

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

ESF COORDINATOR: Fire Chief

LEAD AGENCY: Snoqualmie Fire Department

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Eastside Hazardous Material Team
Police Department
Public Works Department
King County Emergency Coordination Center
State and Federal Agencies

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

This ESF provides for the response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials (HazMat) during a disaster within the City of Snoqualmie (City). (NOTE: For the purpose of the ESF, HazMat is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (separately published document).

B. Scope

1. This ESF provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of HazMat within the City. It includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, and the environment caused by an actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incident.
2. This ESF is intended to defer to and coordinate with existing plans that are referenced in the ESF. It is not intended to serve as a hazardous material response plan. The City of Snoqualmie operates under the King County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Hazardous Material Plan.

C. Situation

1. Among the daily activities in the City's business and industrial community, it is recognized that various amounts of hazardous materials (HazMat) are used in a myriad of processes. In addition to the normal and regulated amounts used and stored, larger bulk

quantities are transported in and through the City over the highways and major arterials, the railroad system, in pipelines, and on ships. Examples of Hazardous Materials incidents may include:

- Transportation incidents
 - Clandestine drug labs
 - Fixed-site incidents
 - Spill or release
 - Multiple incapacitated patients
 - Visible environmental
2. A public emergency or other significant event may be of such severity and magnitude as to require City response and recovery assistance to field efforts to save lives and protect property.
 3. Weather conditions such as temperature extremes, snow, rain, and high winds may pose additional hazards for emergency victims and rescue personnel.
 4. In some circumstances, rescue personnel may be at risk from terrorism, civil disorder, or crime.
 5. Natural, mechanical or human-caused disasters could result in releases, spills, fires and other catastrophic events.
 6. Fixed facilities that produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials could be damaged so severely that existing spill-control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
 7. Facilities that use large quantities of hazardous chemicals, such as wastewater treatment plants, significantly contribute to this risk.
 8. Risks are further compounded by other hazards such as floods.
 9. Terrorist incidents involving WMD, including chemical, biological, and radiological material, represent additional risks associated with hazardous materials.

D. Assumptions

1. The resources routinely available within the affected emergency area may be inadequate to conduct comprehensive hazmat response.
2. Fire and EMS 800-MHz radio communication may be compromised, either totally or in part.
3. Access may be hampered by bridge failures, traffic, landslides, damaged road systems, air traffic restrictions, etc., making

- conventional travel to the incident location extremely difficult or impossible.
4. The Fire Department will be responsible for the stabilization of all hazardous-materials incidents that threaten the public safety, except those incidents that are normally resolved by the law enforcement or other federal/state response group.
 5. In situations of major proportions that exceed the physical limitations of the Fire Department, help from outside the City shall be provided through other fire departments by way of mutual aid agreements, the King County Fire Resource Plan, and from other state and federal agencies arranged through the City of Snoqualmie EOC.
 6. In addition, should there be a radiological emergency, technical assistance and specialized resources from the State Department of Health, State Military Department, US Department of Energy, and the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission can be made available through the Snoqualmie EOC or Snoqualmie Fire Department.
 7. Control of utilities, including Gas, Water, and Electricity, will be in collaboration with local utilities.
 8. Areas adjacent to these transportation systems, that may have hazardous material transported on them, are most at risk from the occurrence of an incident.
 9. Additionally, terrorist incidents that involve the intentional release of hazardous materials, as well as the possible use of chemical, biological, radiological, and other WMD, place other areas of the City under additional risks. Hazardous-materials incidents may occur anywhere in the City and cause a public emergency. These incidents will draw upon the same resources (engines or other tactical and support resources) that would be needed to assist other emergency operations. It must be assumed that some resources will become scarce, resulting in disaster-related hazardous-materials operations competing for resources.

E. Policies

1. All activities within ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response will be conducted in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRP) and will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS). In addition, hazardous-material incident response will be carried out according to:
 - The Snoqualmie Fire Department Standard Operating Procedure (separately published document)

- King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan (separately published document)
2. As a signatory of the King County Regional Disaster Framework and through local mutual aid agreements, the City will make resources available to other jurisdictions through the Z1 ECC and KC ECC, whenever possible.
 3. Planning related to this ESF will be conducted and maintained in conjunction with SARA Title III requirements and WAC 118.40.
 4. Mutual aid agreements exist with numerous jurisdictions and department throughout King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties. Requests for assistance that are made after Fire has exhausted their mutual aid procedures through NORCOM, will be initiated by the City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and directed to the Zone 1 Regional Emergency Coordinator (Zone 1 REC), King County Emergency Coordination Center (KC ECC), and Washington Emergency Management Division (WA EMD).
 5. Control of utilities, including Gas, Water, and Electricity, will be in collaboration with appropriate utilities through the EOC.

II. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. The Snoqualmie Fire Department (FD) will be the lead agency for the coordination of HazMat activities within the City. The Snoqualmie Fire Department has agreed to provide Hazardous Materials initial response for this City at the operations level, understanding that the City has overall jurisdiction of any hazardous-materials incident within its jurisdictional boundaries.
2. The Snoqualmie Fire Department will send resources to assess any potential HazMat incident, initiate Incident Command, manage the incident and, depending on the need, request assistance from the Bellevue Fire Department Hazmat Team, or other appropriate team, for technician level response.
3. The ICS will be used by all responders within the City for all response operations. The Incident Commander (IC) will report information and requests to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Coordinator as appropriate.
4. An Incident Command post will be established for the coordination of field operations. The unified command structure will be used when multiple departments/agencies are responding to an event.
5. In the event of a disaster, fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, operating hazardous waste sites which produce,

- generate, use, store, or dispose of HazMat) could be damaged so that existing spill-control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
6. HazMat that is transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, waterways or airline mishaps.
 7. Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines transporting materials that are hazardous, if improperly released, will present serious problems.
 8. Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.
 9. Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous-material samples may be damaged or destroyed in a disaster.
 10. State and federal assistance may be available, but will take time to mobilize.
 11. The King County Emergency Coordination Center (KC ECC), Washington Emergency Management Division (WA EMD), and the Washington State Department of Ecology will be contacted in the event of any reportable spill or release. A mission number will be assigned for significant events.
 12. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) will be notified of any HazMat spill or release in navigable waters. The USCG may assume the role of IC upon arrival.
 13. Training requirements for personnel involved in emergency response operations for HazMat events are defined in WAC 296-62-3112.
 14. Communications will be through established channels. (See ESF #2 – Communication Information System and Warning),
 15. All staff shall operate according to specific directives, department standard operating procedures (SOP) and by exercising reasonable personal judgment when unusual or unanticipated situations arise and command guidance is not available.
 16. When an event requires a specific type or response mode, technical-I and subject-matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills relevant to the type of event. The individual will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.
 17. Throughout the response and recovery periods, the Snoqualmie Fire Department will evaluate and analyze information regarding material identification; securing, removing, and disposing of the hazardous materials; requests for response; develop and update assessments of the hazardous materials situation and status in the impact area; and

implement contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

18. HazMat teams are responsible for training and continuing education of their personnel.

B. Organization

1. It is the responsibility of the Snoqualmie Fire Department, in cooperation with the City to coordinate the command, control, and effective mitigation of HazMat emergencies. The department will operate under NIMS during all emergencies.
2. Any employee involved in emergency-response operations relating to the release of hazardous substances must be trained in accordance with WAC 296-62-3112.
3. The KC ECC may coordinate additional resources that are available to the City through mutual aid agreements and the Regional Disaster Framework (RDF).
4. Trained fire department staff will be utilized for HazMat emergencies within the City. Initial FD operations will be defensive in nature at the operations level. The FD may utilize mutual aid HazMat Teams or private contractors to stop and/or contain the release or spill.
5. On-scene management of emergencies will follow the Incident Command System (ICS) in accordance with the (NIMS).
6. Any site designated by the Incident Commander (IC) may serve as any of the six (6) ICS facilities: incident command post, staging area, base, camp, helibase or helispot, or in any other function capacity appropriate for the situation.

III. Incident Related Actions

A. Preparedness

1. Prepare and maintain emergency-operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency,
2. Maintain a list of City and Fire Department assets that can be deployed during an emergency; refer to the NIMS Resource Typing in organizing these resources, if applicable,
3. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement identified tasks for an extended period of time,
4. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties,
5. Develop and implement emergency response strategies relating to hazardous response,

6. Maintain liaison with support agencies, and
7. Conduct All-Hazards exercises involving hazardous materials response.

B. Response

1. Coordinate operations in the Snoqualmie EOC and/or at other locations as required
2. Develop, prioritize and implement strategies for the initial response to EOC requests
3. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response
4. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans and Situation Reports, and meetings
5. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities
6. Obtain other resources through the Statewide Emergency Management Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement and/or the Regional Mutual Aid Agreements
7. Coordinate with other jurisdictions to obtain resources and facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies
8. Monitor and direct response activities to include repositioning for response/relocation due to the potential impacts of the emergency situation
9. Coordinate with other Logistic Section of the EOC; serve as an informational group on the availability and coordination of resources from volunteers and donations
10. Pre-position response resources when it is apparent that hazardous materials resources may be necessary. Relocate health and medical resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation
11. Monitor the environmental impact of HazMat incidents with regard to the safety of responders as well as the public
12. For more detailed actions, see the Fire Department – Hazardous Materials Team Standard Operating Procedures
13. In accordance with the NIMS, the structure of local agency on-scene management will depend on the size and scope of the incident. The IC will be responsible for the coordination and management of the on-scene response. The ICS requires the IC to be the most qualified responder at the scene regardless of rank or seniority.

14. In accordance with the NIMS, the structure of local agency on-scene management will depend on the size and scope of the incident. The IC will be responsible for the coordination and management of the on-scene response. The ICS requires the IC to be the most qualified responder at the scene regardless of rank or seniority.
15. The lead person from each responding agency should work with the IC to ensure their agency's objectives are identified and coordinated.

Upon arriving at the incident scene, the Incident Commander may do the following:

1. Management and Control

- a. Approach uphill and upwind
- b. Initiate the Incident Command System
- c. Call for additional resources as needed
- d. Secure area and deny entry
- e. Identify and start setting up control zones (hot, warm, cold)
- f. Notify proper authorities – DOE, EPA, FBI, etc.
- g. Begin site safety plan

2. Identify the Hazardous material

- a. Use placards, UN ID#, reference DOT Emergency Response Guide
- b. Use other clues-container shape, size, location, shipping papers, MSDS

3. Hazard and Risk Analysis

- a. Identify if product is solid, liquid or gas
- b. What is the product doing?
- c. Where is it likely to go?
- d. What will happen if nothing is done?
- e. What is the primary hazard – toxic, flammable, reactive?

4. Personal Protective Equipment

- a. Identify appropriate level of PPE based on hazard
- b. Will firefighting turnouts protect you?
- c. If not or unknown, wait for HazMat team.

5. Containment

- a. Control run-off to storm drains, sewers, streams
- b. Vapors may be controlled with ventilation or hose streams (if known that product does not react with water)
- c. Refer to DOT ERG for isolation and evacuation distances, control and evacuate area as needed.

6. Decontamination

- a. Decontamination must be set up prior to entry to hazard area.
- b. Hose lines may be used for decontamination. (Gross Decon Line)
- c. Decontaminate those exposed to hazmat
- d. Decontaminate patients prior to transports to hospital.

7. Termination

- a. Equipment cleaned
- b. Product disposed and contained by authorized company
- c. All documentation completed, event reviewed

**8. Be alert for the possibility of terrorist action.
Indicators include:**

- a. Is the response to a target hazard?
- b. Has there been a threat?
- c. Are there multiple victims (not trauma-related?)
- d. Are responders victims?

- e. Are hazardous substances involved?
- f. Has there been an explosion?
- g. Has there been a secondary attack/explosion?

C. Recovery

See Public Works Standard Operating Procedures for managing the spill after the HazMat Team has completed containment.

D. Mitigation

Mitigation activities for this ESF are covered in the in the City of Snoqualmie Hazard Mitigation Plan.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Lead Agency

1. Fire Department

- a. Utilize the ICS for all hazmat activities.
- b. Maintain Operations Level readiness for hazmat response.
- c. Develop and maintain relationships with specialized-response teams such as:
 - i. Eastside HazMat Team
 - ii. Seattle Fire HazMat Team
 - iii. Private facilities
 - iv. Technical advisors for response and recovery
- d. During an incident, establish command and on-scene control, assess the situation, decontaminate and provide emergency medical treatment for exposed victims, contain and control for release of escaping hazardous substances only if:
 - i. such containment and control could reasonably be expected to favorably impact the outcome of the emergency and,
 - ii. personnel are available with the necessary equipment and training to perform such operations safely.
- e. During an incident, safety and/or evacuation zones will be established to provide for the safety of emergency responders and the community.

- f. Assist Public Works with efforts that are determined to be non-emergent in nature: i.e. oil sheen on waterways, diesel spills on roadways and parking lots.
- g. Develop policies and procedures for Hazardous Materials response activities within the City.
- h. Provide status reports to the City's EOC on Hazardous Materials Response operations throughout the City.
- i. Communications shall be through normal-established channels. (See ESF #2 – Information Systems, Communications and Warning)
- j. Provide emergency medical care and transportation of victims beyond initial collection sites.
- k. Assist with emergency evacuations and re-entry of threatened areas.
- l. Transfer Command of stabilized incidents to appropriate agency

B. Supporting Agencies

- 1. Police Department
 - a. Provide perimeter and traffic control at HazMat scenes.
 - b. Coordinate with the Fire Department for evacuation, as necessary.
 - c. Provide incident command in the event of an intentional release or spill and coordinate crime scene operations.
 - d. Assume Command of stabilized clandestine drug lab incidents
 - e. Transfer Command of stabilized incidents to appropriate agency
- 2. Public Works Department
 - a. Assume command of HazMat incidents once the incident is stabilized and the fire department is ready to transfer Command.
 - b. Assist with releases and spills that enter sewers, drains, and waterways and provide materials and equipment when necessary.

- Coordinate efforts that are determined to be non-emergent in nature: i.e. oil sheen on waterways, diesel spills on roadways and parking lots Coordinate with private facilities and contractors to ensure an effective and efficient recovery and clean up.
- d. Provide logistical, contractual, and/or financial support during the incident as needed.
 - e. Initiate contact with responsible party and assume liaison role with the agency
3. Public Health - Seattle & King County
- a. Collects and reports building and infrastructure damage that impacts the operation of health care facilities and function to the King County ECC (if activated) and local EOCs.
4. Private Facilities
- a. Each facility will appoint a facility emergency coordinator, who:
 - i. notifies appropriate local, state, and federal entities in a reliable, effective, and timely manner of a release of HazMat (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of SARA Title III, Section 304 and other state and federal regulations governing hazardous material incidents).
 - ii. informs the City of any relevant changes taking place at their facility as the changes occur or are anticipated to occur.
 - iii. promptly provides information to responders that may be needed for developing and implementing the emergency plan, upon request.
- a Private and Quasi-Private Utilities
- a. Each facility will appoint a liaison, who:
 - I. Coordinates with ESF-4 to address fire prevention and suppression problems due to leaking natural gas, downed power lines, water supply, or other utility infrastructure issues.
 - II. Notifies appropriate local, state, and federal entities in a reliable, effective, and timely manner of a release of HazMat (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of SARA Title III, Section 304 and other state and federal regulations governing hazardous material incidents).
 - III. Inform the City of any relevant changes taking place at their facility as the changes occur or are anticipated to occur.

IV. Promptly provides information to responders that may be needed for developing and implementing the emergency plan, upon request.

6. King County Emergency Coordination Center
 - a. Coordinate requests for additional assistance at the request of the City's EOC Coordinator or Incident Commander.
 - b. Serve as the coordination point for the local emergency planning efforts and maintain the King County All Hazards Plan and other appropriate SARA Title III records.
 - c. Prepare follow-up documentation and reports and make appropriate notifications as needed.
 - d. Provide technical expertise and on-scene assistance if requested.

7. Washington State Emergency Management Division
 - a. Maintain 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state and federal response agencies.
 - b. Coordinate the procurement and allocation of state resources as requested by local EOCs, local IC, or other designated local response agencies or state response agencies.
 - c. Perform other responsibilities as identified in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*.

8. Washington State Department of Agriculture
 - a. Develop, with the assistance of county extension agents, lists of farms, dairies, and stock ranches that may require monitoring or sampling due to a HazMat release.
 - b. Provide technical assistance, laboratory testing and sampling, and estimates on recovery costs for incidents involving pesticides and environmental contamination of farm properties, in coordination with the Department of Health.
 - c. Quarantine contaminated food and fodder.

9. Washington State Department of Ecology
 - a. Lead agency for spill response cleanup. Provide on-scene coordination, technical information on containment, cleanup, disposal, and recovery; environmental damage assessment;

- laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement action for non-radioactive environment threatening hazmat incidents.
- b. Serve as the state on-scene coordinator under the Federal National Contingency Plan.
 - c. Perform other responsibilities as identified in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*.
10. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
- a. Provide coordination and resource information on potential or actual fish or fish-habitat damage and cleanup.
11. Washington State Fire Marshal
- a. Provide assistance in damage assessments, investigations, and coordination with officials.
 - b. Authority for incidents involving common or special fireworks (Class B and C) explosives.
12. Washington State Department of Labor and Industries
- a. Enforce safety and health standards whenever employees are exposed to hazardous chemicals.
 - b. Provide technical expertise and information concerning worker exposure to hazardous chemicals including information on procedures, protective equipment, and specific chemical properties and hazards of substances.
13. Washington State Department of Health
- a. Assume the role as lead agency in incidents involving radioactive materials. Provide technical personnel and equipment and advise state and local governments of the hazards of radioactive materials.
 - b. Provide technical expertise and guidance regarding the health hazards of pesticides and other toxic substances. Provide technical assistance, sample collection and laboratory analysis, risk assessment, and control information relative to incidents involving pesticides and other toxic substances.

14. Washington State Patrol
 - a. Act as designated Incident Command Agency for hazmat incidents unless the local jurisdiction assumes that responsibility as per Section 4, Chapter 172, laws of 1982, as amended, and SHB Number 154, April 1987 in conjunction with RCW 70.136.060 and 70.136.070.
 - b. Coordinate with the WA EMD to notify other agencies as needed.

15. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
 - a. Coordinate the activation of WSDOT personnel and equipment needed to establish traffic control and cleanup activities on state roads and interstate highways. Activation may be initiated by the State Patrol.
 - b. WSDOT personnel will initially establish traffic control and notify the Washington State Patrol when they discover a HazMat spill on state roads and interstate highways.

16. Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission
 - a. Investigate rail accidents involving HazMat in conjunction with the State Patrol.
 - b. Assist first responders by providing supportive data on shippers and haulers of HazMat statewide.
 - c. Investigate maritime vessel accidents.

17. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - a. Maintain close coordination between EPA headquarters and the affected regional offices; the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard (DHS/USCG), as appropriate; the Interagency Incident Management Group (IMG), the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC); other ESFs; and the National Response Team (NRT).
 - b. Provide expertise on the environmental effects of oil discharges and releases of HazMat and environmental-pollution control techniques.
 - c. Manage EPA special teams under the National Contingency Plan (NCP), including the Environmental Response Team and

- Radiological Emergency Response Team, which provides specialized technical advice and assistance to responders.
 - d. Coordinate, integrate, and provide investigative support, intelligence analysis and legal expertise on environmental statutes related to oil and HazMat incidents, particularly regarding criminal cases, in support of responders.
 - e. May provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5.
 - f. Provide technical, coordination and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10.
 - g. Develop and promulgate the NCP, chair the NRT and co-chair the Regional Response Teams (RRTs), implement Superfund and other environmental legislation, provide emergency response team support for hazardous material contingencies, and train state emergency officials.
 - h. Act as sector-lead for critical-infrastructure protection and bio-monitoring for the water sector under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9.
18. Department of Homeland Security/United States Coast Guard (DHS/USCG)
- a. Assist in planning and preparedness efforts as Vice-Chair of the NRT and Co-Chair for RRTs.
 - b. Maintain the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).
 - c. Manage the National Strike Force, composed of three (3) strike teams located on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts, to provide technical advice, assistance, and communications support for response actions.
 - d. Offer expertise in domestic and international port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities.
 - e. Maintain continuous-staffed facilities that can be used for command, control, and surveillance of oil discharges, and HazMat releases occurring within its jurisdiction.
19. U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
- a. Provide a Federal On-scene Coordinator and direct response actions for releases of HazMat from its vessels, facilities, and vehicles.

- b. Provide advice in identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases relevant to the NCP, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination.
 - c. Provide additional assistance for radiological incidents pursuant to, or in coordination with, ESF #8-Public Health and Medical Services.
20. U.S. Department of Transportation
- a. Provide expertise on all modes of transporting oil and HazMat including information on the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated HazMat.
19. Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- a. Provide coordination support during national ESF activations, as well as recovery and mitigation assistance during federally declared disasters or emergencies.

IV. APPENDICES

- A. Vulnerability to Hazardous Materials and Waste
- B. Hazardous Materials Incident Response Levels and Action Classifications
- C. Dispatch Criteria for Fire Units

V. REFERENCES

- A. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- B. The National Response Framework, ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- C. Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA Title III)
- D. City of Snoqualmie Fire Department Standard Operating Procedures
- E. King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan

APPENDIX B
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE
LEVELS AND ACTION CLASSIFICATIONS

MINOR

1. Spills which can be contained and absorbed by equipment and supplies immediately available to the emergency personnel.
2. Fires which can be extinguished with the resources immediately available to the first response agency.
3. Leaks which can be controlled using equipment and supplies immediately available to the emergency personnel.
4. Incidents which do not require evacuation.

MODERATE

1. An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life, property and/or the environment.
2. An incident involving a toxic substance which may require evacuation of citizens.
3. A hazardous materials incident which requires assistance from outside agencies (such as the American Red Cross) to work with evacuees, medical facilities, and personnel for treatment of casualties and agencies concerned with the environmental impact.

MAJOR

1. A major hazardous materials incident requiring resources beyond those of local departments and requiring expertise or resources of state, federal or private agencies and/or organizations in the first response community.
2. A hazardous materials incident within the City of Snoqualmie that involves evacuation of areas outside of the City.
3. A hazardous materials incident whose location is outside the City of Snoqualmie but requires evacuation of areas within the City.
4. Waterborne hazardous material spills could easily occur due to the storm sewer system that has direct discharge into the natural watercourses.

5. While aircraft carry hazardous materials, including fuel, and flight paths fly over the City, it is a low probability that a major airliner or cargo aircraft would crash in the City.
7. Natural gas is supplied to the City through large underground gas transmission lines that run through the County. The primary hazard of piped natural gas is the rupture of lines and release of gas in areas affected by major earthquake. In this case, explosion and widespread fuel fed fire would likely occur.
8. A demonstrated hazard is the storage of flammable fuels in above and below ground storage tanks. Leaks and ruptures pose a direct threat to not only the people and structures nearby, but to the environment, especially water.
9. Continued growth in population and business will increase the need for certain hazardous materials and will result in more hazardous waste.

APPENDIX C

DISPATCH CRITERIA FOR FIRE UNITS

Gas Spill/Absorbent

- Law enforcement personnel on scene of a traffic accident requesting absorbent, or a report of a minor gasoline spill

Single

- Airborne substance – unknown source; no medical symptoms present
- Leak of unknown substance with no medical symptoms present
- Drum or tank leaking (other than vehicle fuel tank) that can be shut off by valves safely and without endangering crew
- Carbon Monoxide alarms with no medical symptoms present

Note: PSE will only respond if someone is ill, the Carbon Monoxide detector is in alarm, or upon the request of the Fire Department.

Single (Aid Special Call)

- Airborne substance with minor medical symptoms
- Leak of unknown substance with minor medical symptoms
- Spill of unknown substance with minor medical symptoms
- Carbon Monoxide alarms with minor medical symptoms (If major medical symptoms are present, add Medic per CBD Guidelines.)

HazMat

- Airborne substance with major medical symptoms
- Leak of unknown substance with major medical symptoms
- Spill of unknown substance with major medical symptoms
- Spill of known hazardous materials
- Drum of tank with known hazardous materials that cannot be shut off by valves
- Hazardous materials “cloud”
- Tanker truck with known hazardous materials leaking.