department
- ✓ Chief Mario Trevino Bellevue Fire Department
- ✓ Chief Al Church KC Fire District 39
- ✓ Chief Jim Schneider Kent Fire Department
- ✓ Chief Mike Mandella Port of Seattle Fire Department
- ✓ Renton Fire Department
- ✓ Chief Gary Morris Seattle Fire Department
- ✓ Chief Nick Olivas Tukwila Fire Department

Libraries

- ✓ King County Public Library
- ✓ Renton Public Library
- ✓ Enumclaw Public Library

Municipalities

- ✓ City of Algona
- ✓ City of Black Diamond
- ✓ City of Carnation
- ✓ City of Clyde Hill
- ✓ City of Des Moines
- ✓ City of Hunts Point
- ✓ City of Lake Forest Park
- ✓ City of Medina
- ✓ City of Yarrow Point

Transportation

- ✓ Burlington Northern RR
- ✓ Olympic Pipe Line
- ✓ Union Pacific Railroad
- ✓ Washington Natural Gas
- ✓ Williams Pipeline