



Chapter 7000

Hazardous Substances Unique Information (including weapons of mass destruction)

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Hazardous Substances (including weapons of mass destruction) Unique Information

7100 Introduction/Purpose

While the basic Incident Command System/Unified Command (ICS/UC) is unchanged whether the response is to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release, including a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident, there are a number of factors that are unique to hazardous substance releases. The purpose of this chapter is to provide NWACP users with information specific to response to hazardous substance releases, including weapons of mass destruction incidents. This chapter will provide general definitions, a framework for evaluating a hazardous substance response, and contact names and numbers for teams specifically trained for response to hazardous substance releases.

Many Region 10 Regional Response Team/NW Area Committee (RRT/NWAC) member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or other terrorist act (chemical, biological, or radiological). No one document or plan can serve as a response guide for a WMD/terrorist incident. However, the NWACP is a good general guide for response to any type of oil or hazardous substances incident.

In February 2003, the President of the United States issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 5 (HSPD-5), Management of Domestic Incidents, which directed the Department of Homeland Security to develop a National Response Plan and a National Incident Management Plan to ensure coordination at all levels for a response to an incident of national significance. The National Response Plan was rewritten and renamed the National Response Framework in 2007 based on lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina. The NRF provides one unified plan for the federal government's response to acts of terrorism, disasters, and other large incidents. The NRF does not, however, replace the National Contingency Plan. The NRF annexes the NCP as the operational plan for ESF#10.

On March 1, 2004, DHS issued the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private sector and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

The NIMS is consistent with the incident management system outlined in the NWACP.

Initial response to an act of terrorism from chemical warfare agents or radiological materials may be similar to a response to other hazardous materials incidents. Terrorism response for biological agents and explosives may differ significantly from typical hazardous materials incidents. It may be unclear at the initial on-set of a response whether the cause was accidental or an act of terrorism. Local responders will be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and possibly take initial response measures to contain or stop the release. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a federal crime scene, thus giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation a critical role. Preservation of evidence is also critical following any kind of terrorist incident. Coordination is required between law enforcement, who view the incident as a crime scene, and other first responders who view the incident as a hazardous substances problem or a disaster site. Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene is imperative so perpetrators can be identified and apprehended.

The responsibilities for response to a WMD incident lie with multiple agencies and the RRT/NWAC should be prepared to provide resources under the National Response System (NRS) during a response to a terrorist incident. It is possible that a major public health and environmental incident could be the result, perhaps even the intent, of this type of incident. The RRT/NWAC may be needed to address critical short-term issues while a larger response infrastructure is developed under the NRF. Parallel response actions by RRT/NWAC member agencies may be on-going under the NRS prior to and during NRF implementation.

7110 Definitions

Before the process of planning for a hazardous substance incident response can begin, there has to be a clear understanding of the types of materials that are to be covered under this plan. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by SARA of 1986, defines hazardous substances as “hazardous wastes” under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as well as hazardous substances regulated under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and the Toxic Substances Control Act. In addition, any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance may also be specifically designated as a “hazardous substance” under CERCLA. This definition includes numerous hazardous chemicals as well as chemical warfare agents and radionuclides. CERCLA hazardous substances, and associated Reportable Quantities are listed in 40 CFR part 302.4. CERCLA also applies to “pollutants or contaminants” that may present an imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare. An imminent or substantial danger to public health or welfare is caused when the pollutant or contaminant will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause illness, death, or deformation in any organism. Most biological warfare agents have been determined to be pollutants or contaminants under CERCLA. Additional definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations may be found in Section 9910.

Petroleum products such as diesel and gasoline are specifically excluded from the CERCLA and are not considered to be “hazardous substances” under Federal statute. State environmental statutes may, however, consider these materials hazardous substances. This chapter does not specifically deal with issues related to response to petroleum products.

7120 Authorities

7121 Federal Authorities

Federal authorities for response to hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant, including biological, chemical, and radiological warfare agent, releases are outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. § 9604, CERCLA or commonly known as “Superfund”) and the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300, NCP). In the State of Washington, the response and cleanup authority is found in the Model Toxics Control Act. In Oregon, the authority is found in the Oregon Revised Statute Chapter 453, Hazardous Substances; Radiation Sources, and Chapter 466, Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials II. In Idaho, Title 39, Chapter 71 of the Idaho Code contains the Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act.

Similar to oil spills, federal response authorities are shared by the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Coast Guard, with EPA maintaining jurisdiction of hazardous substance spills in the inland zone and the Coast Guard in the coastal zone. EPA also has the lead for longer-term hazardous substance and pollutant or contaminant cleanups in the coastal zone. Responsibility for radiological responses is more complex and is dependent on the source of the release. Roles and responsibilities are outlined in the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF.

7122 Washington State Authorities

The Washington State Department of Ecology Spills Program responds to releases of oil, hazardous substances and clandestine drug laboratories under the following authorities:

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	RCW/WAC
Spills of polluting matter to water	Water Pollution Control Act	RCW 90.48
Spills of oil or hazardous substances to water	Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Response Act	RCW 90.56
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Hazard Waste Management Act	RCW 70.105
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Dangerous Waste Regulations	WAC 173-303
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Model Toxics Control Act	RCW 70.105D
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Model Toxic Control Act Rules	WAC 173-340

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Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	RCW/WAC
Spillers Responsibility for Cleanup	Special Rights of Action and Immunities	RCW 4.24.314
Designation of the Incident Command Agency	Hazardous Material Incidents	RCW 70.136.030
Responsibility for Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup	Uniformed Controlled Substance Act	RCW 69.50.511
Property Contaminated by the Manufacture of Illegal Drugs	Contaminated Properties	RCW 64.44

7123 Oregon State Authorities

Oregon Public Health Division (Department of Human Services) has responsibility for protecting the health of people in our state, and responds to outbreaks of diseases and releases of selected hazardous substances (such as radioactive materials) under the authorities listed in the table below. Our responsibilities involve tracking the health outcomes among persons exposed to a wide range of hazardous and infectious substances. The State of Oregon’s Regional Hazardous Material Emergency Response Teams respond to chemical emergencies that exceed the training and equipment capacity of local first responders.

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	ORS/OAR
Control of Communicable Disease (Generally)		ORS 433.001 to 433.035; OAR 333, Divisions 17 to 19
Isolation and Quarantine (Individuals and Groups) ¹	Public Health Measures	ORS 433.121 to 433.140
Isolating Contaminated Property		ORS 433.142
Responding to a Public Health Emergency	Public Health Emergencies	ORS 433.441 to 433.466; OAR 333, Division 3
Regulation of Hazardous Substances	Hazardous Substances	ORS 453.001 to 453.185; OAR 333, Division 16
Regulation of Sources of Radiation	Radiation Sources	ORS 453.605 to 453.800; ORS 431.925 to 431.955; OAR 333, Divisions 100 to 123
Authority to Enforce Public Health Laws (covers all applicable areas)		ORS 431.262
Drug Lab Cleanup	Cleanup of Toxic Contamination From Illegal Drug Manufacturing	ORS 453.855 to 453.990; OAR 333, Division 40
Hazardous Material Emergency Response	Community Right to Know	ORS 453.374-453.390

Note:

¹ Includes isolating or quarantining an individual or group of individuals if contaminated with a toxic substance.

7124 Idaho State Authorities

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality responds to the release of oil, hazardous substances under the following authorities:

Responsibility or Authority	Law or Act	IDAPA
Spills of polluting matter to water	Water Quality Standards	58.01.02
Spills of oil or hazardous substances to water	Water Quality Standards	58.01.02.851 58.01.02.852
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste	58.01.05
Hazardous/Dangerous Waste Management	Solid Waste Regulations	58.01.06
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Solid Waste Regulations	58.01.06
Hazardous Waste Cleanup	Pesticide Use Rules	02.03.03.850
Spillers Responsibility for Cleanup	Land Remediation Rules	58.01.18
Designation of the Incident Command Agency	Emergency Response Commission Rules	15.13.01
Responsibility for Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup	Clandestine Drug Lab Cleanup	16.02.24.200
Property Contaminated by the Manufacture of Illegal Drugs	Clean up Process	16.02.24.300

7200 Command

The complexity and jurisdictional characteristics of the incident will determine the level of involvement of federal, state, local, tribal, responsible party, and other responders. Hazardous substance release response may differ somewhat from oil spill response because most hazardous substance responses involve a single jurisdiction and are handled exclusively at a local level. Oil spills tend to be multi-jurisdictional and thus a more complex command structure is often necessary. Large, complex, multi-jurisdictional hazardous substance incidents or incidents involving weapons of mass destruction will require a more structured and formal incident command structure and likely the use of a Unified Command.

7210 Hazardous Substances and WMD Incident/Unified Commands Objectives**Primary Unified Command Objectives:**

- Health and Safety of Responders;
- Victim Rescue;
- Community Safety and Evacuation (if necessary);
- Securing the Source of the Contaminant;
- Environmental Protection and Response; and
- Protection of Property

Other Possible Unified Command Objectives:

- Threat Assessment;
- Agent/Substance Identification;
- Hazard Detection and Reduction;
- Environmental Monitoring;
- Sample and Forensic Evidence Collection/Analysis;
- Identification of Contaminants;
- Feasibility Assessment and Clean-Up;
- On-Site Safety; and
- Protection, Prevention, Decontamination, and Restoration Activities.

7220 WMD Incident Management

A nuclear, biological, or chemical Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) type terrorist incident is inherently a hazardous substance incident. As such, it should be responded to under the National Response System (NRS) and potentially the National Response Framework (NRF). The US Coast Guard has developed an All-Hazards Incident Management Handbook which provides some guidance as to organizational set-up and roles/responsibilities for hazardous materials as well as mass-casualty incidents. These are found in Chapter 20 (Hazardous Substances/Materials), Chapter 15 (Terrorism Incident), and Chapter 22 (Multi-Casualty Branch) of the Incident Management Handbook (IMH). The Incident Specific Annexes to the NRF also provide guidance on response to WMD incidents.

Generally, a WMD incident may unfold through the following progression:

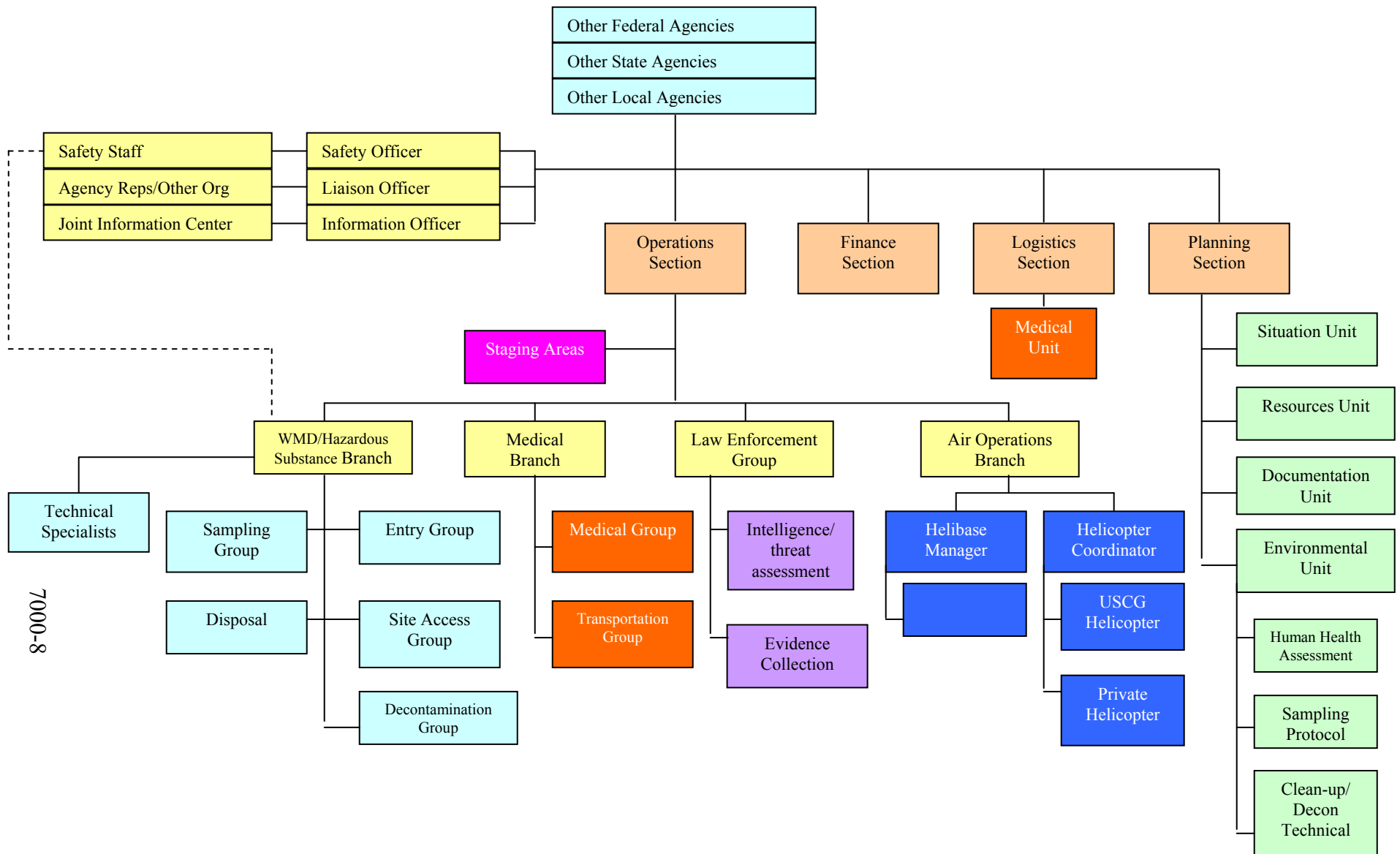
1. An incident event will occur, which may or may not include an explosion;
2. Local public safety (police and fire) and emergency medical personnel will likely be the first responders;
3. Location will be cleared for secondary devices by law enforcement community;
4. First responders will establish site control and zoning, on-scene decontamination and medical treatment, and prevention of secondary contamination through use of appropriate personal protective equipment;
5. Injured people will be transported to medical facilities;
6. Law enforcement agencies will collect criminal evidence at the same time medical diagnosis and treatment is occurring;
7. Depending upon the agent/substance used, there may be secondary exposure at the scene and offsite; and

8. Structure decontamination will be completed.

The UC responding to an incident where terrorism is involved must be acutely aware of the unique nature of the Federal Government's response mechanism for these types of incidents. HSPD-5 gave the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) the lead federal role for coordinating federal support to a state and local response (Principle Federal Official), however, nothing in the NRF changes legal authorities or responsibilities outlined in other federal, state, or local laws and regulations. The UC may find themselves working with or for DHS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), FEMA, or a number of other federal agencies under the National Response Framework (NRF). A response to a major terrorist incident will likely result in a Presidential Disaster Declaration under the Stafford Act. In this event, the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structures outlined in the NRF will be used to organize and coordinate federal assistance. Under this structure, EPA and the USCG have co-leadership responsibilities under ESF-10, Hazardous Materials. If no disaster declaration is made, EPA and the USCG will work under the NCP and National Response System utilizing the vast resources this system provides to the Federal On Scene Coordinator.

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) issued by DHS on March 1, 2004 and most recently updated in December 2008, provides a consistent, flexible, and adjustable national framework within which government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage domestic incidents regardless of their cause, size, location, and complexity. NIMS provides a set of standardized organizational structures---such as the Incident Command System, multi-agency coordination systems, and public information systems.

Response Management System. The following is an example schematic of a potential WMD Unified Command Response Management System



7000-8

**Weapons of Mass Destruction Response
Unified Command Multi-Branch Organization**

7230 Notifications

7231 Federal

Releases of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances, in quantities equal to or greater than their reportable quantity (RQ), are subject to reporting to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) under CERCLA (40 CFR Part 300.125(c)). Such releases are also subject to state and local reporting under section 304 of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)). CERCLA hazardous substances, and their reportable quantities, are listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 302, Table 302.4. CERCLA and EPCRA reportable quantities may also be found in EPA's "List of Lists" at: <http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf>. Radionuclides listed under CERCLA are provided in a separate list, with RQ's in Curies.

While there are no statutory reporting requirements for releases of "pollutants or contaminants" or terrorist-related threats, the National Response Center will accept all reports of potential terrorist incidents and pass the report along to the appropriate agencies. All emergencies should also be immediately reported to 911 to activate local law enforcement and response resources.

Secondary notifications may be made to a number of different agencies and organizations, including but not limited to the following:

- Local/State hazmat and health departments;
- Local/State Emergency Management Agencies,
- Local/State Environmental Agencies;
- Bomb squads or Department of Defense (DOD) Explosive Ordinance Detachments;
- Department of Health and Human Service's (HHS), Center for Disease Control (CDC), or Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR);
- National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA);
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
- General Services Administration (GSA);
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Department of Energy (DOE);
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);

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- Department of Agriculture (USDA);
- National Guard Civil Support Teams;
- Coast Guard National Strike Force;
- Private Sector Cleanup Contractors;
- Trustee Agencies;
- Laboratories/Transportable Laboratories; and/or
- Other stakeholders identified in this plan or other local plans.

What We Need to Know

- Reporting Party
- Contact Phone(s)
- Responsible Party
- Material Released
- Injuries
- Populations threatened
- Potential exposures
- Resource Damages (e.g. dead fish)
- Quantity
- Concentration
- Location
- Cleanup Status

National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802
USCG Sector Seattle	(206) 217-6001
USCG Sector Portland	(503) 240-9300
US Environmental Protection Agency (Region 10)	(206) 553-1263

The National Response Center’s web page: <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html>

7232 Washington

Notification requirements for spills in Washington State are as follows.

- For spills or discharges of oil or hazardous substances to surface or groundwater, any person who is responsible for a spill or non-permitted discharge must immediately notify the Washington State Emergency Management Division. (RCW 90.56.280)

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- Releases of dangerous waste or hazardous substances to water, ground or air that threaten human health or the environment must be immediately reported to the Ecology regional office. (WAC 173-303-145)
- Spills of oil or hazardous substances to the ground that create a human health or environmental threat must also be reported to Ecology, in writing, within 90 days of discovery. (WAC 173-340-300)
- Leaking underground storage tanks must be reported to Ecology within 24-hours of discovery. (WAC 173-340-450)

WA Emergency Management Division (EMD-24 hour)	(800) 258-5990
WA Department of Ecology – Bellevue (NWRO)	(425) 649-7000
WA Department of Ecology – Olympia (SWRO)	(360) 407-6300
WA Department of Ecology – Yakima (CRO)	(509) 575-2490
WA Department of Ecology – Spokane (ERO)	(509) 329-3400

Additionally, for spills of oil, hazardous substances and dangerous waste that threaten human health and the environment, immediate notification is required to all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

For spills or discharges that result in emissions to the air, notify all local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan. Also in western Washington notify the local air pollution control authority, or in Eastern Washington notify the appropriate regional Office of the Department of Ecology.

Performing federal notifications does not satisfy Washington State notification requirements. Notification of federal and state agencies does not guarantee notification of local responders. Notify local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan.

If radioactive materials are involved in any type of release, the Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection should be notified at 206-NUCLEAR - (206) 582-5327.

7233 Oregon

The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) 466.635 requires any person owning or having control over oil or hazardous material who has knowledge of a spill or release shall immediately notify Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), as soon as that person knows the spill or release is a reportable quantity. ORS 761.405 requires that railroads notify OEM of any derailment or fire involving or affecting hazardous materials. OAR 345-60-030 requires similar notification for radioactive material incidents. Sections 304, Title III of the Federal superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 requires facilities to notify the Local Emer-

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gency Planning committee (LEPC) and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) if there is a release of a listed hazardous substance that exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance.

OR Emergency Response System (OERS)	(800) 452-0311 (503) 378-OERS (6377)
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OERS provides 24-hour service through the Law Enforcement Data System division (LEDS) of the Department of State Police. The OERS duty officer will ask you to provide the following information:

1. Your name and agency.
2. Your telephone number.
3. Type of incident and the materials involved.
4. Location/time of incident.
5. Background/how the incident occurred.
6. On-scene contact and how to reach them.
7. Severity of incident - threat to people, property, or the environment.
8. Actions taken - containment, evacuation.
9. Responsible party and telephone number.

7234 Idaho

If hazardous materials are released in amounts that may pose a threat to persons, animals, property, or the environment – or if the release exceeds the Reportable Quantity (as defined in state or federal statute), the responsible party must contact the Idaho State Communications Center (800 623-8000 within Idaho or 208 846-7610 commercial). Spillers must also contact the local emergency response agency (commonly accessed through 911). While all state agency reporting requirements are met by calling the state communications center, a spiller is not relieved of notifying the National Response Center or other reporting requirements by calling the Idaho State Communications Center. Spillers, however, may seek advice on reporting requirements through the Center.

The Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Support Plan is initiated through notification of the State Communications Center. The Center will contact cognizant local, state and federal agencies. Unless the spill requires no further actions, a conference call among pre-identified agencies will occur within fifteen minutes of the initial call to the center. This conference call will be used to coordinate further response activities and to begin the transition from emergency to remediation.

Idaho State Communications Center	(800) 632-8000 (within Idaho only) (208) 846-7610
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7240 Drug Lab Response

This section provides information and procedures for responses directly relating to drug lab clean up.

Agency responders will work with law enforcement personnel when requested to dispose of drug lab chemicals from the sites of illicit methamphetamine drug labs and lab dumps. Removing these illegal lab chemicals and processing them for proper disposal reduces the immediate threat to public health and safety.

According to federal statute, hazardous substances from drug labs must meet the criteria for a time-critical removal action outlined in the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.415(b)(2). The Federal On Scene Coordinator makes this determination based upon the circumstances encountered and a judgment of the risks posed by the situation.

State and Federal response agencies act as a supporting role to law enforcement and public health agencies assisting in drug lab response, clean-up and chemical disposal under the following authorities and laws:

Federal Statutes for removal of drug lab wastes are found in:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, as Amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (42 U.S.C. § 9604, CERCLA as amended by SARA or commonly known as “Superfund”)

State Statutes for removal of drug lab wastes are found in:

- Washington State Dept. of Ecology has the responsibility for removal and disposal of chemical precursors, contaminated equipment and waste associated with illegal drug labs. Ecology will respond 24/7 at the request of law enforcement to remove illegal drug lab wastes. Ecology’s responsibilities for drug lab response are found in:
 - RCW 69.50.511, Uniform Controlled Substances Act
 - RCW 70.105D, Model Toxics Control Act
 - RCW 90.48, Water Pollution Control Act
- The Washington State Department of Health has the responsibility for protecting future occupants from contamination related to drug lab chemicals. DOH certifies contractors to decontaminate properties, provides technical assistance and training to local health jurisdictions, government agencies, and community organizations, and develops remediation policies and procedures. DOH drug lab activities operate under the provisions of:
 - RCW 64.44, Contaminated Properties
 - WAC 246-205, Decontamination of Illegal Drug Manufacturing or Storage Sites

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In Washington, drug related chemicals are to include all controlled substances, immediate precursors and hazardous chemicals. The definitions for these terms are listed below:

1. Controlled Substance: a drug, substance, or immediate precursor.
 2. Immediate Precursor: a substance or principle compound that is primarily used in the manufacturing process of a controlled substance.(RCW 69.43.010)
 3. Hazardous Chemicals: Hazardous substances used in the manufacturing of illegal drugs.
- Oregon DEQ's responsibilities for drug lab response are found in:
 - ORS 475.405-495
 - ORS 453.855-912Please see table in section 7123 in this chapter.
 - Idaho DEQ's responsibilities for drug lab response are found in:
 - Idaho's responsibilities for drug lab response are found in Title 39, Chapter 71, Idaho Code Annotated.

In Idaho, clandestine drug lab falls under the category of a hazardous substance incident requiring a response by the state emergency response team or the local emergency response authority to a release of a hazardous substance. A hazardous substance incident may require containment or confinement or both, but does not include site cleanup or remediation efforts after the incident commander has determined the emergency has ended.

7250 Public Information

As with any incident, it is very important to keep the public informed regarding the situation. For hazardous substance incidents, it may also be necessary to communicate information about evacuations, sheltering in place orders, testing of water supplies, road closures, etc.. Therefore, it is very important to establish procedures early in the response for dissemination of information. The Unified Command or a Public Information Officer (PIO) appointed by the UC may develop these procedures. Because of the nature of hazmat incidents, it is very important that the local jurisdiction participate fully in the development and dissemination of public information. The Unified Command should seek out local public information resources if they are not already assigned to the incident. In large, multi-jurisdictional incidents, it may be necessary to establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). Section 9610 of this plan outlines the procedures to be followed in the Northwest Area when establishing a JIC. Local media can also be used to quickly provide information to the public.

7260 Health and Safety

Section 9660 of this plan outlines health and safety requirements for responders at spill incidents. Ultimately, the Unified Command is responsible for the health and safety of responders during a hazardous substance cleanup. The Unified Command must identify a Safety Officer (SO) to ensure proper attention is paid to health and safety concerns. The appointed SO should be experienced with applicable regulations and have authority to enforce them. Health and Safety should be the main focus of the responders throughout the duration of the incident.

The ICS Compatible Site Safety and Health Plan found in Section 9660 is designed for safety and health personnel that use the Incident Command System (ICS). It is compatible with ICS and is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120). The plan avoids the duplication found between many other site safety plans and certain ICS forms. It is also in a format familiar to users of ICS. Although primarily designed for oil and chemical spills, the plan can be used for all hazard situations including WMD response.

7261 Health and Safety Precautions for WMD and Hazardous Substance Incidents

Response to WMD incidents requires a heightened awareness for health and safety issues. As mentioned earlier, responders must be vigilant regarding the presence of secondary devices. In addition, response to what may appear to be one type of incident (i.e., industrial chemical release caused by an explosion) may also include radiological or biological components. As with any hazardous materials incident, all situations should be approached and treated as unknowns and the highest level of personnel protection should be utilized. At the same time, responders shouldn't be unnecessarily burdened with protective equipment that might hinder their mission because of the heat stress or due to its weight or bulk. Therefore, responders must first identify the agent/substance(s) involved and use that information to make knowledgeable decisions as to the level of protection required to ensure they do not become a victim, either as a result of the agent or from exhaustion. The following are some basic guidelines for WMD response, but each situation may be slightly different and should be approached individually.

- Initial entry into the Hot Zone should be in Level A, with a possibility of downgrading to a lower level of protection after the agent(s) is identified, the concentration of the agent(s) is determined to be below IDLH, and/or the Incident Commander/Unified Command authorizes a lower level of protection based on risk assessment.
- Response teams require maximum respiratory protection when entering atmospheres containing unknown substances, or entering atmospheres containing known substances in unknown concentrations. If responders are unsure of

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the agent employed, eliminate any risk by entering the area in Level A, as required by OSHA.

- Unless the responder is certain they are not dealing with a blister, nerve agent, or some other hazardous substance that may be absorbed through the skin they must be protected from liquids and aerosols.
- Contamination can be transferred to a responder in numerous ways, including:
 - Helping victims,
 - Helping other responders,
 - Moving contaminated debris,
 - Handling contaminated objects,
 - Walking through contaminants, and
 - Over-spray from victim decontamination operations (e.g., while hosing down victims).
- If responders do not have proper personnel protective gear for either the unknown or known contaminants, personnel should be kept away from the area. Although “safe distances” will be set by the Incident Commander/Unified Command based on incident specific information and dynamics, the following are some general guidelines:
 - Move upwind: Move upwind from the release.
 - Move upgrade: Move upgrade from the release for chemical agents. Most of the chemical agents are heavier than air and will move downgrade, especially in still air. Also, any runoff from decontamination operations will flow downgrade.
 - Avoid contact with contaminated people and things: Without proper protective clothing, you should avoid contact with contaminated people and things.

7262 Agent-Specific Health and Safety Precautions

Hazardous substances, pollutant or contaminants developed specifically to cause harm to human health and used as weapons of mass destruction cause particular concerns for responders, especially because some types of PPE have not been determined to be protective against these agents. The following are some general precautions that should be considered if a weapon of mass destruction is suspected.

- **Blister agents** (e.g., mustard and Lewisite) are designed to injure body tissue, both internally and externally. In sufficient concentration, mustard agent vapors will injure exposed skin tissue. Therefore, the hazard presented by blister agents is both dermal and respiratory, requiring maximum protection (Level A). With an accurate determination of agent concentration in the atmosphere, a decision may be made to downgrade the protection to Level B if it is determined that no significant splash hazard exists.

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- **Nerve agents** (e.g., Sarin, Soman, and VX) present both a respiratory and a dermal hazard. In liquid form, nerve agent droplets will be absorbed into the skin. In their vapor state, they will enter the body through the lungs and will directly affect the eyes. Consequently, initial entry into an area suspected of nerve agent contamination should be in Level A to ensure full protection of both the respiratory tract and the skin. With an accurate determination of agent concentration in the atmosphere, a decision may be made to downgrade the protection to Level B if it is determined that no significant splash hazard exists.
- **Choking agents** (e.g., phosgene and chlorine) enter the body through the lungs, consequently respiratory protection is the primary concern to protecting against these agents. However, these agents can also damage skin and eyes. Therefore, initial entry in Level A is prudent. Choking agents are reasonably non-persistent, so the level of protection may be downgraded to Level C as soon as the concentration in the affected area is determined to be below IDLH, assuming that the respirator to be used has been proven to protect against that particular agent.
- **Blood agents** (e.g., hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride) also enter the body through the respiratory tract or through mucous membranes. In high enough concentrations, these agents can irritate moist skin tissues. In addition, situations where a significant amount of agent is in liquid form (such as a 5,000-gallon tanker truck or 30,000-gallon railroad tanker) may present a significant splash hazard. Level A provides maximum protection for both the respiratory system and the skin. Since blood agents are extremely volatile, they will dissipate quickly in the air, probably by the time measurements are taken to determine the concentration of the agent. If the agent vapor concentration is below IDLH, the level of protection required may be downgraded to Level B or C, but like choking agents, only if the respirator to be used is known to protect against that particular agent and no splash hazard exists.
- **Biological agents** enter the body primarily through the respiratory tract, although they can also enter through broken skin, vector bites, ingestion, or through other body openings. Respiratory protection is the key to protecting against these agents. An air-purifying respirator (with a P-100 filter) provides respiratory protection against airborne biological agents. Intact skin and regular clothing provides good protection against most biological agents. Gloves and liquid resistant clothing provide additional protection.
- **Radiologically contaminated materials** also present a respiratory hazard as well as a skin contamination problem, since radioactive dust particles can be inhaled. As with biological agents, an air-purifying respirator with filter provides respiratory protection against the inhalation of radioactive dust particles.

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Note: Accurate identification of WMD agents and their concentrations often is not possible without sophisticated detection instruments. These instruments may not be available until a HAZMAT team or other specialized response team arrives at the scene and begins monitoring. The recommendation to downgrade PPE levels is usually made by the Incident Commander/Unified Command. The Incident Commander/Unified Command makes the decision based on a risk assessment of the situation. Operations Level responders supporting detection/monitoring activities, including downwind surveillance, may be able to provide important information to aid the Incident Commander's decision.

7300 Operations

Operations activities for hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant releases are dependant upon the manner in which they are released (i.e., explosion, train derailment, fire, etc.) and the media impacted from the release (i.e., air, soil, water, structures, etc.). However, operations activities can be grouped into the following general categories.

- Notification;
- Evacuate/restrict access to area;
- Removal of victims;
- Establishment of hot, warm, and cold zones;
- Determine the contaminant involved;
- Control/stop further releases;
- Contain material already released;
- Determine threat to human health and the environment;
- Determine extent of contamination;
- Evaluate cleanup/decontamination options;
- Implement cleanup alternatives; and
- Long-term monitoring or remediation, if necessary.

7310 Operations Guidelines for WMD

For personnel responding to known or suspected WMD incidents, the following guidelines should be considered:

- Be aware of possible secondary devices, including explosive, radiological, chemical and biological. Be cognizant of surroundings, especially of containers, or packages that appear misplaced. A tactic terrorists often use involves setting off a device designed to draw in first responders, then setting off a secondary device to maximize casualties.
- Ask qualified authorities, typically the FBI, if the area has been cleared of secondary devices.
- If the contaminant is determined to be biological, exercise extreme caution and avoid contact.

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- Immediately initiate personal decontamination procedures. Be aware of victims. Some victims may become agitated and fearful. They may attempt to leave the hot zone and/or physically contact rescue personnel. Wear protection (i.e., gloves, etc.). Victims must be contained if risk of further contamination is to be prevented.
- Attempt to talk to the victims. Inform them that help is on the way and try to keep them calm. Explain the procedures for decontamination (decon); what personnel will perform the decon, where the decon will take place, when the decon will begin, and how the decon will proceed (i.e. mothers with children, etc.).
- Have all able victims move to a safe centralized location within the hot zone, away from the actual mishap site to reduce chances of further contamination.
- Be aware that in a WMD incident terrorists generally have a singular purpose and that is to cause fear, death and destruction. A defensive stance should always be maintained for a WMD incident.

Regardless of whether a WMD incident results in a federal disaster declaration, all WMD response begins locally with local, county, and state government agencies in areas where they have jurisdiction. Federal agencies fill response gaps either by providing resources, decision-making, or funding support according to either the National Contingency Plan/National Response System or the National Response Plan.

7320 WMD Credible Threat Determination

All WMD incidents connected with terrorism are considered federal crimes. The law enforcement agencies have the initial lead in each response. The FBI and local/state law enforcement must be notified. Given available evidence, statements, scenario, and intelligence, the FBI/LE agencies will make the determination on whether the incident is credible. As a rule, if the FBI and supporting LE agencies indicate that the incident as stated in the initial notification process is not credible, responders will stand-down from the response. Because of the high number of potential reports, most of which are hoaxes, it is important that available resources are focused on real events. The FBI and supporting LE agencies are the final authority on credibility determinations. The FOSC should share all available and applicable information, with the LE agencies to assist them in making these determinations.

- **Terrorist acts are federal crimes.** Because all terrorist acts are federal crimes, the FBI has jurisdiction in the investigation. Although the FBI will work closely with local/host nation law enforcement, they will be the primary supporting agency for the Department of State for overseas incidents.

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- **Notify the FBI in accordance with your SOPs.** The FBI should be notified as soon as possible when a terrorist act has occurred. In addition to getting the FBI involved in the criminal investigation aspects as early as possible, the FBI can also activate federal resources to assist in the response activities.

The FBI is responsible for the WMD terrorist incident investigation. However, emergency responders may be the first on or near the scene in carrying out their respective missions. Their actions and observations may be critical to apprehending the perpetrators.

7322 Washington Credible Threat Guidelines

During a period of elevated public concern over potential terrorist acts, there can be a significantly increased number of calls to first responders to deal with suspicious powders and packages. To provide Washington State response agencies guidance in dealing with these incidents, a number of state and federal agencies developed recommended guidelines for coordinating and responding to these incidents.

7330 Evidence Gathering/Protection and Initial Investigative Sampling (WMD)

The FOOSC may be approached by the law enforcement agencies (FBI or local/State LE agencies) to assist in obtaining initial investigative samples to confirm their “credible threat” determination if local sampling resources are not identified or available. (Local/State and private sector resources are critical during this phase and should be identified in your planning.)

Initial investigative sampling may be very important to the emergency response and cleanup agencies as well. Although the initial focus is law enforcement, there may be simultaneous health and safety issues to consider. This is especially true if victims are symptomatic or there are other overt signs to indicate a WMD substance or agent may be present.

Other than local/state and private resources, the EPA, the Coast Guard National Strike Force (NSF), and the National Guard Civil Support Teams (CST) have the capability to make a hot zone entry and collect samples from the site.

7331 Sampling Assistance and Resources

The following agencies are available to assist with sampling on-scene an active WMD incident.

- **Active Sampling Assistance:**
 - Local/State Environmental or Health Agencies and Hazmat Teams;
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA);
 - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH);
 - Centers for Disease Control (CDC);

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- Coast Guard National Strike Force (NSF);
 - National Guard Civil Support Teams;
 - Department of Defense; and
 - Private Sector Contractors.
- Sampling Analysis/Laboratory Assistance:
 - Environmental Response Laboratory Network (managed by EPA)
 - Local/State Environmental or Health Agencies/Laboratories;
 - Centers for Disease Control (CDC);
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Agricultural Research Service;
 - Department of Defense; and
 - Private Sector Labs.

7340 WMD Technical Assistance Resources

The National Response Team has developed several Quick Reference Guides (QRGs) and Technical Reference Guides (TAGs) to aid response agencies in planning for and responding to WMD incidents. These documents are available through the Regional or National Response Teams and www.nrt.org. These QRGs and TAGs contain good information on sampling and decontamination procedures for chemical and biological responses based on lessons learned from recent responses.

NRT QRGs & TAGs for Biological Hazards				
Argentine Hemorrhagic Fever QRG (2007)	Bacillus anthracis (Anthrax) QRG (2008)	Botulinum Toxin QRG (2008)	Bolivian Hemorrhagic Fever QRG (2007)	Brazilian Hemorrhagic Fever QRG (2007)
Brucella Species QRG (2008)	Bunyaviridae—Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever QRG (2008)	Bunyaviridae-Rift Valley Fever QRG (2008)	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever QRG (2008)	Ebola and Marburg Hemorrhagic Fevers QRG (2008)
Glanders and Melioidosis QRG (2008)	Hantavirus QRG (2008)	Lassa Fever QRG (2007)	Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus QRG (2007)	Plague QRG (2008)
Smallpox QRG (2008)	Tick-Borne Encephalitis QRG (2008)	Tularemia QRG (2008)	Venezuelan Hemorrhagic Fever QRG (2007)	Anthrax Technical Assistance Document (2005)
Lewisite (L) QRG (2008)	GA (Tabun) QRG (2009)	GB (Sarin) QRG (2009)	GD (Soman) QRG (2009)	GF (Cyclosarin) QRG (2009)
H/HD/HT (Sulfur Mustard) QRG (2009)	VX QRG (2009)			

7350 WMD Containment, Decontamination, and Cleanup

One of the first priorities after a WMD incident is agent decontamination and containment. The speed and organization of the response effort, the establishment of control around the incident site, and the timely initiation of decontamination ac-

tivities will be the keys to success. Activities may be grouped into the following three categories:

- Protection of people/environment not involved in incident
- Dealing with Mass Casualties/Fatalities
- Decontamination

7351 Protection of People/Environment Not Involved in the Incident

- **Site Security.** Within the limitations of their PPE, responders need to establish site security early. Control ingress to and egress from the site. Controlling the site will help to contain and avoid the spread of contamination. Responders should be aware that the perpetrator(s) might still be in the area. They may be one of the victims, or they may be observing the results of their actions. Always be alert for secondary devices.
- **Communicate the hazard warning to others.** Include involvement of 911 dispatchers in the communications chain so that they can tell other responders about the hazards. Inform dispatch of local wind direction, ingress routes, staging areas, and other information that can be passed to follow-on responding units.

7352 Mass Casualties/Fatalities

- **Observe Signs and Symptoms.** Until detection and identification equipment arrives on the scene, the only indication that initial responders will have of the hazard they are facing will be from the signs and symptoms displayed by the victims. Do not make physical contact with the victims and/or fatalities as cross contamination may result. Attempt to identify the magnitude of the incident by estimating the number of casualties and/or fatalities.
- **Direct Casualties to Safe Areas.** Direct the casualties upwind and upgrade from the incident site. Without the proper PPE, responders will not be able to assist non-ambulatory victims.
- **Initiate Emergency Decontamination of Casualties.** Attempt to get the casualties to remove their clothing down to their underwear. If available, spray water on the casualties to help remove contamination, however, remember to cover victims for environmental and modesty concerns.
- **Notify Chain of Command.** Report the signs and symptoms of the victims, location of casualty holding areas, and any other actions taken to the chain of command.

7353 Decontamination

There are four types of decontamination involved: emergency, definitive, technical and structural. These combine to cover the rapid decontamination of victims, secondary decontamination, decontamination of the responders and equipment, and decontamination of structures or the environment to allow for full recovery from incident.

- **Emergency/Mass decontamination.** Emergency decontamination is employed at the scene to save the lives of potential victims primarily by first removing contaminated clothing, then removing the agent hazard from the skin by washing off or neutralizing the agent on the skin. Additional emergency decontamination set-ups may be required at supporting medical facilities away from the incident scene to take care of self-referrals who left the incident before responders gained control. Depending on the size of the incident and the number of victims involved, emergency/mass decontamination may require considerable resources and must be quickly organized in order to prevent contaminated victims from leaving the scene and spreading contamination.
- **Definitive decontamination.** A follow-on decontamination procedure is normally performed at medical facilities to ensure that all body surfaces are free of any residual contamination.
- **Technical decontamination.** Technical decontamination is performed to remove or neutralize all contamination from emergency responders and their equipment. Most hazardous materials teams are capable of performing technical decontamination.
- **Structural decontamination.** Decontamination of structures such as buildings, roadways, subway stations/tracks, etc. to allow communities to again fully utilize these structures for their intended purposes. Decontamination methods differ depending on the agent involved and the nature of the material contaminated. Some materials cannot be effectively and/or efficiently contaminated and must be properly disposed of a hazardous waste.

7400 Planning

Planning for hazardous substance responses happens at a number of levels throughout Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. As a result of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III requirements, State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs) were formed. Within Washington State, absent a formal TERC, the senior tribal representative is responsible for implementation of all SARA Title III provisions. The purpose of these groups is to develop local emergency response plans, participate in exercises to ensure preparedness at the local level, and arrange for training for local responders. In addition, local departments of emergency management (or

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similar groups) may assist with these functions as well as notifications of hazardous substance incidents. The federal government does not fund SERCs, LEPCs, and TERCs and the level of activity varies from area to area. The emergency management positions vary from state to state and may be a Department of Emergency Management, Emergency Services, Civil Defense, or Disaster Services.

Various federal and state statutes require facilities and vessels to develop emergency response plans to deal with their operations as well as potential off-site impacts. Finally, the Northwest Area Contingency Plan serves as the primary response planning document for the federal and state hazardous materials response agencies in the northwest. In Idaho, the Idaho Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Support Plan is the primary state response planning document and references the Northwest Area Contingency Plan.

Few of these documents, however, outline tactical strategies to be followed during a hazardous materials response. Due to the sheer number of potential chemicals and environmental situations that may be involved, it is critical to establish an Incident Command System structure with a Planning Section responsible for development of Incident Action Plans for each operational period.

7410 Planning for Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents

Weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons are a reality in the world today. The Sarin gas attacks in Japan and *Bacillus anthracis* (anthrax) attacks in numerous locations in the US, as well as several recent arrests of anti-government groups in the United States in connection with efforts to obtain and release plague bacteria, Phosgene, Ricin, Sarin, and other deadly substances, require all response agencies to obtain a general level of awareness of such materials.

A nuclear, biological, or chemical terrorist incident is a local event with potentially profound regional and national implications. The capability of a local government to deal with the immediate effects of an incident is essential to the success of any NBC response. To assist in building local capability with trained and adequately equipped responders, the National Response Team's Response Committee has developed the NRT Counter-Terrorism Primer: Understanding the Threat of Nuclear-Biological-Chemical (NBC) Terrorism. This Primer consists of a binder of materials designed for Area Committee's and Regional Response Team's to use in sharing NBC preparedness and response information with State and local responders. A copy of this Primer may be obtained at this web location:

<http://nrt.org/Production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/PagesByLevelCat/Level2Hazards?Opendocument>

7420 Initial Response Actions/Hazard Identification

There are hundreds of thousands of different types of materials, each posing unique threats to life, the environment, and property and each behaving differently under varying release and environmental conditions. For this reason, one of the most important functions of the Planning Section is to obtain information about a chemical's behavior, potential health effects, and possible response alternatives.

In some cases, it may be very difficult to identify the hazardous substances that are involved in an incident. For example, in the case of abandoned drums, it may be difficult to determine the substances involved and thus the risks associated with them. In other cases, it might be relatively easy. If there is a train derailment or a transportation accident, hazardous waste manifests should be able to provide responders with the information needed to begin assessing the risks associated with the site.

Further, in the case of hazardous substance spills, until the released material is identified and the levels of potential exposure determined, a response strategy cannot be safely implemented. The situation must be approached with extreme caution and often a response must be delayed until safe levels of exposure are determined and a properly equipped response team can be assembled. Decisions regarding possible evacuations must also be made during the period of substance identification and risk determination.

During the initial response phase, some basic actions may be implemented depending upon the available information and resources. These actions can include, but are not limited to:

- rescue of victims;
- evacuating and/or controlling access to the area;
- identifying the hazards;
- controlling and/or stopping further releases;
- sampling of water/soil/product;
- containment of the already released product;
- implementation of countermeasures; and
- establishing proper decontamination procedures.

The following is an example of a Spill Assessment Worksheet. This worksheet may be used during the initial phases of a response to ensure all potential hazards are evaluated and to help ensure responder health and safety is protected.

Northwest Area Contingency Plan

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Northwest Area Contingency Plan Hazard Assessment Worksheet

Name(s) of Responding Personnel: _____

Date: _____ Contact Person or Reference (s): _____

I. Information as first reported

Location/Site Name: _____

Type of Incident: _____

Owner of Property (if known): _____

II. Information upon arrival and BEFORE first perimeter reconnaissance

Arrival Time: _____ Wind from the _____ at approx. speed of _____

Other Personnel On Scene (fire, police, contractors, etc.): _____

Nearest Hospital and Phone Number: _____

General Site Description & Potential Hazards, as seen from arrival position, and Recon plans:

III. Perimeter Reconnaissance PPE – Check **Personal Protective Equipment** being used:

Level A Level B Level C Level D

NOTE: Based on FIRST recon results, addl. recon w/higher PPE levels may be needed!

IV. Information AFTER all perimeter reconnaissance is completed

Indicate Hazards (**Key:** K=Known, S=Suspected, X=Other, or ~~Line through~~ item if "N/A")

____ Explosive	____ Corrosive	____ Vehicles
____ Flammable Liquid	____ Oxidizer	____ Noise
____ Flammable Solid	____ Biohazard	____ Heat/Cold
____ Flammable Gas	____ Radioactive	____ Falling
____ Poisonous Gas	____ Oxygen Deficiency	____ Slipping/Tripping
____ Poison	____ Confined Space	____ Water
____ Other (specify) _____		
____ Unknowns (describe color, size, shape of container(s), etc.) _____		

In addition to above, note anything else observed during perimeter recon action(s):

Provide Data on Known or Suspected Compounds, if any:

Attach MSDS/Chemical Database Print-out/Bill of Lading (if available)

Northwest Area Contingency Plan

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If Site Entry is not indicated based on the perimeter reconnaissance, the Spill Response Flow Chart, available resources or responder training levels, go to Part VI, below:

V. Workplan/Information prior to Site Entry

a) **Workplan** for Site Entry Team (briefly describe the Team’s scope & objective):

b) **Site Map Sketch** (indicate wind direction, safety zones, escape routes, hazards, etc.)

c) **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** to be used for site entry (Check One):

Level A Level B Level C Level D

Will **Air Monitoring Instruments** be used during the investigation? Yes No

If Yes, what type? _____

List “Exit Action Reading(s)”: _____

d) **Entry Team Check-off** (if an item that applies is not checked, **DO NOT ENTER SITE**)

- ____ Training/MedMon is up to date
- ____ Buddy System/Communication and Equipment check completed
- ____ Decon line ready
- ____ Hazard Assessment Worksheet Reviewed and Workplan clear to members of Response Team
- ____ Site entry time and/or Time on air: _____

VI. Site Entry Summary and/or Conclusion of Response

If samples were obtained and analyzed (HazCat) after site entry, list the results below:

What are subsequent work plans or additional incident response actions to be taken?

Debriefing Results/Follow-up: _____

Site Departure Time: _____

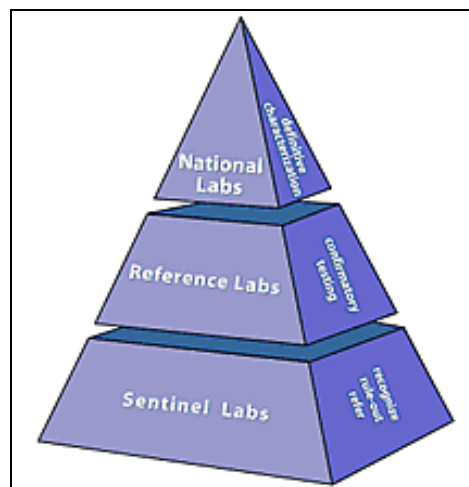
Total Time Spent on Site: _____

Lead Responder Signature: _____

7430 Laboratory Support for Biological, Chemical, and Radiological Analyses of Clinical Samples

Response to potential biological threats requires the use of tools not often used during routine hazardous substance response. For example, many of the analytical laboratories used for routine environmental sampling are not equipped for nor qualified to analyze clinical samples for biological agents. The following is a partial list of laboratory resources for clinical samples. A law enforcement agency must call the lab to set up the work and initial screening must be performed to determine chemical hazards to protect lab workers.

In 1999, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) established the Laboratory Response Network (LRN). The purpose of the LRN is to operate a network of labs that can respond to biological and chemical terrorism, and other public health emergencies. The LRN is a national network of local, state and federal public health, food testing, veterinary diagnostic, and environmental testing laboratories that provide the laboratory infrastructure and capacity to respond to biological and chemical terrorism and other public health emergencies. The more than 140 laboratories in the LRN are affiliated with federal agencies, military installations, international partners, and state/local public health departments.



LRN Structure for Bioterrorism

LRN labs are designated as either national, reference, or sentinel. Designation depends on the types of tests a laboratory can perform and how it handles infectious agents to protect workers and the public.

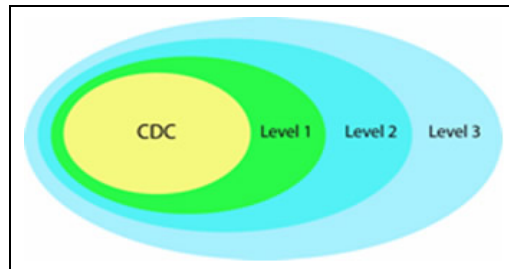
- **National labs** have unique resources to handle highly infectious agents and the ability to identify specific agent strains.
- **Reference labs**, sometimes referred to as “confirmatory reference,” can perform tests to detect and confirm the presence of a threat agent. These labs ensure a timely local response in the event of a terrorist incident. Rather than having to rely on confirmation from labs at CDC, reference labs are capable of producing conclusive results. This allows local authorities to respond quickly to emergencies.
- **Sentinel labs** represent the thousands of hospital-based labs that are on the front lines. Sentinel labs have direct contact with patients. In an unannounced or covert terrorist attack, patients provide specimens during routine patient care. Sentinel labs could be the first facility to spot a suspicious specimen. A

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sentinel laboratory's responsibility is to refer a suspicious sample to the right reference lab.

LRN Structure for Chemical Terrorism

Currently, 62 state, territorial and metropolitan public health laboratories are members of the chemical component of the network, nationally. A designation of Level 1, 2, or 3 defines network participation, and each level builds upon the preceding level.



■ **Level 3 Laboratories**

Each chemical network member participates in Level 3 activities. Level 3 laboratories are responsible for:

- Working with hospitals in their jurisdiction;
- Knowing how to properly collect and ship clinical specimen;
- Ensuring that specimens, which can be used as evidence in a criminal investigation, are handled properly and chain-of-custody procedures are followed;
- Being familiar with chemical agents and their health effects;
- Training on anticipated clinical sample flow and shipping regulations; and
- Working to develop a coordinated response plan for their respective state and jurisdiction.

■ **Level 2 Laboratories**

Thirty-seven labs also participate in Level 2 activities. At this level, laboratory personnel are trained to detect exposure to a limited number of toxic chemical agents in human blood or urine. Analysis of cyanide and toxic metals in human samples are examples of Level 2 laboratory activities.

■ **Level 1 Laboratories**

Ten laboratories participate in Level 1 activities. At this level, personnel are trained to detect exposure to an expanded number of chemicals in human blood or urine, including all Level 2 laboratory analyses, plus analyses for mustard agents, nerve agents, and other toxic chemicals.

In late 2001, EPA established a number of Interagency Agreements with US government organizations that can provide assistance with analytical support for biological analyses. The combined total capacity of these Interagency Agreements is 2,500 samples per day. Contacting an EPA On Scene Coordinator at 206-553-1263 is the first step toward accessing these resources.

■ **Dugway Proving Grounds**

- AOC also established an Interagency Agreement (IAG) with the U.S. Department of Army Dugway Proving Ground, in Utah, for the environ-

mental analysis of Anthrax and other Level 3 biological and chemical agents.

- The IAG includes a protocol for testing spore sensor strips such as those used in the Hart Building cleanup. (Up to 1200 spore strips per day can be analyzed).
- Private Lab - Blanket Purchase Agreements
 - Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPA) are currently in place with Midwest Research Institute (MRI) and Battelle. The BPA's cover analyses for anthrax and other Level 3 biological and chemical agents.
 - MRI capacity for anthrax about 20 to 30 samples per day.
 - Battelle capacity for anthrax is about 1200 samples per day.
 - Immunoassays, PCRs and cultures (with gamma-phage confirmation if needed) are all available. Depending on sensitivities needed in the field, the order of testing may vary.
 - Profiling is also possible.
 - Specifications for testing and turnaround requirements can vary from order to order, prices will be competitively bid for each order (within one day)
- Other resources for support in response to biological agents include:
 - CDC (for smallpox)
Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch (F-38)
National Center for Environmental Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
4770 Buford Highway
Atlanta, GA 30341-3724
24-Hour Emergency Telephone
(770) 488-7100
<http://www.cdc.gov/>
- Washington State Department of Health
Public Health Laboratories (LRN Laboratory)
24 hour communicable disease hotline (1-877-539-4344)
24 hour pager Chemical Terrorism Response (360-709-4203)
1610 NE 150th Street Shoreline, WA 98155
General Information (206) 418-5400
- Washington State Department of Ecology
Manchester Environmental Laboratory
7411 Beach Drive East
Port Orchard, WA 98366
Phone 360-871-8800
FAX 360-871-8850
- Oregon State Public Health Duty Officer

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24 Hour Telephone
 (971) 246-1789 (24/7)
Idaho State Health Lab (Boise)
 Idaho State Communications Center may contact the lab 24-hours a day.
 208 846-7610 OR 1-800-632-8000
 The Idaho State Health Lab can perform most biological agent analyses.

7431 Laboratory Support for Biological, Chemical, and Radiological Analyses of Environmental Samples

[Section to be updated in 2010 revision to NWACP]

7440 Information Sources

The following table provides information on sources of information that may help identify a material and/or evaluate potential health effects and response alternatives.

Information Source	Description	Contact Number
CHEMTREC	Provides immediate advice for personnel at the scene of a spill and provides contact with the shipper/manufacturers of the chemicals involved.	(800)424-9300
CHEM-TEL	Provides immediate information for personnel on scene of a chemical spill.	(800)255-3924
CHLOREP - Chlorine Emergency Plan	Provides assistance to chlorine releases in NW area.	(800)424-9300
DOT ERG – Emergency Response Guide	Provides information to help first responders quickly identify the hazards of the material involved in an incident, and protect themselves and the public during the response.	http://phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
TOMES – Toxicology Occupational Medicine & Environmental Series Database	Provides rapid, easy access to a vast library of medical and hazard information needed for safe management of chemicals in the workplace and environment.	(800)525-9083 membership required
USCG CHRIS – Chemical Hazard Response Information System	Provides physical, chemical, and toxicological properties of hazardous chemicals; methods of estimating quantities released; methods of predicting hazards; existing methodologies for handling spills; and a list of manufacturers equipment	(800)424-8802 NRC
IRAP – Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan	Assists with obtaining technical guidance when dealing with radioactive incidents.	(800)424-9300 CHEMTREC
NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Provides information and assistance in handling accidents involving radioactive materials.	(301)415-7000

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Information Source	Description	Contact Number
HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System	Contains hazardous substance information specific to 22,000 Oregon facilities that report to OSFM.	(800) 454-6125. Pre-registration is required.
ACGIH Guide to Occupational Exposure Values	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	www.acgih.org
ACGIH 2002 TLVs and BEIs	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	www.acgih.org
Brotherericks Handbook of Reactive Chemical hazards	Lab Safety	www.labsafety.com
Effects of Exposure of Toxic Gases First Aid and medical Treatment	Matheson Tri-Gas	www.mathesongas.com
Emergency Care for hazardous materials Exposure	Firefighters Bookstore	www.firebooks.com
Emergency Response to Terrorism Job Aid	U.S. Fire Administration	www.usfa.fema.gov
OPC	Oregon Poison Control	(800) 452-7165-Oregon Direct 800-222-1222-National

7450 CAMEO Database and IMAAC Modeling Program

The CAMEO® Suite of applications (CAMEO – Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations, ALOHA – Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres, and MARPLOT – Mapping Application for Response, Planning and Local Operational Tasks) is designed to allow the user to plan for and respond to a hazardous substances incident.

The CAMEO Chemical Database has identification information and response recommendations for thousands of chemicals commonly transported in the United States. CAMEO also includes blank database templates that state and local organizations can enter information for facilities that store hazardous substances. In the State of Washington, any local jurisdiction may obtain this information by contacting the Washington Department of Ecology Community Right to Know at (800)633-7585. In Oregon, the same information may be obtained through the Office of the State Fire Marshal Hazardous Substance Information Hotline at (503)378-6835. In Idaho, this information can be obtained by calling the Emergency Communications Center at 208-846-7610.

ALOHA® can predict the movement of hazardous substances in the atmosphere and display this on a digital map via MARPLOT®. ALOHA has almost a thousand chemicals in its database. MARPLOT uses electronic maps created by the Bureau of the Census that cover the entire country and can be downloaded for free from: <http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/cameo/>.

The CAMEO Suite can be downloaded for free from:

<http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/cameo/>.

The National Response Framework designates the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC) as the single Federal source of airborne hazards predictions during large multi-federal agency incident. IMAAC is responsible for producing and disseminating predictions of the effects from hazardous chemical, biological, and radiological releases. IMAAC is not intended to replace or supplant dispersion modeling capabilities that Federal agencies currently have in place to meet agency-specific mission requirements. Rather, it provides inter-agency coordination to use the most appropriate model for a particular incident and for delivery of a single Federal prediction to all responders.

Once activated, the IMAAC will:

- Collect information on the incident including time, location, and type of incident;
- Develop model predictions and standard reports showing health effects and protective actions;
- Refine predictions based on on-scene field measurements or updates from the incident responders;
- Distribute the products and reports to the appropriate parties; and
- Provide reach-back subject matter expert advice on interpretation and use of the products.

An IMAAC fact sheet can be downloaded here: <https://narac.llnl.gov/>.

The following worksheet should be used when activating IMAAC:

PLUME MODELING PROCEDURES

NARAC (National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center)

IMAAC (Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center)

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS – 24/7

NARAC: 925-422-9100 IMAAC: 925-424-6465

EMAIL narac@llnl.gov or imaac@llnl.gov WEB imaacweb.llnl.gov

Collect as much incident information as possible:

- Incident/Facility Name _____
- **WHEN** Date _____ Release Start Time _____ Release End Time _____
- **WHERE** Address _____ City, State _____
- Latitude/Longitude (optional) _____
- **WHAT** (Complete as much as is known):
- Incident Type (spill, fire, expl, or unk) _____
- Material Type (rad, chem., bio, or unk) _____
- Specific Material (e.g., Cl, Cs-137, Anthrax, etc.) _____
- Specific Form (e.g., gas, liquid, powder, etc.) _____
- Amount Released or at Risk (rail car, 10 lb, 100 Ci, etc.) _____
- Plume Height (above ground) _____
- Local Weather Conditions (optional) wind speed _____ direction _____
- Distribution – where (EOC, JOC, IC) & how

Transmit incident info to IMAAC via one of the numbers shown above

Provide contact information: Name _____ Title _____

- Organization _____ Call-back number _____
- E-mail _____

7460 Mitigation

Following identification of the hazardous substance or substances involved and the risks associated with those substances, a plan of action can begin to be formulated. Planning for all potential releases of hazardous substances and their possible combinations is not possible.

Addressing issues related to decontamination of people and equipment is critically important to the overall success of a hazardous substance response. It is also very important in ensuring proper health and safety is maintained. During the mitigation phase and throughout final cleanup, a decontamination area must be established and procedures for personnel and equipment movement established.

7470 Long-Term Cleanup

At some point after the height of the initial response phase, the nature of site activities may evolve into a long-term cleanup phase. The responders involved in the initial response phase may or may not be actively involved with this phase. Depending upon the scope of activities and the ability of the local responders, post-initial response and mitigation phase efforts may necessitate mobilization of additional resources. Also, it is possible that federal and/or state agency representatives may need to be involved with the long-term phase to ensure that regulatory mandates are followed.

The NCP Section 300.415 and similar state regulations require the lead agency to evaluate all information to determine the appropriate removal/remedial actions. Efforts should also be made to have the responsible parties, if known, perform necessary actions. If the responsible parties are unknown, or are unable/unwilling to perform the actions, it may be necessary for a federal, state, or local agency to undertake the necessary efforts to see that the removal/remedial tasks are accomplished.

7471 Disposal

As a result of response and long-term cleanup activities, a number of different hazardous wastes may have been generated. The responsible party or lead agency must address proper disposal of the wastes in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the NCP and NWACP, state, and local regulations. See Section 9620 for Washington State Disposal Guidelines and Section 4337.2 for Oregon State Disposal Guidelines.

Disposal protocols and requirements will conform to the State and Federal standards that exist for hazardous substances and contaminated materials. Options for disposal of materials connected to the emergency response action will be addressed by the State with support by the federal agencies for those agents, substances, or radioactive materials that need special care.

7472 Natural Resource Trustees Issues

Natural Resource Trustees are not trained for incident response. However, they play a key role providing information for natural resource protection strategies, helping ensure that response actions do not further harm natural resources, and assessment of damages following the release of hazardous substances. Although it is not a priority for incident responders, they may be able to assist Natural Resource Trustees in obtaining critical data for their Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA). As outlined in Section 2250 of this Plan, a NRDA team may be utilized during and after an incident. The NRDA team can provide environmentally sensitive area information and information on possible cleanup methods and equipment. Also, NRDA can organize post-response activities for evaluating resource impacts, development of restoration or enhancement projects, and damage assessment information for monetary claims.

7500 Logistics**7510 Specialized Emergency Response Teams**

There are a number of specially trained hazardous materials teams (both public and private) throughout the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington that will most likely be involved in hazardous substance spills. The following tables provide information on how to contact these various teams.

7511 Federal Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Region-wide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24-Hour Phone
EPA Emergency Response	Seattle, WA & Portland, OR	Yes	Both	(206) 553-1263
EPA Radiological Emergency Response	Las Vegas, NV	Yes	Both	(206) 553-1263
Fairchild Fire Department (HazMat Team)	Fairchild AFB	No	Both	(509)247-2643
Fort Lewis Fire Department (HazMat Team)	Fort Lewis	Yes		(253) 912-4442
Hanford Fire Department	Hanford	No	Both	(509) 373-3856
McChord AFB	McChord	Yes		(253) 982-2603
Pacific Strike Team (USCG)	Novato, CA	Yes	Both	(415) 883-3311
Naval Base Kitsap Bremerton	Bremerton	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
Naval Base Kitsap Bangor	Bangor	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
NAVMAG Indian Island	Indian Island		D	360-315-4064
NUWC Keyport			D	360-315-4064
NAS Whidbey Island Ault Field	Whidbey Island	Local Area/County	A	360-315-4064
NAS Whidbey Island SPB	Whidbey Island		D	360-315-4064
NS Everett	Everett		D	360-315-4064
Jackson Park Naval Hospital			D	360-315-4064

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7512 Washington State Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Region- Wide	Team Level	24-Hour Phone
VRFA	Valley Regional Fire Authority	Yes	A/B	253-261-3616
Eastside	Bellevue FD	No	A/B	425-452-2048
Everett	Everett FD	Yes	A/B	425-259-8792
South King Fire and Rescue	South King Fire and Rescue	Yes	A/B	253-946-7249
Graham/Central Pierce	Central Pierce Fire and Rescue	No	A/B	253-588-5217
Kent	Kent Fire and Life Safety	Yes	A/B	253-856-4374
Lynnwood SW Snohomish	Lynwood FD	Yes	A/B	425-743-3400
Marysville	Marysville FD	N/A	A/B	360-653-1122
Port of Moses Lake	Moses Lake Airport	No	A/B	509-762-5304
Port of Seattle	POS/SEATAC Airport FD	Yes	A/B	206-433-5380
Puyallup	Puyallup FD	Yes	A/B	253-841-5432
Renton	Renton FD	No	A/B	253-854-2005
Seattle	Seattle FD	No	A/B	206-386-1481
SERP	Bellingham FD	No	A/B	360-738-5822
Spokane	Spokane FD	Yes	A/B	509-625-7100
Tacoma	Tacoma FD	Yes	A/B	253-627-0151
Tri County Hazmat Response Group	Richland FD	Yes	A/B	509-628-0333
Tukwila	Tukwila FD	Yes	A/B	253-854-2005
Vancouver Hazmat 81	Vancouver FD	Yes	A/B	360-992-9200
Walla Walla	Walla Walla FD	Yes	A/B	509-527-1960
WSU	Pullman	Yes	A/B	509-335-8548
Yakima Valley NH3	Sunnyside FD	No	A/B	509-865-4202
Yakima Fire Dept.	Yakima FD	No	A/B	509-248-2103
Greater Palouse Hazmat Team	Pullman FD		A/B	509-332-2521
Ecology	Bellevue, Bellingham, Lacey, Vancouver, Spokane, Yakima	Yes	B	1-800-258-5990
10th Civil Support Team	Camp Murray	Yes	Both	253-512-8063

7513 Oregon State Emergency Response Teams

State of Oregon Hazardous Materials Response Teams – All teams are activated by calling the Oregon Emergency Response System, (800)452-0311 or (503) 378-OERS (6377)

No.	Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested
HM01	Douglas County	Roseburg	Both	Yes
HM02	Eugene	Eugene	Both	Yes
HM03	Gresham/Multnomah	Gresham	Both	Yes
HM04	Klamath/Lake	Klamath Falls	Both	Yes
HM05	Linn/Benton	Corvallis	Both	Yes

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No.	Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested
HM06	Portland	Portland	Both	Yes
HM08	Southern Oregon	Medford	Both	Yes
HM09	Tualatin	Portland	Both	Yes
HM10	Hermiston	Hermiston	Both	Yes
HM11	Astoria	Astoria	Both	Yes
HM12	LaGrande	LaGrande	Both	Yes
HM13	Salem	Salem	Both	Yes
HM14	Ontario	Ontario	Both	Yes
HM15	Coos Bay	Coos Bay	Both	Yes
OSFM	State Fire Marshal	Salem		Yes
OSHD	Radiological Emergency Response Team	Portland		Yes
CST	102 nd Civil Support Team	Salem	Both	Yes

7514 Idaho State Emergency Response Teams

State of Idaho Hazardous Materials Response Teams all teams are activated by calling the Idaho state communications center ,800-632-8000 (in Idaho) or (208) 846-7610

Counties	Team Name	Base	Statewide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24 Hour Phone
Region I: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Kootenai, Shoshone	RRT: Kootenai Fire and Rescue: Bomb Squad: MOU in process with Spokane PD ICSAR: Coeur d'Alene Fire Department	Coeur D'Alene	Yes	Both	See above
Region II: Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce	RRT: Lewiston FD Bomb Squad: Comes from Regions 1 and 3 ICSAR: Comes from Regions 1 and 4	Lewiston	Yes	Both	See above
Region III: Adams, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee, Payette, Washington	RRT: Caldwell and Nampa Fire Departments Bomb Squad: Nampa City PD: ICSAR: Comes from Region 4	Nampa/ Caldwell	Yes	Both	See above
Region IV: Ada, Boise, Camas, Elmore, Valley	RRT: Boise FD Bomb Squad: Boise PDt and Mountain Home Air Force Base ICSAR: Boise FD	Boise	Yes	Both	See above

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Counties	Team Name	Base	Statewide if Requested	Team Level A/B	24 Hour Phone
Region V: Blaine, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls	RRT: MVERT (Magic Valley Emergency Response Team) made up of six fire departments Bomb Squad: Twin Falls PD ICSAR: Comes from Regions 4, 6, and 7	Magic Valley	Yes	Both	See above
Region VI: Bannock, Bear Lake, Butte, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power	RRT: Pocatello FD Bomb Squad: Comes from Regions 5 and 7 ICSAR: Pocatello FD and Idaho Falls FD	Pocatello	Yes	Both	See above
Region VII: Bonneville, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Jefferson, Lemhi, Madison, Teton	RRT: Idaho Falls FD Bomb Squad: Idaho Falls Police Department ICSAR: Idaho Falls FD and Pocatello FD	Idaho Falls	Yes	Both	See above
	101 st Civil Support Team	Boise	Yes	Both	(208-272-5755)

7515 Private Emergency Response Teams

Team Name	Base	Team Level A/B	Statewide if Requested	24-Hour Phone
Boeing	Boeing		Limited	(253) 655-7700

7520 Contractor Support

There are a number of contractors in the Northwest Area with expertise in responding to hazardous substance releases. It is essential that any contractor retained have the appropriate training to meet the OSHA 1910.120 health and safety requirements and be capable of responding in the appropriate level of protection.

Ecology maintains a list of Washington State cleanup contractors. This list is maintained as a service to assist Responsible Parties to identify potential contractors in their area. Ecology does not certify or endorse any contractors on this list, nor does Ecology verify that they are adequately trained, licensed or insured. This list is maintained at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/response/hazmatspillcontractlist.pdf>

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality maintains a contract with a local environmental response company; the contractor can be accessed through the regional State On-Scene Coordinator. For an environmental contractor to do business in Oregon, they must possess an Oregon business license. An Oregon Construction Contractors Board license may be required depending on the scope of work to be performed.

7530 Equipment

Local response teams and contractors usually arrive on-scene with the basic equipment necessary to evaluate and respond to hazardous substance incidents. EPA maintains Level A response capabilities in Seattle and Portland. EPA has numerous real-time air monitoring and sampling instruments, a portable Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS) for identification of unknowns, and for WMD, several agent-specific real-time monitors. EPA also has the capability to collect air samples for laboratory analyses. Most Hazardous Materials response teams have some real-time monitoring equipment.

The National Response Team and the National Strike Force Coordination Center are working on plans to develop a national equipment database for hazardous materials equipment.

7600 Finance/Administration

As outlined in Section 6000 of this Plan, there are a number of federal and state funding sources that may be accessed to pay for costs incurred at an incident. These sources are set up as funding mechanisms in the event that the responsible party is unable/unwilling to provide funding of response actions. Access to the funding sources is possible through the federal or state agency that is responsible for administering the fund.

Under CERCLA, the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund) was established to pay for cleanup of releases of hazardous substances and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. EPA manages and administers this fund. In order for a response/cleanup to be initiated using Superfund monies, there must be a release or the threat of a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant (See section 7110 Definitions). The release must cause a threat to public health or welfare or the environment based on the criteria outlined in NCP 300.415(b)(2). Pollutants or contaminants must meet a higher threshold of posing an “imminent and substantial endangerment” to human health or the environment. The Federal On Scene Coordinator makes these determinations.

NCP 300.415(b)(2) criteria for accessing the Superfund:

- i. Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants;
- ii. Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;
- iii. Hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that may pose a threat of a release;
- iv. High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may migrate;

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- v. Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants to migrate or be released;
- vi. Threat of fire or explosion;
- vii. The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release; and
- viii. Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

7610 Local Government Reimbursement

Through the EPA, who administers the Superfund, local (county, parish, city, municipality, township, or tribe) agencies may apply for reimbursement of costs incurred in response to an incident. States are specifically excluded from seeking reimbursement from the Superfund. Local governments are eligible for reimbursement up to \$25,000 per incident for costs such as overtime charges, response contractors, equipment purchased for the response, and replacement of damaged equipment. EPA may accept only one request for reimbursement for each hazardous substance release incident. EPA cannot reimburse for costs previously budgeted for by the local government. On February 18, 1998, EPA published an Interim Final Rule simplifying the process for Local Government Reimbursement (LGR). Information on the new rule and application forms may be obtained by calling EPA's LGR Help line at (800) 431-9209 or <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/er/lgr/>.

The State of Idaho has a provision in Title 39, Chapter 71 to reimburse costs for local responders to hazardous materials incidents. The statute also establishes the policy that it is Idaho's preference to use the Idaho cost recovery process when it is available. Cost recovery packages and forms may be obtained by calling 208-422-5725.

7620 Cost Documentation

All entities and agencies should take care in documenting the full range of costs in responding to an incident. Since it may never be clear at the onset of an incident how costs might be recovered, it is important that records meet a very strict standard of accuracy and completeness.

Upon completion of all site activities and/or completion of each phase of an incident, the FOSC may be responsible for submitting letters and/or reports to other agencies. The NCP and NWACP require that an FOSC Report be submitted if requested by the National Response Team or the Regional Response Team. Also, those responders and agencies that accessed fund sources, or wish to access fund sources for reimbursement, must provide written documentation and information to support the costs incurred. Costs must be fully and accurately documented throughout a response. Cost documentation should provide the source and circumstances of the release, the identity of responsible parties, the response action taken, accurate accounting of federal, state, or private party costs incurred for re-

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response actions, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment.

7700 Reserved for Future Use

7800 Reserved for Future Use

7900 Reserved for Future Use

Appendix A Response Guideline Chart

	Articulated Threat	Suspicious Substance	Additional Postal Clues (Appendix A)	Emergency Response Actions	Additional Advice, Public Guidelines
Level 0	No	No	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None, unless you suspect a possible explosive device or information suggests a higher level response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss and explain situation with reporting party Encourage to return to normal routines
Level 1	Yes	No	Few	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact and coordinate with appropriate local health agency. If credible, respond accordingly or proceed to Level 2 If non-credible, seize evidence and follow normal procedures, conduct investigation, complete report and send copy to appropriate agency Notify the FBI prior to transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss and explain situation with reporting party Existence of an articulated threat (letter, e-mail) is of urgent concern to law enforcement. Isolate, protect, and relinquish evidence to law enforcement Encourage to return to normal routine
Level 2	No	Yes	Few	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact and coordinate with appropriate local health agency. If unopened, place in clear plastic bag and apply biohazard sticker or other appropriate identification. If opened, set down and cover with plastic garbage bag. Remove gloves following standard protocols and dispose. Notify the FBI if field testing is suggestive of terrorism Handle within local biohazard or hazardous materials protocols to enable the following to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen for chemical, radiological and explosive Tests to confirm biological agents will need to be conducted at an appropriate public health lab. If negative, law enforcement proceeds with criminal investigation, completes report and send copy to appropriate agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss and explain situation with reporting party Existence of a substance is of concern to law and/or health officials Existence of a substance does not in itself authenticate that it is a contamination/health threat Vast majority of these incidents are hoaxes or good intent Isolate, protect and relinquish evidence to law enforcement.

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	Articulated Threat	Suspicious Substance	Additional Postal Clues (Appendix A)	Emergency Response Actions	Additional Advice, Public Guidelines
Level 3	Yes	Yes	Many	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow Level 2 handling procedures if materials are confined. If materials are spilled, cover and secure the area to prevent entry. Contact and coordinate with appropriate local health agency. Notify FBI immediately (prior to transport). Follow local biohazard or hazardous materials protocols to enable the following to occur: Screen for chemical, radiological and explosives If credible or positive for hazardous agents, the FBI will respond and interact with the Incident Commander. Tests to confirm the presence of biological agents need to be conducted by appropriate public health lab. If results are negative, law enforcement proceeds with criminal investigation, completes report and sends copy to appropriate agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss and explain situation with reporting party Existence of both an articulated threat and a substance is of urgent concern to law enforcement and local health officials Existence of a substance does not in itself authenticate that it is a contamination/health threat If materials are spilled, isolate and deny entry. Seek technical assistance from HazMat, WSP SWAT or Public Health regarding personal decontamination. Encourage to return to normal routine

Appendix B
Suspicious Envelope, Package
Decision Making Matrix

Suspicious Envelope, Package Decision Making Matrix

