

**San Juan County
Local Emergency Planning Committee
(LEPC)
ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials
Response**

San Juan County, Washington

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Primary Agencies:

San Juan County Fire Protection District 2, Orcas Island Fire and Rescue
San Juan County Fire Protection District 3, San Juan Island Fire Department
San Juan County Fire Protection District 4, Lopez Island Fire and EMS
San Juan County Fire Protection District 5, Shaw Island Fire Department

Joint Primary Agencies:

Washington State Patrol

Support Agencies:

San Juan County Department of Emergency Management
San Juan Island EMS
San Juan County Sheriff's Office
San Juan County Health and Community Services
San Juan County Public Works
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries
Washington Military Department - Emergency Management Division
U.S. Coast Guard
National Weather Service - Seattle
American Red Cross
Regulated Facilities

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which San Juan County will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designed to prepare San Juan County and its political subdivisions for incident response and to minimize the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment. This document outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

The plan provides guidance for hazardous materials incident planning, notification and response as required by SARA Title III of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act, which shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA.

B. Scope

This plan provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials within San Juan County. It includes the appropriate response actions to prevent, minimize or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare or the environment. This plan does not supersede pre-established policy or procedure of any department or agency named, or identified in the plan.

This plan is consistent with Washington State CEMP and Federal plans, and will coordinate with the following plans:

- a. Washington State CEMP, Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD), Washington State Department of Ecology.
- b. Washington State CEMP, Emergency Support Function (ESF) -10 Hazardous Materials Annex
- c. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

C. Policies and Legal Authorities

1. RCW 38.52.070 - Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized - Establishment, operation - Emergency powers, procedures.
2. Chapter 70.136 RCW - Hazardous materials incidents.
3. RCW 70.136.030 - Incident command agencies - Designation by political subdivisions.
4. RCW 90.56.020 – Director responsible for spill response (Department of Ecology).
5. Chapter 118-40 WAC - Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.
6. Chapter 296-824 WAC - Emergency response.
7. 40 CFR Part 355 - Emergency Planning and Notification
8. 40 CFR Part 370 - Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know
9. U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g - Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans
10. Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact, Chapter 38.52 RCW

II. SITUATIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Hazardous materials are commonly stored in bulk tanks, and transported by road on Lopez, Orcas and San Juan Islands. Gasoline is transported by private barge to each island and then by primary roads to the bulk storage facility, or retail outlets.

Transportation of Hazmat products on Orcas Island is via Obstruction Pass Rd, Olga Rd, Terrill Beach Rd, Lover's Lane and Mt Baker Rd. On Lopez Island transport is via Dill Rd, Ferry Rd,

and Center Rd. On San Juan Island transport occurs on Warbass, Spring St, Second St, Guard St, Carter Ave, Mullis St, Tucker Ave, and Roche Harbor Rd. See Appendix J.

The greatest Hazmat risk is likely from the transport of bulk oil transiting the waters of the County on the way to refineries located in Whatcom and Skagit Counties. Large container ships transit these waters also destined for Puget Sound Ports and the Port of Vancouver B.C.

2. The Lead Agency designated for Incident Command is the Washington State Patrol. Because of the lengthy response time for WSP to an incident within San Juan County, local Fire Departments on each island generally provide initial response and provide incident command.

Fire Department responders are generally trained to the Awareness level, and will respond to hazardous materials incidents with Level C & Level D protection only. Any incidents requiring Level A or Level B protection, or requiring technician level training will require response from resources located outside the county. There are decontamination units located on San Juan, Orcas, and Lopez Islands.

If an incident exceeds the capabilities of local responders, assistance will be requested by Mutual Aid from the State EOC, or from the Specialized Emergency Response Team (SERT) located in Whatcom County

Identified Hazardous Materials in San Juan County:

1. Propane (LPG) – stored in quantity on Lopez, Orcas, San Juan islands. Flammable gas that is significantly denser than air which creates asphyxiation as well as a flammability problem inside and outside structures.
2. Gasoline/Diesel Fuel – stored in quantity throughout the county in both underground and above storage tanks. Combustible/flammable liquids with potential environmental damage in a large scale leak.
3. Sulfuric Acid - Contained in storage batteries maintained in Centurylink telephone facilities.

B. Assumptions

1. An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment.
2. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as a major fire or earthquake.
3. A major transportation hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of residents from locations along transportation routes, or near bulk storage facilities on Lopez, San Juan or Orcas Islands. See named roads in A.1.
4. The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.

5. San Juan County relies on the WA State Ferry system for vehicle transportation to Lopez, Orcas, San Juan, and Shaw islands. Transportation to other islands relies on private vessels. This may result in extended response time for incidents requiring control or stabilization actions that exceed the capabilities of local responders.

6. Wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions during the course of an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

7. In some Hazardous Material incidents it may be necessary for responders to adopt a defensive posture for an indefinite period of time.

8. Residents with access and functional needs may require assistance when evacuating.

9. Hazardous materials could possibly enter water or sewer systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems.

C. Limitations

1. This plan does not supersede pre-established policy or procedure of any department or agency named, or identified in the plan.

2. This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events.

3. Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to NFPA 472 standards.

4. Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters; however, personnel and resources may be overwhelmed.

5. There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.

6. Each agency, facility and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training, capabilities and qualifications.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The San Juan County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will assist the local Fire Districts in reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures when requested.

2. The authorized representative of the regulated facilities and transportation companies involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will promptly notify San Juan County 911 Dispatch of the incident. They will also make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release and protect the public and environment.

3. Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualification, available resources and capabilities. The Incident Commander will request the

assistance of regional, mutual aid partners when the size and scope of the hazardous materials incident exceeds the response capabilities the local responders. Assistance is available from the Specialized Emergency Response Program (SERP) located in Whatcom County. SERP dispatch is available from What-Com 911 or by calling (360) 676-6832.

The SERP has the following capabilities and equipment:

Capabilities: Hazmat Incident Command, Stabilization of emergent Hazmat situations, decontamination of personnel.

Equipment: 70' Semi-Trailer, 25' equipment trailer, 1 ton Ford truck. Levels A-D PPE. 2 decontamination units capable of processing 400 people per hour. Mass Spectrometer. Robot with remote video transmission capabilities. Vehicles are self contained with computer, and radio equipment.

Personnel: 31 team members. 2 hygienists, 2 bomb technicians.

Organization: Team includes a 7 member Incident Analysis Team available for rapid response to evaluate an emergent situation.

4. The first priority of the incident commander will be to determine the appropriate protective action for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them. The IC will consult the North American Emergency Response Guide (ERG), MSDS and other applicable resources to develop the Incident Action Plan. The IAP may address the following:

- a. Protection of the health and safety of the public and responders is the primary objective.
- b. Other incident objectives based on risk management and available resources.
- c. Identification of the command structure.
- d. A communications plan.
- e. A contingency action plan identifying what actions to take if incident benchmarks are not achieved or if public and responder safety is exposed to new risk.

5. All responders will assist with the identification of the party responsible for the hazardous materials incident through the collection and reporting of relevant information related to their response activities. Incident-related information should be reported to the Incident Commander.

B. Direction and Control

1. Incident Command (IC) for a hazardous materials incident will be performed in accordance with RCW 70.136.030, applicable code, ordinance or agreement. The first responder ICs for jurisdictions within the San Juan County emergency planning district is typically the first arriving unit. The designated Command agency is the WSP. See Appendix C.

2. The Incident Commander will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the

immediate needs at the incident site by isolating the area, implementing traffic controls, containing the spill and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

3. The Public Information Officer (PIO) may act as liaison between incident command/EOC, the media and the public. The PIO will coordinate public information with appropriate state and federal representatives after their arrival.

4. The San Juan County Emergency Operation Center will activate when requested to support IC actions. Communication between the EOC and ICP will typically be via two way radio, phone, or email. In the case of multiple jurisdiction or agency response, a Joint Information Center (JIC) may be activated in conjunction with DEM to coordinate the release of public information and media releases.

IV. ACTIONS

A. Release Identification

1. The recognized methods and procedures facilities use for determining a release occurred are: all facilities report that that they will either see, or hear a release.

2. The recognized methods and procedures *San Juan County* responders will use to identify the release of hazardous materials vary by training and qualification. First responders will limit their actions to identify the occurrence of a release to those protocols specified for the hazardous materials response qualification level to which they are trained and currently qualified. At minimum responders in San Juan County are trained to the Awareness level.

a. Responders trained to the awareness level will

Analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous materials present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material by:

1) Detecting the presence of hazardous materials.

2) Surveying the hazardous materials incident from a safe location to identify the substance/substances involved by cross referencing the material's name, UN/NA identification number, container shape or type placard with the current edition of the Emergency Response Guidebook. Identify shipper using USDOT Identification Number on exterior of truck cab/trailer.

3) Collect hazard information from the current edition of the Emergency Response Guidebook.

4) Review manifests, bills of lading, and other cargo documentation aboard a vehicle for purpose of identification of spilled materials. Call shipper/carrier for additional information on materials aboard a vehicle involved in a release of a suspected hazardous material.

b. Responders trained to the operational level will identify those situations where hazardous materials are present through the demonstrated capability to:

1. Meet all Awareness level requirements above.
2. Identify types of protective clothing and breathing protection and characteristics of each.
3. Demonstrate ability to dike, dam, divert, absorb, adsorb or any other defensive action if risk analysis has been performed and it is safe for emergency responders to do so.
4. Demonstrate ability to initiate and perform decontamination procedures if risk analysis has been performed and it is safe for emergency responders to do so.

3. Releases of hazardous materials in transit will most likely be observed by the transporter, local residents, and/or responders. The methods and procedures used to determine a release occurred will also vary by the qualification of the responder and the resources available to the transport agent.

B. Notification

1. Hazardous materials release notifications come from multiple sources. The most reliable notifications come from the individual regulated facilities or responders. The facility is responsible for immediately notifying the local Public Safety Answering Point/911, the SERC and the National Response Center of any releases of hazardous materials on their site. The facility emergency coordinator, authorized representative or responsible party will normally provide reliable, effective and timely notification of a release by reporting the release to San Juan County 911 Dispatch by telephone on behalf of the facility.

2. Community Emergency Coordinator notification procedures:

San Juan County 911 Dispatch will notify the Emergency Management Director by telephone and/or text message to cell phone.

3. Response agencies and responders will be notified of a hazardous materials release using the following notification procedures.

- a. Fire and EMS District Responders are notified by tone paging over radio.
- b. The County Health Department is notified by phone during normal business hours and by assigned Duty Officer phone after normal business hours.
- c. San Juan County 911 Dispatch maintains a list of 24-hour phone numbers for notification of personnel..
- d. San Juan County 911 Dispatch will notify WA State EMD and neighboring jurisdictions in coordination with San Juan DEM.

4. The public will receive emergency warning and notification of a hazardous materials release through multiple channels of communication. San Juan County residents and visitors are encouraged to sign up for *Island Alerts* at <http://sanjuandem.net/alerts>. Island Alerts uses the MyStateUSA mass notification platform.

- a. Door to Door
- b. Fire Engine/Police Car driving using horns and PA systems to broadcast message
- c. Press Release notification to local media including Social Media
- d. Mass notifications using MyStateUSA including:

1. Public Alerts
2. Emergency Telephone Messages (Reverse 911)
3. Emergency Alert System activation

C. Emergency Response

1. The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 - Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder competencies, like training, are defined at the awareness, operational and hazardous materials technician levels.

2. SJC Awareness level personnel will be able to perform the following tasks when on scene of a hazardous materials incident:

a. Analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous materials present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material agent by completing the following tasks:

- 1) Detect the presence of hazardous material.
- 2) Survey the hazardous material incident from a safe location to identify the name, UN/NA identification number, type of placard or other distinctive marking applied for the hazardous material involved.
- 3) Collect hazard information from the current edition of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.

b. Implement actions consistent with the emergency response plan, the standard operating procedures and the current edition of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook by completing the following tasks:

- 1) Initiate protective actions.
- 2) Initiate the notification process.

3. Operations level responders will be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials incidents:

a. Analyze a hazardous materials incident to determine the scope of the problem and potential outcomes by completing the following tasks:

- 1) Survey the hazardous materials Incident to identify the containers and materials involved, determine whether hazardous materials have been released and evaluate the surrounding conditions.
- 2) Collect hazard and response information from MSDS, CHEMTREC/CANUTEC/SETIQ; local, state and federal authorities and shipper/manufacturer contacts.
- 3) Predict the likely behavior of a hazardous material and its container.
- 4) Estimate the potential harm at a hazardous material incident.

b. Plan the initial response to a hazardous materials incident within the capabilities and competencies of available personnel and personal protective equipment by completing the following tasks:

- 1) Describe the response objectives for the hazardous materials incident.
- 2) Describe the response options for each objective.
- 3) Determine whether the personal protective equipment provided is appropriate for implementing each option.
- 4) Describe emergency decontamination procedures.
- 5) Develop a plan of action, including safety considerations.

c. Implement the planned response for a hazardous materials incident to favorably change the outcomes consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures by completing the following tasks:

- 1) Establish and enforce scene control procedures, including control zones, emergency decontamination and communications.
- 2) Where criminal or terrorist acts are suspected, establish means of evidence preservation.
- 3) Initiate Incident Command System (ICS) for hazardous materials Incidents.
- 4) Perform tasks assigned as identified in the incident action plan.
- 5) Demonstrate emergency decontamination.

d. Evaluate the progress of the actions taken at a hazardous materials incident to ensure the response objectives are being met safely, effectively and efficiently by completing the following tasks:

- 1) Evaluate the status of the actions taken in accomplishing the response objectives.
- 2) Communicate the status of the planned response.

D. Public Safety

1. The primary objective of every hazardous materials response to is to protect the people at risk. This includes the employees of the affected facility and/or transportation company as well as citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and/or the projected plume. Protection of the public during a chemical emergency is a complex undertaking. Evacuation is the recognized standard for population protection; however, recent research indicates shelter-in-place should be considered as a better alternative for many hazardous materials incidents.

2. Each strategy (evacuation or shelter-in-place) has inherent advantages and disadvantages.

- a. The advantage of evacuation is it removes employees, citizens and visitors from the present and any future risks in the affected area. The concept of removing the population from risk is also an acceptable and preferred strategy for many members of the public. Evacuations are however highly disruptive events which create other challenges such as traffic control and sheltering. An effective evacuation may take hours to complete, during which evacuees may be exposed to unsafe concentrations of the toxic substance they are attempting to avoid.
- b. Shelter-in-place can be instituted in a relatively short period of time. The population does not have long distances to travel and they are, for the most part, familiar with their

surroundings. The speed with which a shelter-in-place effort can be implemented may make it the only reasonable short-term protective option for hospitals, nursing homes and corrections facilities. However, the concept of shelter-in-place is a foreign notion to many citizens who will self-evacuate. Training and exercising sheltering-in-place plans for those facilities where it might prove useful will facilitate its use when it is needed. It should be considered only for incidents expected to last for a short duration.

3. No single protective strategy is applicable in all situations whereas some incidents may be suited to either evacuation or shelter-in-place. The two strategies are not mutually exclusive and may be combined to achieve the maximum population protection in some situations. For example, shelter-in-place for the public in an appropriate radius around a toxic release, combined with evacuation of downwind populations, might result in the best protection potential for the greatest number of people.

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

- a. Emergency Response Guidebook (Current Edition), <http://goo.gl/bKTZ3g> verified 4/2015
- b. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- c. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), <http://www.chemtrec.com/>
- d. AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines, <http://goo.gl/3ZQLRd> verified 4/2015
- e. NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/> verified 4/2015

5. The Incident Command (IC) is authorized to order the protective measures appropriate to the type of threat, current weather conditions, condition of population at risk, response capabilities and timeliness, available transportation resources, time of day and ability to communicate with the at risk population. The procedures for implementing the evacuation and shelter-in-place strategies are found in Appendix D - Public Safety Procedures.

6. Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. Washington State Administrative Code (WAC) 296-24-567 requires each facility to have an emergency action plan which includes, at a minimum:

- a. Evacuation procedures and route assignments;
- b. Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;
- c. Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;
- d. Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;
- e. The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and
- f. Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

7. Precautionary evacuation plans for selected facilities within San Juan County are found in Appendix E - Precautionary Evacuation Plans.

E. Responder Safety

1. It is essential on-scene response personnel are protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. The safety of response personnel is a priority of the IC system. A Safety Officer will be appointed to the Command Staff to assist the Incident Commander (IC) with responder safety. If the IC does not appoint a Safety Officer for some reason, the IC assumes the responsibilities of the Safety Officer. The Safety Officer shall be assigned to monitor operations, identify potential safety hazards, correct unsafe situations and develop additional methods and procedures to ensure responder safety. The Safety Officer will be given authority to alter, suspend or terminate any activity he/she deems is unsafe. Safety Officers must be trained to the level of the incident, i.e., an operations level incident (gasoline spill) requires a Safety Officer trained to the operations level.

2. All responders to a hazardous materials incident will:

- a. Adhere to applicable local, state and federal laws, statues, ordinances, rules, regulations, guidelines and established standards pertaining to responder safety.
- b. Not exceed individual response certification level in accordance with CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) and Chapter 296-824 WAC training under any circumstance.

F. Resource Management

1. The response and recovery resources available to San Juan County responders come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisition of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), interagency agreements (IAAs) and contracts or through emergent contracting in accordance with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.070.

G. Containment / Clean-Up

1. San Juan County does not have cleanup or disposal services located within the community. Private facilities or the local fire department/district may conduct minor cleanup operations.

2. Coordination of spill containment and clean-up is the responsibility of the designated Incident Command agency. Responding agencies will:

- a. Identify and contain hazardous materials and dispose of at state permitted site.
- b. Resources capable of hazardous materials recovery, treatment and removal will be sourced from outside the county except in the case of a minor release or spill.
- c. Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment.
- d. Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of hazardous materials.
- e. Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.

3. A list of hazardous materials spill contractors is available through the Department of Ecology at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/response/HazmatSpillContractorList_PRC.pdf. Link verified 4/2015.

4. Once the emergency response is complete and cleanup begins, HAZWOPER requires a Health and Safety Plan (HSP) and cleanup personnel to be trained accordingly.

5. Per RCW 4.24.314, the spiller is responsible for costs incurred in the cleanup of a hazardous materials incident. If the spiller is unknown or there is a dispute with the spiller about cost recovery, cleanup efforts will be undertaken by Ecology and/or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

H. Documentation and Investigation

1. Required Reports

- a. Responding agencies will complete incident reports which will conform with the National Fire Incident Reporting System.
- b. The Incident Command agency will maintain a written IAP where required by 29 CFR 1910.120

2. Cost Recovery

- a. The Responsible Party will make their own arrangements for cost recovery.
- b. The Responsible Party pays for responding agencies and jurisdictions.
- c. Responding agencies and jurisdictions will separately document costs associated with the specific incident.
- d. The Model Toxics Control Act may provide funding.
- e. CERCLA requires reporting of releases of hazardous substances, establishes the liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous substances and establishes and EPA trust fund.
- f. If no Responsible Party can be determined, EPA may provide funding through the Local Government Reimbursement Program (800-431-9209) for up to \$25,000 in extraordinary local expenses for qualifying incidents.
- g. EPA Form 9310-1, Application Package for Reimbursement to Local Governments, will be used to apply for reimbursement; instructions and guidelines are included.

3. Investigation

- a. Criminal acts related to hazardous materials incidents will be investigated by the San Juan County Sheriff's Department in cooperation with the Washington State Patrol.

4. Evaluation of Response

- a. An After Action review will be conducted after significant incidents

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

Primary agencies have lead responsibilities for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery with a focus on life safety, property protection and environmental preservation. These

responsibilities include but are not limited to ensuring the readiness of skilled personnel, equipment, response procedures and protocols, responder training programs, resource coordination and the hazardous materials response program.

1. San Juan County Fire Departments

- a. Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.
- b. Act as incident commander until incident is terminated, command is transferred, or Unified Command is established.
- c. Notify the appropriate dispatch agency when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise of the initial responder(s).
- d. Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).
- e. Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).
- f. Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
- g. Effectively deploy all necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower.
- h. Deploy mutual aid, as requested.
- i. Support Specialized Emergency Response Team (SERT) HAZMAT Team with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required.
- j. Provide coordination and control of manpower and equipment through the communications center and at a command post near the scene.
- k. Provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the scene of a hazardous material incident.
- l. Provide manpower and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous material release or fire involving hazardous materials, whenever possible.
- m. Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardous material incident.
- n. Perform other operations which may be appropriate in accordance with training.
- o. Provide public education materials to the public and businesses on hazardous materials and preparedness.

2. Washington State Patrol

- a. Act as designated incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents on interstate and state highways and in areas specifically designated by the local political entity. When the local jurisdiction does not designate an incident command agency, assume incident command for the jurisdiction in accordance with RCW 70.136.030.
- b. When necessary, establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies.

B. Support Agencies

1. San Juan County Department of Emergency Management

- a. Designate a coordinator to work with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
- b. Function as lead agency for the San Juan County LEPC.
- c. DEM Director serves as the Community Emergency Coordinator
- d. Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.
- e. Provide emergency management or emergency operations center (EOC) support for the logistical requirements of hazardous materials emergency response. Coordination of resource needs will be made through San Juan DEM.
- f. The emergency management staff will as necessary:
 - 1) Provide notification of agencies and organizations as requested by either the facility representative or first responders.
 - 2) Open the San Juan County EOC when indicated.
 - 3) Provide on-scene liaison when requested by incident/unified command.
 - 4) Script and transmit emergency alert system (EAS) messages when requested and appropriate.
 - 5) Attempt other methods of notification to the public, as necessary.
- g. Support first response agencies and incident command with information and resource coordination as required.
- h. Assist with federal, state and other notifications.
- i. Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place or evacuation or other information as required.
- j. Assist incident command in determining need for evacuation or shelter-in-place.

2. San Juan EMS and Fire District based Emergency Medical Services

- a. Provide advanced and basic life support services to hazardous materials exposure victims when requested.

3. San Juan County Sheriff's Office

- a. Coordinate law enforcement resources during a hazardous materials emergency.
- b. Provide for traffic control and maintenance of evacuation during a hazardous materials emergency.
- c. Secure the incident perimeter and maintain security
- d. Ensure law enforcement personnel are familiar with procedures for the identification and movement of essential personnel during a hazardous material emergency.
- e. Perform evacuation within parameters established for specific incident action plans.

- f. Assist where necessary in the rapid dissemination of warning and evacuation information to the public.
- g. Assist with investigation of possible criminal acts involving hazardous substances and/or their intentional release.

4. San Juan County Health and Community Services

- a. Take such measures as the Health Officer deems necessary to promote and protect the public's health.
- b. Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions.
- c. In conjunction with the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health, assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- d. Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary
- e. Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from a hazardous materials release as needed.
- f. Make a final determination on when contamination no longer poses a public health risk.
- g. Initiate actions to reopen sites once contaminated when the threat is properly mitigated.

5. San Juan County / Town of Friday Harbor Departments of Public Works

- a. Provide equipment and manpower to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release.
- b. Provide equipment and manpower to repair essential, jurisdictional facilities damaged as a result of a hazardous material release.
- c. Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.
- d. Assist with implementation of protection/mitigation measures to ensure safety and integrity of drinking water and waste water systems.
- e. Provide liaison to County EOC if requested

C. Support Agencies (State)

1. Washington State Department of Ecology

- a. Provide 24-hour emergency response to reported spill incidents.
- b. Represent state laws and interests in oil and hazardous substances incidents by acting as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) in the Unified Command System.
- c. Coordinate response efforts with other local, tribal, state and federal agencies.
- d. Maintain resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment and technical/scientific personnel for hazardous materials incidents.
- e. Assist in determining the release source, cause and responsible party.

- f. Coordinate incident cleanup if the responsible party is non-responsive or unknown.
- g. Provide on-scene coordination and technical assistance on containment, cleanup, disposal, recovery, natural resource damage assessment, laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement actions.
- h. Coordinate Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) activities.
- i. Establish cleanup standards for the incident in accordance with federal and state law.
- j. Ensure source control, containment, cleanup and disposal are accomplished.

2. Washington State Department of Transportation

- a. Provides priority loading and transportation of responding resources between the ferry served San Juan Islands and from the mainland.

3. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

- a. Notified by EMD if incident has potential of affecting wildlife habitat, fresh water or marine habitat.

4. Washington State Department of Labor and Industries

- a. Mandates training requirements for hazardous materials response and cleanup.
- b. Enforces safety and health standards.
- c. Provides technical assistance and information concerning worker exposure to hazardous materials.

D. Support Agencies (Federal)

1. United States Coast Guard

- a. Notified whenever spill or release has potential to affect navigable waters.
- b. Acts as federal on-scene coordinator for incidents involving navigable waters.

2. National Weather Service – Seattle Office

- a. Provides responding agencies with current and forecasted weather information.

E. Support Agencies (NGO)

1. American Red Cross

- a. Provide for temporary shelter, feeding, welfare inquiries and information services.
- b. Provide a representative to the EOC to coordinate actions with other agencies.

F. Support Agencies (Regulated Facilities)

- a. Facilities storing extremely hazardous substances must identify the location of such substances and designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator to act as the contact for facility

and hazardous materials information in accordance with 40 CFR 355.30. 40 CFR 355.30 (c) requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to the section to designate a facility representative who will participate in the local emergency planning process as a facility emergency response coordinator. The Facility Emergency Coordinators in San Juan County are identified in Appendix B.

- b. Report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local fire department.
- c. Submit Tier Two-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required, by federal, state or local law.
- d. Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the San Juan County LEPC, when requested.
- e. Train and equip personnel to implement the plans.
- f. Coordinate plans with the local fire jurisdictions.
- g. Notify 9-1-1, and other agencies as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.
- h. Implement emergency plans utilizing NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions.
- i. Include evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity, in hazardous materials emergency plans.

VI. TRAINING

A. Hazardous materials response training requirements are governed by WAC 296-824-30005, which meets or exceeds the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards in 29 CFR 1910.120. In addition, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) established a standard (NFPA 472) of professional competence for responders to hazardous materials incidents.

B. All hazardous materials incident emergency responders and workers at hazardous materials facilities, transport companies, waste treatment facilities, storage facilities and disposal facilities will be provided training which meets federal and state standards. Such training will be commensurate with their employers or organization’s plan and policies.

C. The minimum level of responder training in accordance with WAC 296-824-30005 is:

Awareness Level	<p>Awareness level responders are those personnel who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials and be expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials, protect themselves, call for assistance and secure the scene.</p> <p>Awareness Level First Responders competencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what hazardous substances are and their associated risks. • Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency. • Can identify the hazardous substances, when possible. • Understand the potential consequences of hazardous substances in an
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	<p>emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the role of a first responder at the awareness level as described in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control. ○ The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook. • Can use the Emergency Response Guidebook. • Recognize the need for additional resources and the need to notify the incident's communication center accordingly.
<p>Operations Level</p>	<p>Operations level responders are personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect people, property and the environment from the effects of a release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion, which may include attempts to confine, contain or otherwise control the release without coming into contact with the material/product.</p> <p>First responders at the operations level must receive at least eight hours of training and demonstrate awareness level competencies as well as the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques. • Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for first responder operations level. • Understand basic hazardous materials terms. • Perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Implement decontamination procedures to their level training. • Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures.
<p>Technician Level</p>	<p>Technician level responders are personnel who respond to a hazardous materials incident using a risk-based response process to analyze the situation involving hazardous materials, select applicable decontamination procedures and control the release using specialized protective clothing and control equipment.</p> <p>First responders at the technician level must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an employer's emergency response plan. • Function within their assigned role in the incident command system. • Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques. • Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior. • Use field survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident. • Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for

	<p>hazardous materials technicians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training. • Understand termination procedures.
<p>Specialist Level</p>	<p>Specialist level responders are personnel who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of hazardous materials technicians but require a more specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. Hazardous materials specialists also act as site liaisons with federal, state, tribal and local government authorities with regard to site activities.</p> <p>First responders at the specialist level must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate technician level competencies as well as the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the local emergency response plan. • Know of the state emergency response plan. • Develop a site safety and control plan. • Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior. • Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques. • Use advanced survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify and verify materials at the incident. • Select and use proper specialized chemical PPE given to hazardous materials specialists. • Perform specialized control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Determine decontamination procedures.
<p>Incident Commander</p>	<p>The Incident Commander (IC) is the person responsible for all incident activities, including development of strategies and tactics and ordering and release of resources.</p> <p>Incident commanders, who assume control of a hazardous materials incident from the responders first on the scene, must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know of the state emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team. • Implement the local emergency response plan. • Implement the employer's emergency response plan. • Have knowledge of the incident command system (ICS) and understand how they relate to it.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the employer's ICS. • Understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing. • Understand the importance of decontamination procedures.
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The awareness, operations, technician and incident command training available to San Juan County responders is updated annually and maintained in *Appendix G*.

VII. EXERCISES

A. The Community Emergency Coordinator will organize an All Hazard exercise incorporating elements of this plan, to evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the plan and supporting, standard operating procedures as well as the readiness of response agencies, facilities and the public. These exercises may be discussion-based (seminars, workshops, tabletops and games) or operation-based (drills, functional, and full-scale) in order to test the full spectrum of preparedness.

B. The San Juan County exercise schedule will be updated and maintained in Appendix H.

VIII. EPCRA REPORTING

A. All facilities within *San Juan County* receiving, storing and/or using extremely hazardous substances (EHS), reference 40 CFR Part 355, must notify the SERC and LEPC in accordance with Section 302 – Notification of Extremely Hazardous Substances.

B. Facilities storing chemicals must provide specific information about chemicals on site to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district using the Tier II Form in accordance with Section 312.

C. A facility must notify the SERC and LEPC, per Section 304, of a release at the facility in excess of the reportable quantity for the substance and when the release could result in exposure of person outside the facility. A verbal report must be submitted immediately and followed up with written report with 14-days.

IX. REFERENCES

A. FEMA, *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning* (SLG-101).

B. US Department of Transportation and Transport Canada, *Emergency Response Guidebook*.

C. SARA Title III – *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)*, <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra>.

D. Public Law 99-499 – *Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA)*

E. Chapter 118-40 WAC – *Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning*

X. ACRONYMS

ARC	American Red Cross
AWC	Alert and Warning Center
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAIRA	Chemical Accident/Incident Response and Assistance
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DIS	Washington State Department of Information Services
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book
ESF	Emergency Support Function
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HC	Hazardous Chemicals
HIVA	Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment
HS	Hazardous Substances
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICP	Incident Command Post
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARPLOT	Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIMS	National Incident Management System

NRC	National Response Center
NRF	National Response Framework
OSSCR	On-Scene Command and Coordination Radio
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
UC	Unified Command
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

XII. DEFINITIONS

ACCIDENT SITE - The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure or loss, either at a regulated facility or along a transportation route, at which a release of listed chemicals occurs.

ACUTE EXPOSURE - Exposures, of a short duration, to a chemical substance that results in adverse physical symptoms.

ACUTELY TOXIC CHEMICALS - Chemicals that can cause both severe short-term and long-term health effects after a single, brief exposure of short duration. These chemicals can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system and result in severe illness. In extreme cases, death can occur when ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.

AEROSOL - Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas such as fog or smoke.

CHEM-TEL - A private company listed in the Emergency Response Guidebook that provides emergency response organizations with a 24-hour phone response for chemical emergencies.

CHEMICAL ACCIDENT/INCIDENT RESPONSE AND ASSISTANCE (CAIRA) PLAN – The plan describes how an Army installation handles chemical material events. This on-post plan must be integrated with off-post plans.

CHEMICAL AGENT - A chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, smoke, and flame materials. The agent may appear as a vapor, aerosol or liquid. It can be either a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent.

CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER - a centralized toll-free telephone service providing advice on the nature of chemicals and steps to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved. Upon request, CHEMTREC may contact the shipper, or manufacturer of hazardous materials involved in the incident for additional, detailed information and appropriate follow-up action, including on-scene assistance when feasible.

COLD ZONE - The area outside the Warm Zone (contamination reduction area) that is free from contaminants.

DECONTAMINATION - The process of making people, objects or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing the hazardous material.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL EXERCISE - An activity in which emergency management officials respond to a simulated incident from their command and control centers. It mobilizes emergency management and communications organizations and officials. Field response organizations are not normally involved.

EMERGENCY - An event or set of circumstances which: (1) demands immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences or (2) reaches such a dimension or degree of destructiveness as to warrant the Governor proclaiming a state of emergency pursuant to RCW 43.06.010.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - Established to enable the dissemination of emergency information to the public via the Commercial Broadcast System by the President and federal, state and local jurisdiction authorities. Composed of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television broadcasters, and the cable industry. Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) – The functional approach that groups the types of assistance a state and/or local jurisdiction is most likely to need, (e.g. mass care, health and medical services) as well as the kind of federal operations support necessary to sustain state response actions (e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES - These are substances designated as such by the EPA. EHS inventories above certain threshold quantities must be reported to the Washington SERC, or TERC, and local fire department pursuant to Sections 302, 304, 311 and 312 of EPCRA. EHS releases which exceed certain quantities must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERCs, TERCs, LEPCs, and local fire departments that may be affected, pursuant to EPCRA Section 304. The EHSs and pertinent, reportable quantities are listed in 40 CFR 355 and EPA Consolidated List of Lists.

FACILITY - Fixed-site required to report under EPCRA.

FULL-SCALE EXERCISE - An activity intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period of time. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a highly stressful environment. It includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. The SEOC is activated and field command posts may be established. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated.

FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE - An activity designed to evaluate the capability of individual or multiple emergency management functions. It is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are usually under time constraints and are followed by an evaluation or critique. It usually takes place

in some type of coordination or operating center. The use of outside resources is often simulated. No field units are used.

HAZARD - The chance that injury or harm will occur to persons, plants, animals or property.

HAZARD ANALYSIS - The use of a model or methodology to estimate the movement of hazardous materials at a concentration level of concern from an accident site, either at fixed site or on a transportation route to the surrounding area in order to determine which portions of a community may be affected by a release of such materials.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS OR SUBSTANCES - Chemicals, mixtures, and other chemical products determined by US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a substance indicates it may be reportable under EPCRA. Reporting information software and current LEPC contact information is available at www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - A substance in a quantity or form posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, property, and/or environment when manufactured, stored, or transported in commerce. A substance which by its nature, containment, and reactivity has the capability for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence, characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant, or a strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous materials include extremely hazardous and hazardous substances of oil and other petroleum products. Other toxic substances include some infectious agents, radiological materials and materials such as industrial solid waste substances.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - Chemicals, chemical mixtures, and other products determined by US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals or substance exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a product or substance indicates it may be reportable under EPCRA regulations. Facilities that store 10,000 pounds or more of a HS at any time are required to report chemical inventories annually to the SERC, or TERC, LEPC, and local fire department in accordance with EPCRA regulations. Substances can also be designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). HS releases above certain levels may need to be reported to the National Response Center and must be reported to the SERC, TERC, and local agencies pursuant to CERCLA, Section 304 of EPCRA, and related state regulations.

HOT ZONE - The area surrounding a particular incident site where contamination does or may occur. All unauthorized personnel may be prohibited from entering this zone.

INCIDENT COMMANDER - The IC is the overall coordinator of the response team. Responsible for on-site strategic decisions and actions throughout the response phase and maintains close liaison with the appropriate government agencies to obtain support and provide progress reports on each phase of the emergency response. Must be trained to a minimum of Operations level and certified in the Incident Command System.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - An all-hazards, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology and procedures. ICS provides a means (unified command) for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency/jurisdiction authority, responsibility and accountability. ICS is a component of the National Interagency Incident Management Systems (NIMS).

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) - A facility that may be used by affected utilities, state agencies, counties, local jurisdictions and/or federal agencies to jointly coordinate the public information function during all hazards incidents.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - The planning body designated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER - Interagency organization, operated by the US Coast Guard, which receives reports when reportable quantities of dangerous goods, hazardous and/or extremely hazardous substances are spilled. After receiving notification of an incident, the NRC will immediately notify appropriate federal response agencies, which may activate the Regional Response Team or the National Response Team.

ON-SCENE - The total area that may be impacted by the effects of a hazardous material incident. The on-scene area is divided into mutually exclusive on-site and off-site areas.

PLUME - A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, or odorless and may not be visible to the human eye.

PRIMARY AGENCY - An agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of who has the most authorities, resources, capabilities or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) with assistance, if requested, from the EOC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF 1 - Transportation.

REGULATED FACILITY - A site where handling and transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this document, regulated facilities produce, use, or store EHSs in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities or they store one or more HS in a quantity of 10,000 pounds or more at any one time. Facilities that meet either criterion must annually report their chemical inventories of such materials to the SERC, LEPCs, local fire department. When appropriate, the tribe must be reporting to the Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC).

REPORTABLE QUANTITY - The minimum quantity of hazardous substances released, discharged, or spilled that must be reported to federal, state, local and/or tribal authorities pursuant to statutes and EPCRA regulations.

RESPONSE - Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to: emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN - Pursuant to Section 112r of the Clean Air Act (CAA), facilities that produce, process, distribute or store certain toxic and flammable substances are required to have a RMP that includes a hazard assessment, accident prevention program, and emergency response program. A summary of the RMP must be submitted to the EPA. RMP guidance is available at <http://ww2.epa.gov/rmp>

SUPPORT AGENCY - An agency designated to assist a specific primary or joint primary agency with available resources, capabilities or expertise in support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) activities under the coordination of the primary or joint primary, agency.

TABLETOP EXERCISE - An activity in which officials, key staff and/or others with emergency responsibilities gather to informally discuss simulated emergency situations. It is designed to elicit

constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints. Participants evaluate plans and procedures and resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format under minimum stress.

TITLE III - Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), requires the establishment of state and local planning organizations, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), a subcommittee of the Emergency Management Council, and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. The law requires site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances and notifications to the SERC or LEPC of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides a mechanism for information sharing on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES - Toxic substances are chemical or compounds which may present an unreasonable threat to human health and the environment. Human exposure to toxic substances can cause a variety of health effects including long-term adverse health effects. Certain facilities which have 10 or more full-time employees and manufacture, process or use a toxic substance in excess of threshold amounts during the calendar year are required to submit a Toxics Release Inventory Report annually to the US EPA and the Washington SERC. A current list of substances covered, reporting guidance, and software is available at the US EPA TRI website at www.epa.gov/tri.

TOXICITY - A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism. The relative toxicity of an agent can be expressed in milligrams of toxin needed per kilogram of body weight to kill experimental animals.

VULNERABLE FACILITIES - Facilities which may be of particular concern during a HAZMAT incident because they 1) are institutions with special populations that are particularly vulnerable or could require substantial assistance during an evacuation (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, jails), 2) fulfill essential population support functions (power plants, water plants, fire/police/EMS dispatch center), or 3) include large concentrations of people (shopping centers, recreation centers).

WARM ZONE - An area over which the airborne concentration of a chemical involved in an incident could reach a concentration that may cause serious health effects to anyone exposed to the substance for a short period of time.

Appendix A – Promulgation

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10 - Hazardous Materials

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

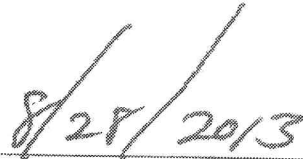
The San Juan County LEPC developed ESF 10 to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities in accordance with Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The ESF details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within San Juan County.


The San Juan County Fire Chiefs Association requests each office, department and agency to study the ERP and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ERP in the event of a hazardous material event.

The San Juan County Department of Emergency Management is responsible for publishing and distributing this ERP and will issue changes as required.


Chair, San Juan County Fire Chiefs Association

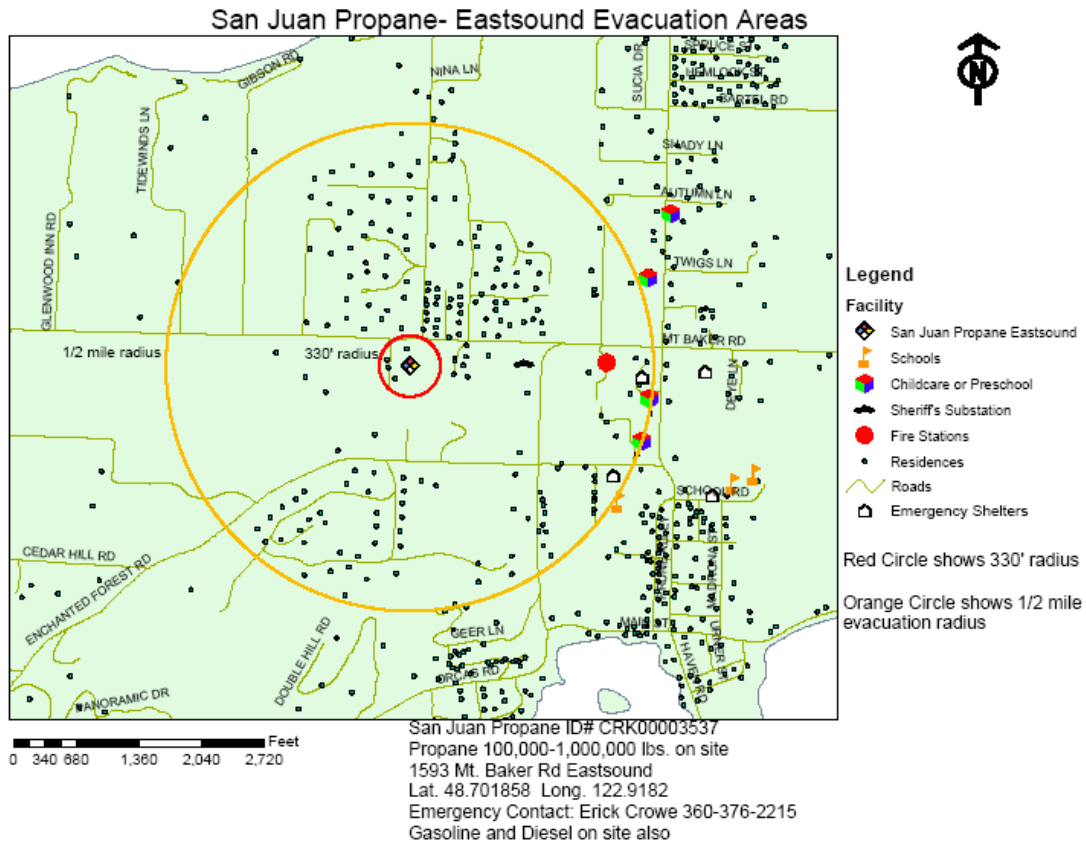

LEPC Chairperson


Date

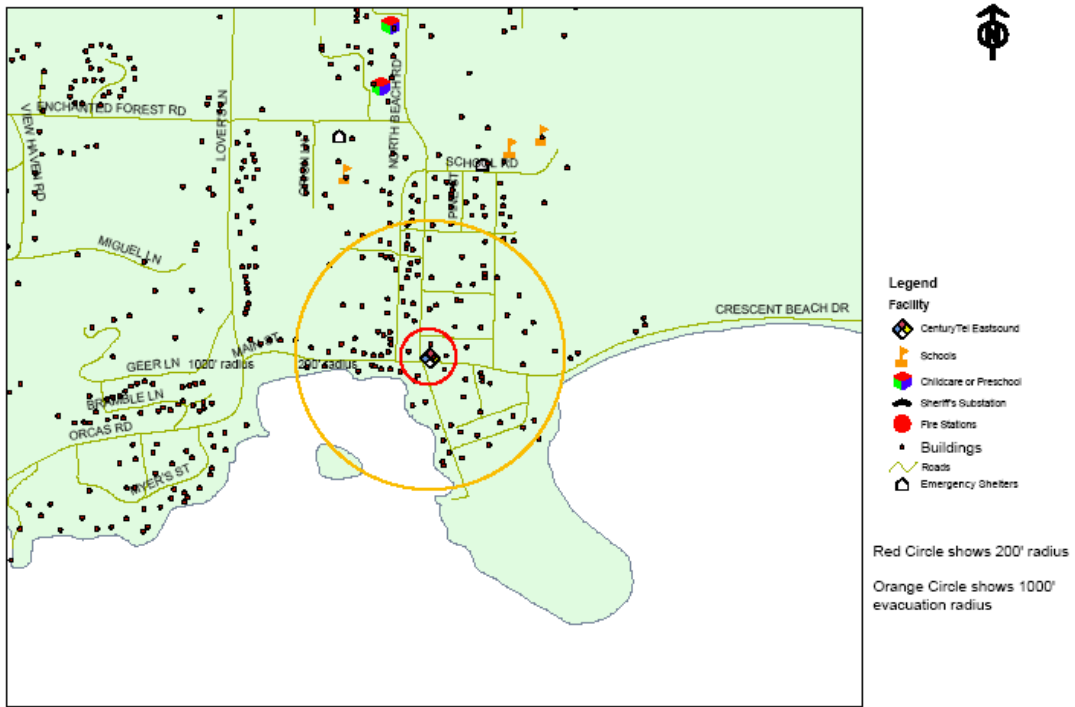

Date

Appendix B – Regulated Facilities

Facility Name	Address	City	ZIP Code	Facility Emergency Coordinator	Title	24-Hour Telephone
San Juan Propane	1593 Mt Baker Hwy.	Eastsound	98245	Erick Crowe	Emergency Contact	360-376-2215
Centurylink Eastsound	423 Main St.	Eastsound	98245	Unicall	Monitoring Service	(866) 864-2255
Centurylink Roche Harbor	5275 Roche Harbor Rd.	Friday Harbor	98250	Unicall	Monitoring Service	(866) 864-2255
Centurylink Lopez	5680 Center Rd.	Lopez Island	98261	Unicall	Monitoring Service	(866) 864-2255
Centurylink Friday Harbor	50 Second St.	Friday Harbor	98250	Unicall	Monitoring Service	(866) 864-2255
Country Corner	837 Crescent Beach Dr.	Eastsound	98245	Virginia Hawker	General Manager	(360)-376-4512
Island Petroleum Services	315 Carter Ave.	Friday Harbor	98250	Lynn Meyer	Manager	(360) 378-4430
Vanderyacht Propane Friday Harbor	824 Mullis St.	Friday Harbor	98250	Jeff Mortensen	Manager	(360) 398-1234
Vanderyacht Propane Seaview	300 Seaview	Eastsound	98245	Jeff Mortensen	Manager	(360) 398-1234
BPA Lopez Island	East end of School Rd.	Lopez Island	98261	Adelmo De La Cruz	North Region Manager	(425) 330-6431
US DOI BLM Stuart Island	Turn Point Light Station	Stuart Island	98250	William Cook	Occupational Safety and Health Specialist	(509) 536-1214

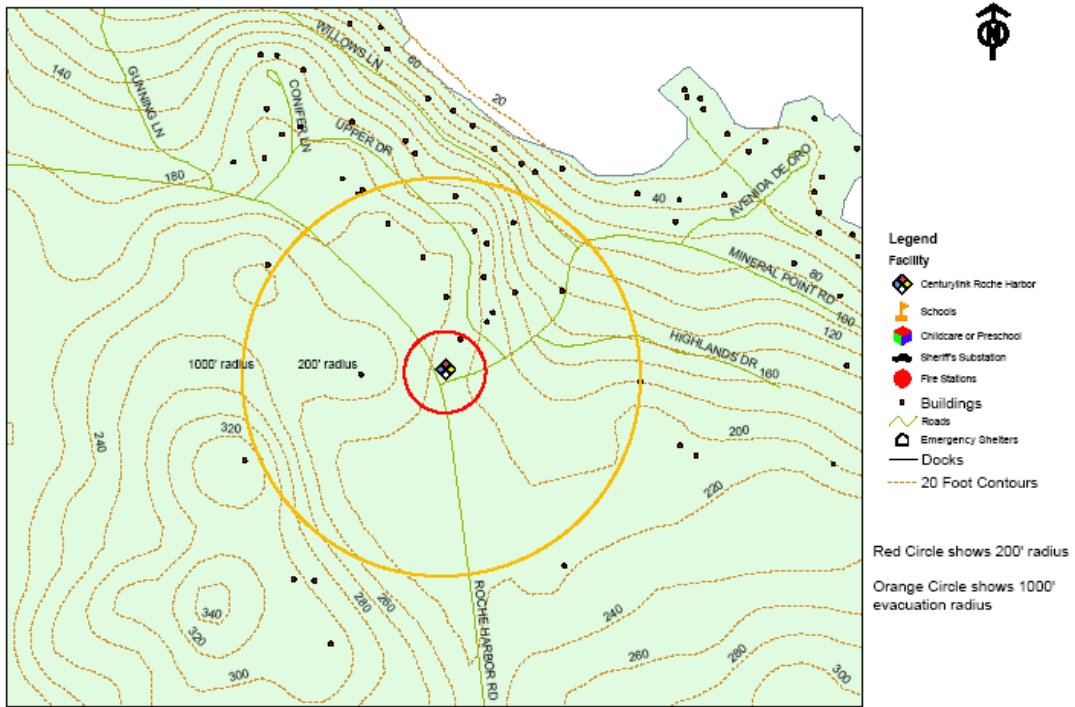


Centurylink - Eastsound Evacuation Areas



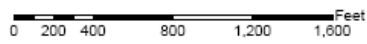
Centurylink Eastsound ID# CRK000046120
Sulfuric Acid 100 - 999 lbs. on site
423 Main St. Eastsound
Lat. 48.694908 Long. -122.904953
Emergency Contact: Unicall 866-864-2255

Centurylink - Roche Harbor Evacuation Areas



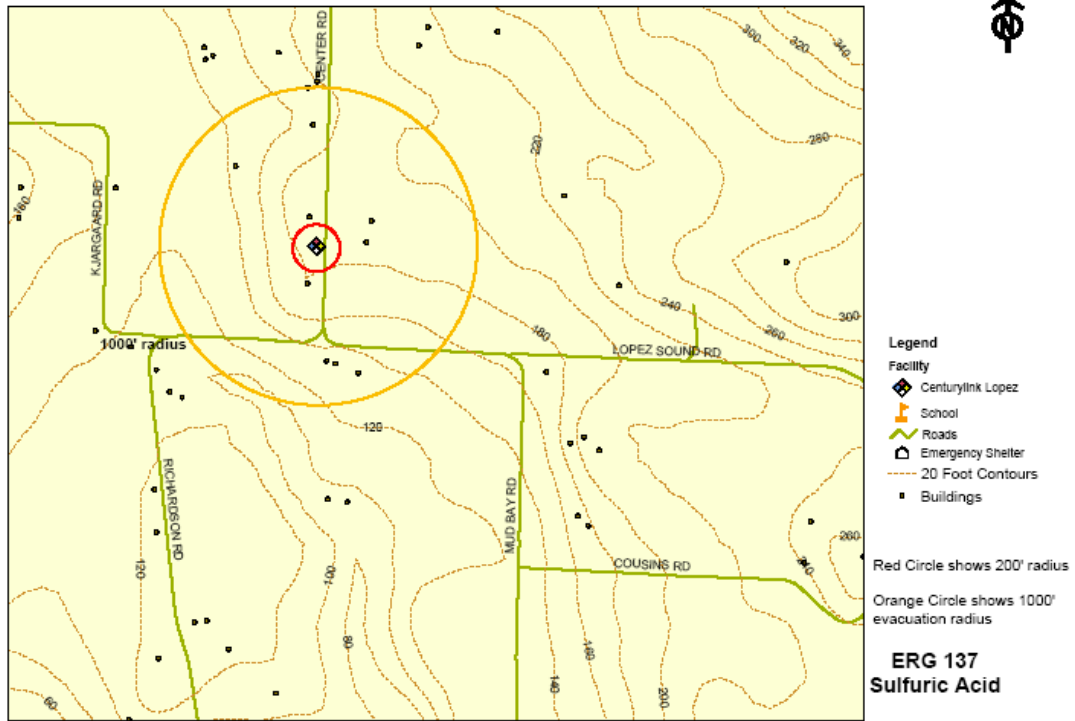
- Legend**
- Facility**
- Centurylink Roche Harbor
 - Schools
 - Childcare or Preschool
 - Sheriff's Substation
 - Fire Stations
 - Buildings
 - Roads
 - Emergency Shelters
 - Docks
 - 20 Foot Contours

Red Circle shows 200' radius
Orange Circle shows 1000' evacuation radius

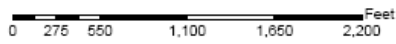


Centurylink Roche Harbor ID# CRK00004291636
Sulfuric Acid 100 - 999 lbs. on site
5275 Roche Harbor Rd.
Lat. 48.539722 Long. -123.069722
Emergency Contact: Unical 866-864-2255

Centurylink Lopez

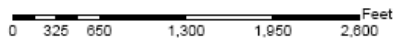
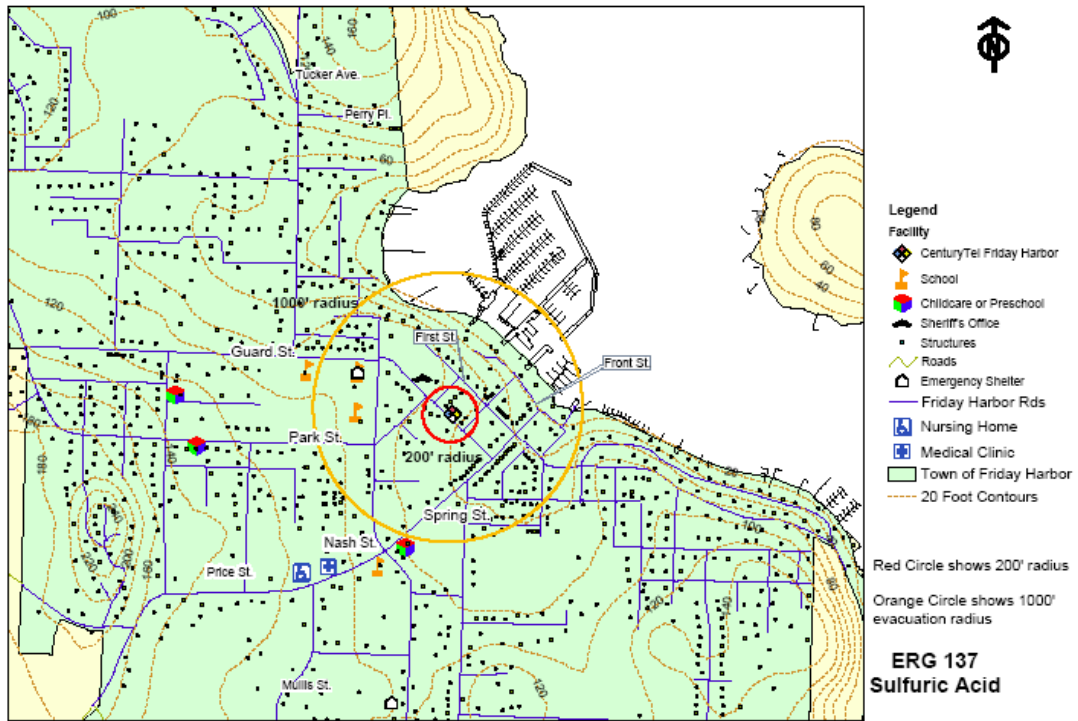


ERG 137 Sulfuric Acid

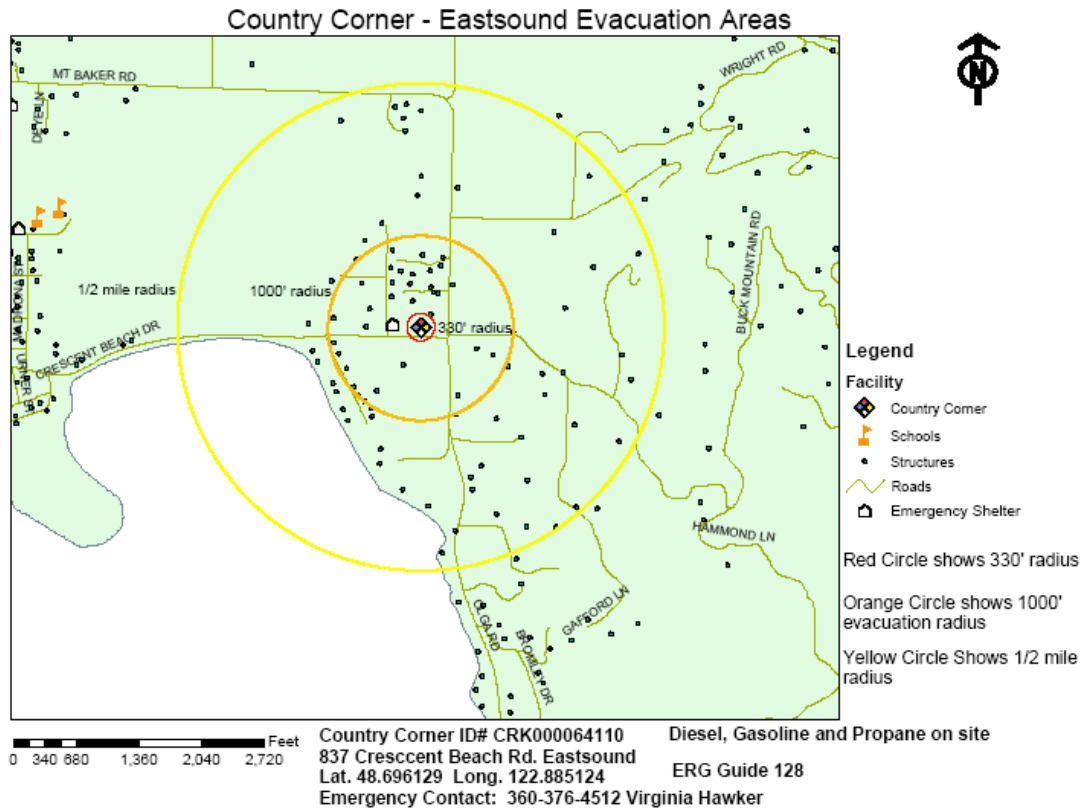


Centurylink Lopez
Sulfuric Acid on site up to 100-999 lbs.
5680 Center Rd.
Lat. 48.472827 Long. -122.899697
Emergency Contact: Unicall 866-864-2255

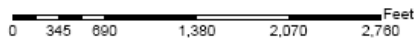
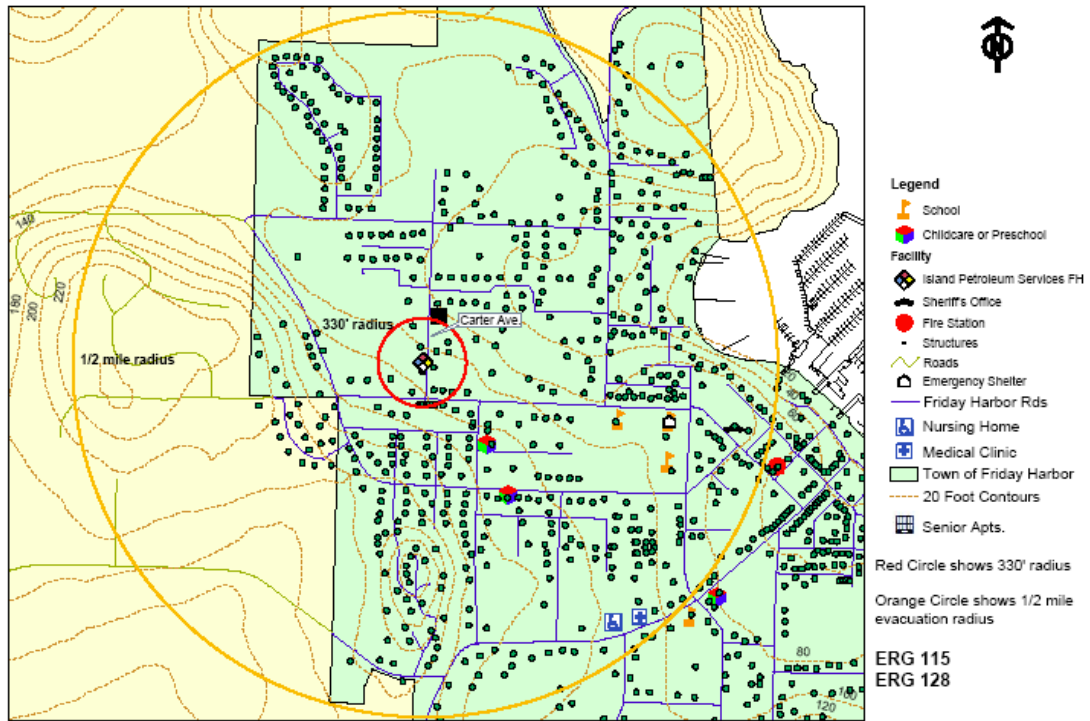
Centurylink Friday Harbor



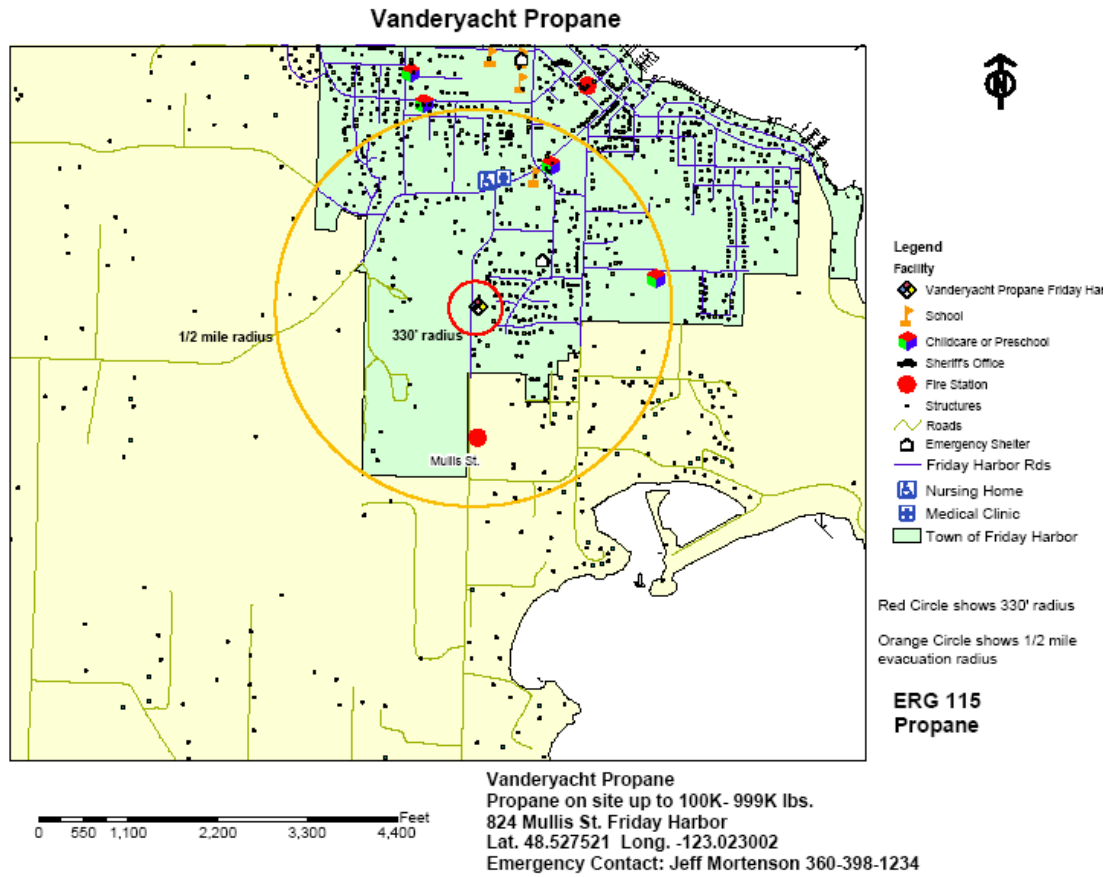
Centurylink Friday Harbor
Sulfuric Acid on site up to 100-999 lbs.
50 Second St. Friday Harbor
Lat. 48.536159 Long. -123.015750
Emergency Contact: Unical 866-864-2255

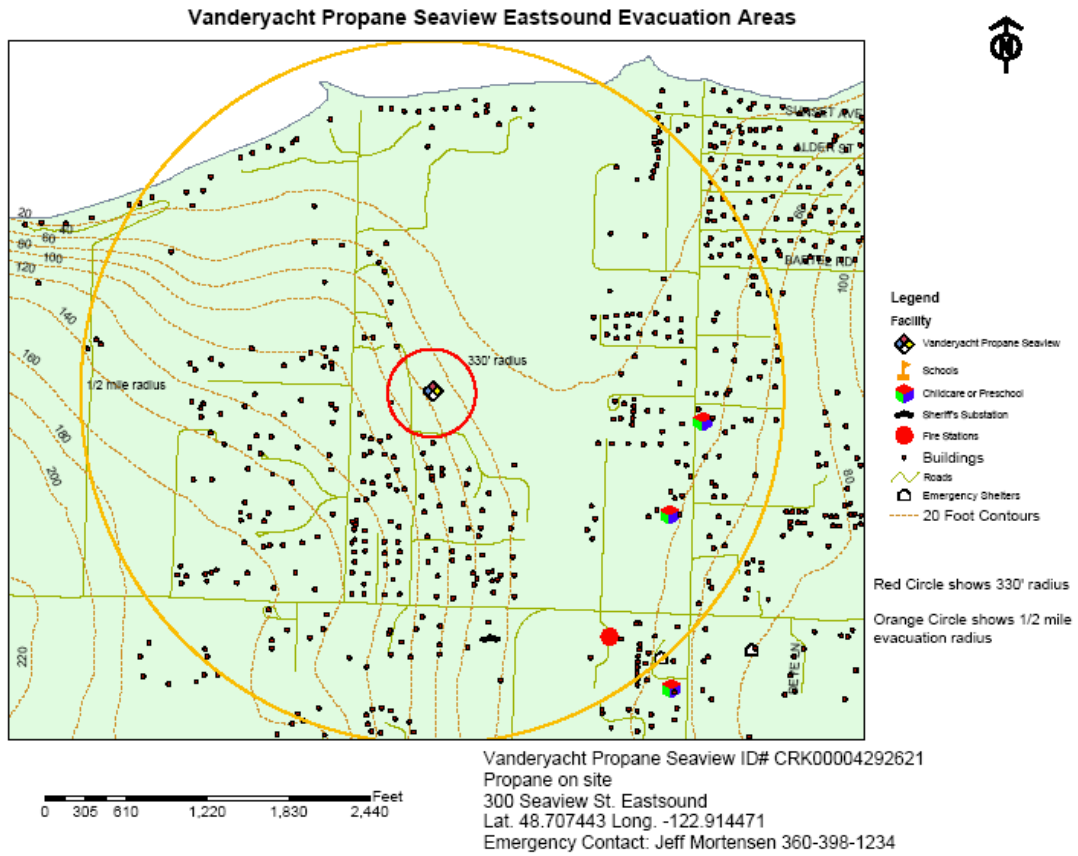


Island Petroleum Services - Carter Ave. Friday Harbor Evacuation Areas

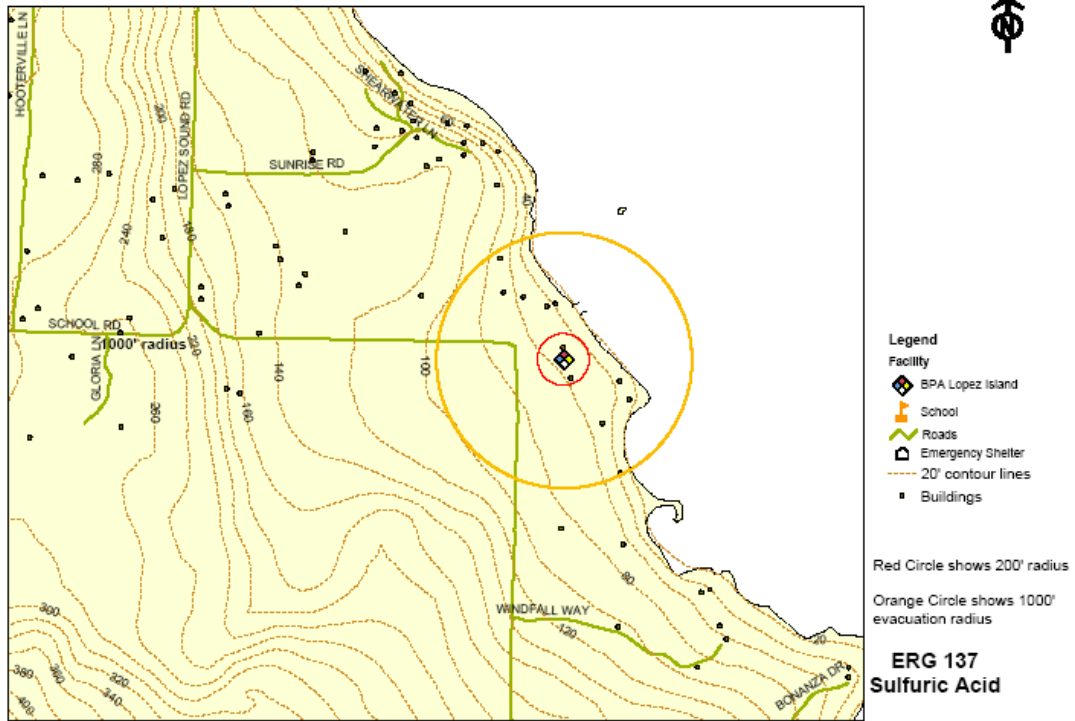


Island Petroleum Services ID# CRK0000
 Diesel, Gas, Kerosene, Propane 100K - 999K lbs. each on site
 315 Carter Ave. Friday Harbor
 Lat. 48.537020 Long. -123.028696
 Emergency Contact: Lynn Meyer 360-378-4430





BPA Lopez



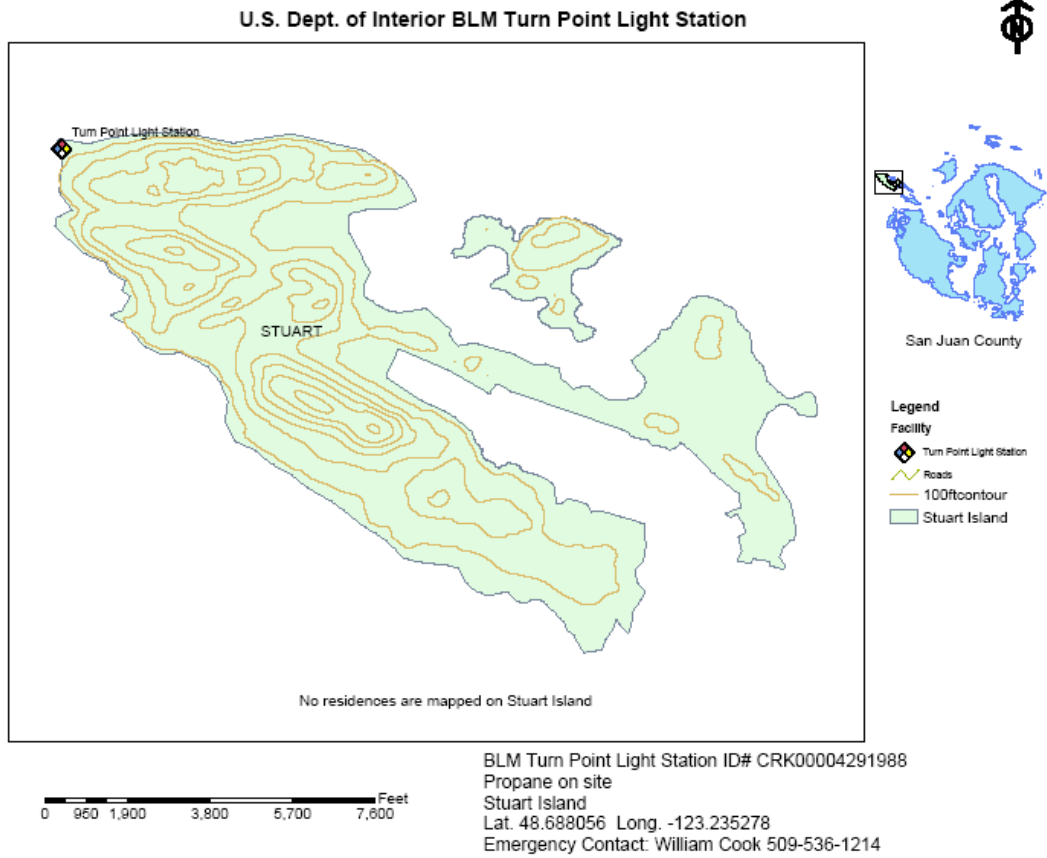
Legend
Facility
BPA Lopez Island
School
Roads
Emergency Shelter
20' contour lines
Buildings

Red Circle shows 200' radius
Orange Circle shows 1000' evacuation radius

ERG 137
Sulfuric Acid

0 275 560 1,100 1,650 2,200 Feet

BPA Lopez
Battery Electrolyte on site up to 100-999 lbs.
E. end of School Rd.
Lat. 48.492778 Long. -122.864444
Emergency Contact: Adelmo De La Cruz 360-563-3601



Appendix C – Incident Command Agency

Name of Planning District	Designated Agency	Date
San Juan County FPD 2 Orcas Island	WSP	7/12/1988
San Juan County FPD 3 San Juan Island	WSP	12/19/2000
San Juan County FPD 4 Lopez Island	WSP	12/19/2000
San Juan County FPD 5	WSP	2/1/1988
Friday Harbor	WSP	2/1/1988
Unincorporated area	WSP	2/1/1988

Appendix D - Public Safety Procedures

Shelter-in-Place

The term, shelter-in-place, means to seek immediate shelter and remain there during an emergency rather than evacuate the area. Evacuation is the preferred public safety option. Therefore, shelter-in-place should only be used when an evacuation is not safe. The decision to shelter-in-place will be made by the first Hazmat trained responder, in consultation with a hazardous materials technician or specialist, when possible. Once the decision to shelter-in-place is made, first responders will instruct the affected population to shelter-in-place. This notification will be made using all means of communication available.

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

- Turn-off heating, cooling and ventilation system to prevent drawing in outside air.
- Get disaster supply kit, pets and their food and water.
- Move to a small, interior room above ground level and close doors and windows, rooms having little or no ventilation are preferred. Seal air vents, cracks around doors and windows with blankets, sheets, towels, plastic sheeting, duct tape or other materials.
- Do not use the fireplace or wood stove, extinguish all burning materials and close dampers.
- Notify those around you, and encourage others to remain in your room/ office rather than to try to leave the building.
- Do not use the telephone unless you have an emergency.
- Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
- Stay in your rooms/ offices/ classrooms and only come out when you are told that it is safe.

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

Evacuation

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

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

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

Time permitting, evacuees may also receive instructions to:

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

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

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

Law enforcement will use common traffic control procedures to keep evacuation routes open. The IC will determine the evacuation routes.

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

- **Walking:** When the evacuation is expected to be of short duration, evacuation zone is limited to a small area and weather conditions are acceptable, able-bodied persons may be asked to walk to a nearby shelter/reception center (school, parking lot, church, field, etc.). If the hazardous material is highly flammable and ignition sources need to be eliminated or surface arterials are in gridlock, walking would be the chosen mode for evacuation until a safe area is reached where follow-on transportation to a shelter/reception center is available.
- **Private vehicle:** When walking is not an option, use of private vehicles is a viable alternative as long as the vehicle is in the area to be evacuated, fueled, and in operating condition. Use of personal vehicles can be quick and convenient and a community resource for transporting neighbors without access to their own vehicle or persons with physical challenges that do not require EMS level transportation.
- **Public Transit (school busses, senior services vans):** This mode minimizes the congestion on surface streets and provides a means of evacuation for individuals without a vehicle or immediate access to a vehicle when the distance to clear the evacuation zone is too far to walk. School buses can be used to augment the overall evacuation once students at risk have been evacuated.
- **EMS vehicles (ambulance or handicap equipped vehicle):** This mode is primarily used to transport the sick, infirmed or disabled from the evacuation zone to a shelter/reception center or other, more appropriate facility.

Public school buildings may be used as evacuation shelters/reception centers when the evacuation is projected to last for an extended period of time; however, any large building outside the evacuation zone with adequate facilities could be utilized as long as the owner agrees to its use. Every effort will be made to ensure each shelter/reception center is accessible to all evacuees, including the physically challenged and elderly. This may not be possible in every situation. In these instances, assistance will be provided and/or alternative facilities will be identified. Alternative facilities outside San Juan County may be required to accommodate the special needs population, hospital patients or jail/prison inmates.

The American Red Cross (ARC), Islands Chapter, operates shelters/reception centers in San Juan County.

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

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

Sample Evacuation Warning Message

ATTENTION! Rob Nou, Sheriff of San Juan County and the _____ Fire Department have issued the following emergency bulletin at (time): A chemical leak of _____ occurred at (time) this morning / afternoon / evening at location. This is a highly poisonous chemical and you are in immediate danger if exposed. No leak of the chemical is occurring at this time, I repeat there is no leak at this time, but a leak is possible while workers repair _____. You are directed to follow these emergency instructions now!

All persons within the area bounded by _____ Street / Avenue / Road / etc. on the north, _____ Street / Avenue / Road / etc. on the east, _____ Street / Avenue / Road / etc. on the south and _____ Street / Avenue / road / etc. on the west are directed to evacuate immediately. Tie a white cloth or towel to the outside front door knob to indicate the premises are vacated. Police will secure the area vacated and no one will be allowed to enter/reenter.

Use _____ Street / Avenue / Road / etc. to the north and _____ Street / Avenue / Road / etc. to the east as evacuation routes. Public shelters are set up at (name and address of facility) and (name and address of facility) if you need shelter. School children from _____ School will be evacuated to (facility name) by their school buses. DO NOT go to the school to pick them up.

If you need transportation or special help, call (telephone number). DO NOT call 9-1-1 for assistance or information. Emergency workers are in the area to assist. Stay tuned to this (radio or TV) station for further instructions and for the "All Clear" to be issued.

Appendix E – Precautionary Evacuation Plans

San Juan Propane Eastsound

San Juan Propane Evacuation Addresses- Eastsound Addresses

* = Special Designation Facility - see end of section

330' Evacuation Radius

MT BAKER RD

1551, 1593 MT BAKER RD

PLANE VIEW

66, 46 PLANE VIEW LN

San Juan Propane Eastsound 1/2 Mile Evacuation

1/2 Mile Evacuation Radius

* = Special designation facility, see end of section

Population estimates:

Day- 550

Night- 400

AEROVIEW LN

115,171,172, 77, 71, 72-A, 72-B
78, 27,120

AVIATOR DR

38, 142, 162, 197, 276

BLANCHARD RD

22, 40, 56, 76, 82, 106,120,
202,265,387, 443, 288


DEUCE

301

DOUBLE HILL RD

284

ENCHANTED FOREST RD

107*  , 159, 208, 215, 277, 286,
451, 495, 521, 540, 607, 609
656

GEER LN

414

HENRY RD

37, 62*  , 112

HILLTOP LN

53, 62, 103, 105, 106, 77

HOPE LN

33, 35, 9, 83, 81, 46,48

LAVENDER LN

94, 45

LOVER'S LN

172,178,222-B, 236,239,258,261
, 270,282,490,222-A, 298

MARILEE LN

27, 50,128,172,212,242,290,300,
310

MICHAEL LN

40,76, 77,84,113,114,151,154

MIGUEL LN

14,230,232,265,197

MOREL

23, 53,53

**MOUNTAIN
VIEW**

7,8, 33,41,70,73,99,100,
105

MT BAKER

1079, 1286-B, 1286-A, 1312
1323, 1342,1368,1395,1551
1564, 1593.1628.1646.1686
1720, 1724,1725,1773,1782
1802, 1867

**NORTH
BEACH**

867* , 1131

ORION

24, 38, 62, 74, 80, 96,106

PEA PATCH

36* , 55,157,180

PIPER

16,43, 44

PLANE VIEW

66, 46

POOH

37, 50

SCHOEN

107,109,119,147, 253

SEA VIEW

9, 39, 61,70,81,87,125,154,
200,217,218,275

TERRI

31,60,65,89,101,110, 144,
151

TIMBER

24, 41, 50, 67, 95, 106, 138,165
200, 213,215, 216

VIEW HAVEN

63, 95, 113, 138,141, 175, 234, 251
290, 307, 322, 345, 399

***Special Designation Facilities**

 **Schools:**

107 , Ln. Orcas Christian School
867 North Beach Rd. Salmonberry School.

 **Day Care Centers:**

36 Pea Patch Ln. Pea Patch Daycare

 **Shelters:**

107 , Ln. Orcas Christian School
62 Henry Rd. Orcas Senior Center

Nursing Homes: none identified

Evacuation Area

Centurylink- Eastsound

* = Special Designation Facility - see end of section

200 ft.

5 Structures

Population Estimates:

Day Time- 10

Night Time- 10

HAVEN RD

32

MAIN ST

423, 460, 487

PRUNE ALLEY

46

1000 ft.

89 Structures

Population Estimates:

Day Time- 178

Night Time- 178

A ST

234, 274, 294, 296, 310

FERN ST

475, 494, 504, 531

HARRISONPOINT LN

57, 77, 78, 112, 144, 155

HAVEN RD

32, 64, 66, 98, 107, 112, 150,
152, 155

1000 ft. Cont'

MADRONA ST

40, 42, 127, 173, 176, 214, 261
275, 340

MAIN ST

96, 118, 171, 199, 217, 218, 242, 245
250, 264, 269, 296, 310, 423, 460,
487, 596

MARKET ST

469, 536

NORTH BEACH RD

29, 65, 68, 109, 123, 138, 172, 181, 208
225, 238, 254, 291, 330, 350, 365, 374

PRUNE ALLEY

46, 141, 156, 175, 176, * 236, 325, 382

ROSE ST

500

URNER ST

18, 33

WESTERVELT AV

111

***Special Designation Facilities**

Apartment:

236 Prune Alley, Longhouse 16 units- Senior Housing

Centurylink Lopez 1000' Evacuation Radius

No Special Designation Facilities

No residences located in **330 foot radius**.

1000 foot radius

6 Residences

Population Estimates:

Day Time- 12

Night Time- 12

CENTER RD

5526, 5572, 5608, 5680, 5691, 5774

MUD BAY RD

58

Centurylink Friday Harbor Evacuation Plan

Centurylink Friday Harbor

200'

13 Structures

Population Estimates (Higher because of Government Offices):

Day Time- 200

Night Time- 50

The large numbers of structures make identification of streets for evacuation more practical than identifying individual address. Special designation facilities are listed by address at end of section.

SECOND ST

COURT ST

WEST ST

1000'

171 Structures

Population Estimates:

Day Time- 1550 (Higher because of Schools)

Night Time- 550

*** = Special Designation Facility - see end of section**

**A ST
 ARGYLE AVE
 BEACH ST
 BLAIR AVE*
 COURT ST
 CULVERT DR
 EAST
 ELSWORTH AVE
 FERRY DOCK
 FIRST ST
 FRONT ST
 GUARD ST
 HARBOR ST
 JENSEN AVE
 NICHOLS ST
 PARK ST
 REED ST
 RHONE ST
 SECOND ST***

**SPRING ST
 SUNSHINE AL
 WEB ST
 WEST ST**

🚩 45 BLAIR AVE* Friday Harbor Middle School

🚩 85 BLAIR AVE* Friday Harbor High School

🚓 96 SECOND ST* San Juan Sheriff/911 Dispatch

*** Special Designation Facilities**

Country Corner Evacuation Plan

Country Corner 1000 ft. Evacuation Radius

*** = Special Designation Facility - see end of section**

33 Structures

Population Estimates:

Day Time- 66

Night Time- 66

**BRACKEN
 FERN LN
 23, 25, 32, 65, 72, 98, 101**

**BUCK
 MOUNTAIN RD**

56, 120, 137

23, 43, 91, 127, 137, 177

CANDLEWOOD

20, 29, 30, 41, 61, 95, 116, 117

OLGA

103

CRESCENT

BEACH

707, 757, 793, 826, 837

SWORD

FERN

21

MAIDENHAIR

27

TERRILL

BEACH

41, 112

MONTGOMERY

Country Corner Half Mile Radius

* = Special Designation Facility see end of section

87 Structures

Population Estimates:

Day Time- 174
Night Time- 174

25, 103, 159, 279, 281, 325, 326, 414,
436

PARKER REEF

64, 94, 209, 247, 406

BRACKEN

FERN LN

23, 25, 32, 56, 65, 72, 98, 101, 120, 122,
464

SHIP BAY

93, 99

BUCK

MOUNTAIN RD

56, 120, 137, 220, 281

SWORD

FERN

21, 95

CANDLEWOOD

20, 29, 30, 41, 61, 95, 116, 117

TERRILL

BEACH

41, 112, 291, 314, 323

CRESCENT

BEACH

653, 707, 757, 793*  , 826, 837

YELLOW BRICK

97, 138

DOE MEADOW

69, 164

***Special Designation Facilities**

GAFFORD

22, 111, 200, 319, 322

Schools:

None identified

MAIDENHAIR

27, 171, 209, 245

Day Care Centers:

None identified

MONTGOMERY

18, 23, 36, 43, 91, 108, 126, 127, 137,
161, 168, 177, 179, 198, 205, 210

 **Shelters:**

793 Crescent Beach Rd. American Legion Hall

OLGA

LONGWOOD

210, 326

Nursing Homes:

None identified

MADAN

25, 55, 106

Island Petroleum Services – Carter Ave. Friday Harbor

330'

19 Structures

Population Estimates:

Day Time- 43

Night Time- 43

GUARD ST

895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 860, 880, 890, 970, 1000

CARTER AVE 265, 310, 315, 320, 324, 325, 326, 365

½ Mile'

595 Structures

Population Estimates:

Day Time- 2338 (higher because of schools and day care populations)

Night Time- 1338

*** = Special Designation Facility - see end of section**

The large numbers of structures make identification of streets for evacuation more practical than identifying individual address. Special designation facilities are listed by address at end of section.

ALFY AVE.

BEACH CT

BLAIR AVE*

BOLING ALY

CAINES ST

CARTER AVE*

CARVER

CHINOOK WY

COHO DR

COURT ST

CULVERT DR

ELSWORTH AVE

FIRST ST

FRIDAY AVE

FRONT ST

GROVER ST*

GUARD AVE

HARBOR ST

HARBOR VIEW PL

HARBOR ST

HEATHER CT

HILLCREST PL

HOLLI PL

IVAN RD

JENNIFER PL

KELSANDO CK

LAMPARD RD

LARSON ST

MARBLE ST

MARGUERITE PL*

MASON CT
MCDONALD ST
MULLIS CT
NASH ST
NICHOLS ST
PARK ST*
PERRY PL
PRICE ST
REED ST
RHONE ST
ROCHE HARBOR RD
SALMONBERRY LN
SCENIC PL

SECOND ST*
SPRING ST*
SUNSHINE AL
TERRA BELLA LN
TREEHOUSE PL
TUCKER AV
UNIVERSITY RD
VILLAGE GROVE RD

* Special Designation Facilities

 **45 BLAIR AVE*** Friday Harbor Middle School

 **85 BLAIR AVE*** Friday Harbor High School

 **95 GROVER*** Friday Harbor Elementary

 **54 MARGUERITE PL*** Stepping Stones Childcare

 **761 PARK ST*** Children's House Montessori

 **96 SECOND ST*** San Juan Sheriff/911 Dispatch

 **660 SPRING ST*** Island Convalescent

 **360 CARTER AVE.** Senior Apts.

Vanderyacht Propane Friday Harbor Evacuation Plan

Vanderyacht Propane

330'

6 Structures**Population Estimates:****Day Time- 14****Night Time- 14****Mullis St. #'s 818, 824, 840****Rose Ln. # 550****Alder Ct. #'s 545, 550****½ Mile****359 Structures****Population Estimates:****Day Time- 808****Night Time- 808**

The large numbers of structures make identification of streets for evacuation more practical than identifying individual address. Special designation facilities are listed by address at end of section.

**AIRPORT
CIRCLE****ALDER CT****APPLE TREE LN****ARGYLE AVE****ASPEN BEACH RD****BLAIR****CAINES****CATTLE POINT RD****CEDAR ST****CHARLES****DOUGHERTY LN****ELSWORTH****FRANKLIN DR****GREEN WY****GRIFFIN VIEW LN****GROVER ST*****HOLLI****HEMLOCK CT****HILLCREST**

JENNIFER

STANFORD RD

JOHN

TREEHOUSE

KELLEY LN

WEBER WY

LAMPARD

*** = Special Designation Facilities**

MARGUERITE PL

 **1011 Mullis St San Juan Fire District 3 Station 31**

MALCOM

MARKET ST

 **589 Nash St. Shelter/San Juan Island Senior Center**

MULLIS ST* Special Designation Facility

 **425 Spring St Friday Harbor Presbyterian**

NASH ST* Special Designation Facility

NORTH BAY LN

 **97 Grover St Headstart**

PARK

 **535 Spring St Spring St. School**

PEAR POINT RD

 **660 Spring St Islands Convalescent**

PRICE

ROSE LN

SAN JUAN VALLEY RD

SEAFLOWER COVE RD

SHELTER RD

SPRING ST*

SPRUCE ST

Appendix F – Response Resources

FACILITY / AGENCY	EQUIPMENT	CONTACT	PHONE #	PEEXISTING AGREEMENT
Orcas Fire & Rescue	1- Decontamination Unit	San Juan 911	(360) 378-4151	
Lopez Island Fire & EMS	1- Decontamination Unit	San Juan 911	(360) 378-4151	
San Juan Island Fire Department	1- Decontamination Unit	San Juan 911	(360) 378-4151	
Specialized Emergency Response Program (SERP)	1- 70' Semi-Trailer 1 - 25' equipment trailer, 1 - 1 ton Ford truck. Levels A-D PPE. 2 - Decontamination units capable of processing 400 people per hour. 1 - Mass Spectrometer. 1 - Robot with remote video transmission capabilities. Vehicles are self contained with computer, and radio equipment.	Whatcom County 911	(360) 676-6711	

Appendix G - Training Schedule

Hazardous Materials Courses	Dates	Locations
Hazardous Materials Awareness	Annually	Local agency specific
Hazardous Materials Operations	Dec 7-8 / 14-15 2013 Mar 8-9/15-16, 2014 July 19-20/26-27, 2014	Fire Training Academy 50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend, WA
Hazardous Materials Technician	September 16-20, 2013 April 7-11, 2014 Sept 15-19, 2014	Fire Training Academy 50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend, WA
Hazardous Materials On-Scene Incident Command	Nov 5-8, 2013 Jan 21-24, 2014 April 7-10, 2014 June 23-26, 2014 Aug 25-28, 2014	WSP Academy 631 W Dayton-Airport Rd Shelton WA

Additional and the most up to date training information is located at the WA State Patrol Fire Training Academy training web page - <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/ftatrain.htm#hazmat>
Link verified 8/2013.

Appendix H – Exercise Schedule

Type	Date(s)	Location	Planner
Functional	Fall, annually	County EOC. SJI	Emergency Management
Full-Scale, All Hazard MCI	June, annually	Orcas Island	Orcas Fire and Rescue

Appendix I – Incident Report

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

INITIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

(Check one): _____ REPORTED/ACTUAL INCIDENT _____ DRILL/EXERCISE

1. Date/Time of Notification: _____ Report received by: _____
2. Reported by (name & phone number or radio call signs): _____

3. Company/agency and position (if applicable): _____
4. Incident address/descriptive location: _____

5. Agencies at the scene: _____
6. Known damage/casualties (do not provide names over unsecured communications): _____

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

7. Nature of emergency: (check all that apply)
 Leak Explosion Spill Fire Derailment Other
 Description: _____

8. Name of material(s) released/placard number(s): _____
9. Release of materials:
 _____ Has ended _____ Is continuing. Estimated release rate & duration: _____
10. Estimated amount of material which has been released: _____
11. Estimated amount of material which may be released: _____
12. Media into which the release occurred: _____ air _____ ground _____ water
13. Plume characteristics:
 - a. Direction (Compass direction of plume): _____ c. Color: _____
 - b. Height of plume: _____ d. Odor: _____
14. Characteristics of material (color, smell, liquid, gaseous, solid, etc) _____
15. Present status of material (solid, liquid, and gas): _____
16. Apparently responsible party or parties: _____

Note: THIS INCIDENT REPORT IS ONLY AN EXAMPLE. IT CONTAINS SOME OF THE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO REPORT AN INCIDENT TO THE SERC. Go to www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra to obtain a reporting form for businesses to submit to the SERC. This form can be used at an incident, if applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

17. Current weather conditions at incident site:
 Wind From: _____ Wind Speed (mph): _____ Temperature (F): _____
 Humidity (%): _____ Precipitation: _____ Visibility: _____
18. Forecast: _____
19. Terrain conditions: _____

HAZARD INFORMATION
 (From ERG, MSDS, CHEMTREC, or facility)

20. Potential hazards: _____

21. Potential health effects: _____

22. Safety recommendations: _____

23. Recommended evacuation distance: _____

IMPACT DATA

24. Estimated areas/ populations at risk: _____

25. Special facilities at risk: _____

26. Other facilities with HAZMAT in area of incident: _____

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

27. Tools used for formulating protective actions
 _____ a. Recommendations by facility operator/responsible party
 _____ b. *Emergency Response Guidebook*
 _____ c. Material Safety Data Sheet
 _____ d. Recommendations by CHEMTREC
 _____ e. Results of incident modeling (CAMEO or similar software)
 _____ f. Other: _____
28. Protective action recommendations:
 ___ Evacuation ___ Shelter-In-Place ___ Combination ___ No Action
 ___ Other _____
 Time Actions Implemented

29. Evacuation Routes Recommended: _____

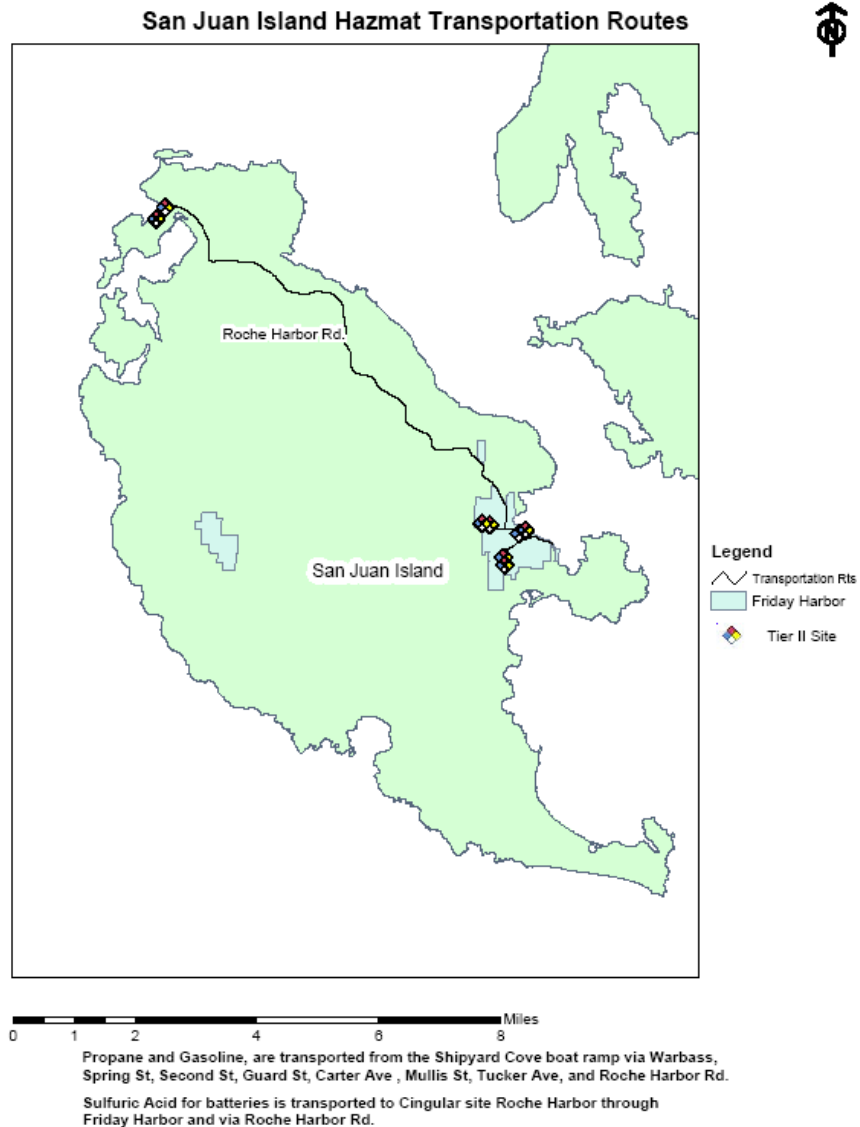
EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

30. Notification made to:

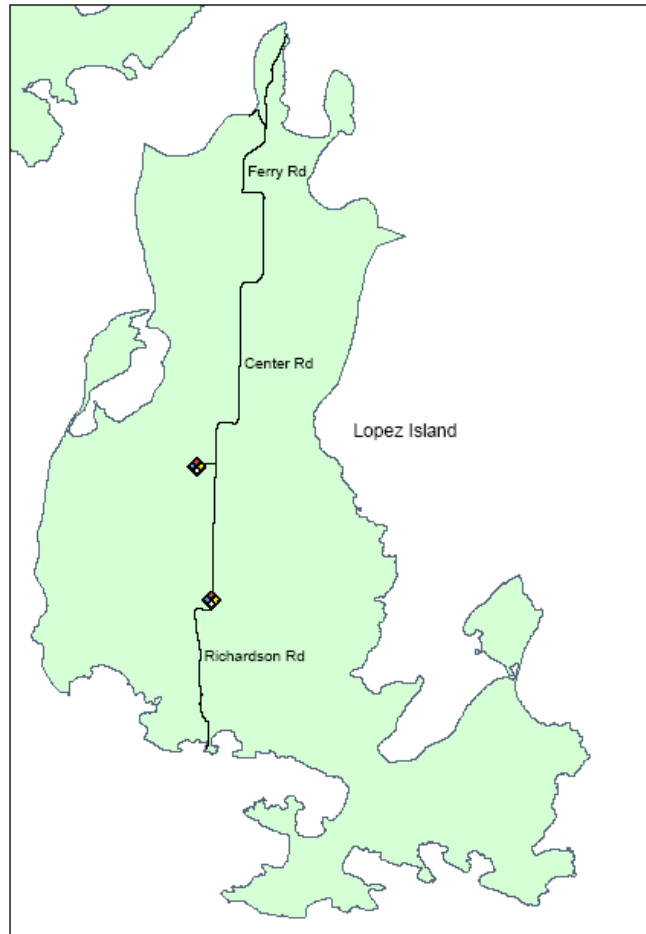
_____ National Response Center (Federal Spill Reporting) 1-800-424-8802
_____ CHEMTREC (Hazardous Materials Information) 1-800-424-9300
_____ RRC (Oil/gas spills - production facilities, intrastate pipelines) _____
_____ State Emergency Response Commission (state spill reporting) 1-800-258-5990
_____ SERC written follow-up forms available at—www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra,

31. Other Information: _____

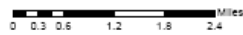
Appendix J – Transportation Routes



Lopez Island Hazmat Transportation Routes



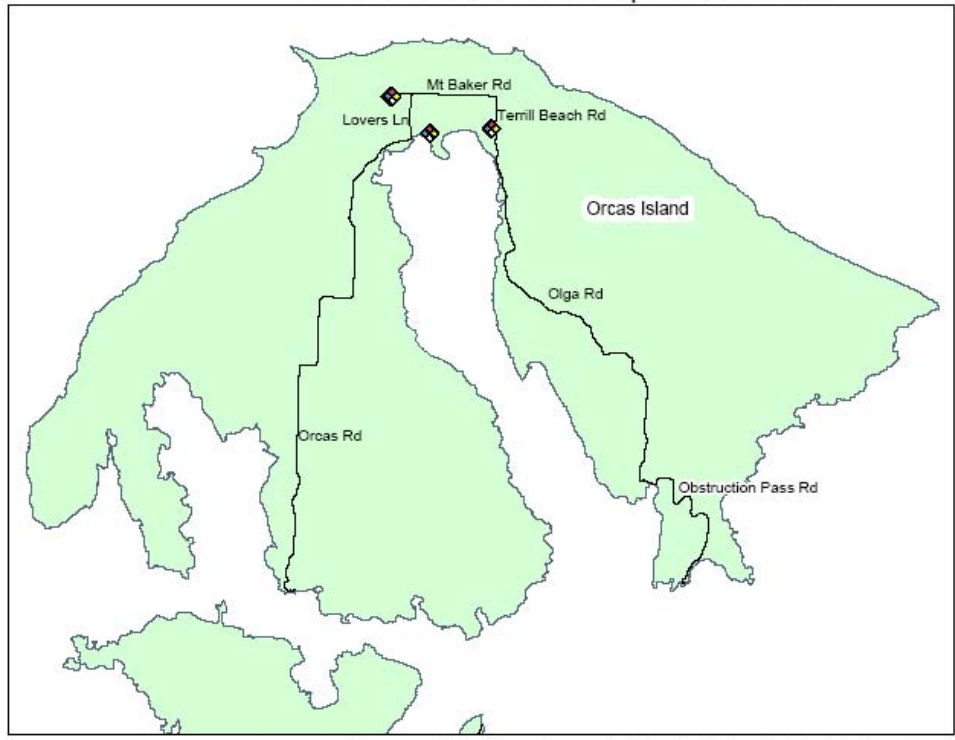
- Legend**
- Transportation Rts
 - Tier II Site



Propane and Gasoline are transported from the Odlin Park boat ramp to Dill Rd, via Ferry Rd, and Center Rd.

Diesel Fuel is transported via Ferry Rd, and Center Rd.

Orcas Island Hazmat Transportation Routes



Legend

- Transportation Rts
- Tier II Site



Propane and Gasoline are transported from the Obstruction Pass boat ramp to Eastsound, via Obstruction Pass Rd, Olga Rd, Terrill Beach Rd, to Mt Baker Rd.
Diesel Fuel is transported via Orcas Rd, Lovers Ln and Mt Baker Rd.