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Hazard-Specific Annex – Hazardous Materials

Approved by LEPC June 28, 2023

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1. Purpose

This plan outlines the process Washington County and its political subdivisions will utilize to support and coordinate the response to a hazardous materials incident (spill/release) in the county. Although it identifies and describes the roles of first response agencies in hazardous materials incidents, the plan does not supersede or replace the plans and procedures of those agencies. Rather, it builds on those plans and procedures to provide a process for enhanced support and coordination when an incident exceeds the capabilities of those agencies, poses a significant threat to the public, and/or requires a high level of interagency and public communication.

The plan is intended to meet the comprehensive emergency planning requirements of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) and serves as the plan required by Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 837-095 for the Washington County Local Planning District. When utilized in concert with first responder, state and federal agency, and hazardous materials facility and transport company plans, this plan seeks to minimize the impacts of a hazardous materials incident on people and the environment.

This plan does not specifically address the County's response to a terrorism-caused hazardous materials incident (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (i.e., CBRNE)). The County's terrorism incident annex addresses that threat. However, many of the operational concepts included in this plan would be utilized in a CBRNE terrorism incident. The primary difference would be the leading role played by federal response and investigative agencies and teams in an actual or suspected terrorist incident.

In addition, this plan does not specifically address hazardous material discharges into the air or stormwater or sanitary sewer systems that are regulated and permitted by state and/or federal agencies nor does it address leaks from underground storage tanks. However, this plan would apply, at least in the initial response phase of either type of event, if there were an immediate threat to the public arising from a discharge/leak.

2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Hazardous materials are present in many forms and quantities throughout Washington County. They are manufactured, stored, transported, and utilized within the county on a daily basis. They can also be found in illicit settings such as drug labs, where precursor chemicals are modified/mixed to make illegal drugs, and dump sites, where hazardous materials or wastes have been illegally discarded. Regardless of the location or setting, hazardous materials released to the environment can present grave risk to humans, animals, plant life, and more.

Some of the county's largest handlers of hazardous materials are:

- Chemical facilities that store packaged and bulk materials for delivery to other facilities;

- Manufacturing, research, refrigeration, food, and other commercial facilities that utilize the materials as part of their industrial processes;
- Communications companies that use materials to provide backup power;
- Public water treatment facilities;
- Trucking companies that deliver materials to other facilities/sites;
- Portland and Western Railroad, which transports chemicals to storage, distribution, and manufacturing facilities;
- Suburban Propane and Ferrellgas who deliver propane to customers across the county;
- Kinder Morgan, which operates a refined petroleum products pipeline that runs through the county from the critical energy infrastructure hub in northwest Portland to a distribution facility in Eugene; and
- Northwest Natural, which operates two large natural gas transmission lines and miles of distribution and service lines crisscrossing the county.

2.1.1 Regulated Materials

The Institute of Hazardous Materials Management defines a hazardous material as any item or agent (biological, chemical, radiological, and/or physical), which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. Hazardous materials are further defined and specifically identified in the United States primarily by laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

OSHA's definition includes any substance or chemical which is a "health hazard" or "physical hazard," including: chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic agents, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers; agents which act on the hematopoietic system; agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes; chemicals which are combustible, explosive, flammable, oxidizers, pyrophorics, unstable-reactive or water-reactive; and chemicals which in the course of normal handling, use, or storage may produce or release dusts, gases, fumes, vapors, mists, or smoke which may have any of the previously mentioned characteristics.

EPA incorporates the OSHA definition and adds any item or chemical which can cause harm to people, plants, or animals when released by spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment.

The DOT defines a hazardous material as any item or chemical which, when being transported or moved in commerce, is a risk to public safety or the environment, and the NRC's focus is on materials that are considered hazardous because they produce ionizing radiation, which means those materials that produce alpha particles, beta particles,

gamma rays, x-rays, neutrons, high-speed electrons, high-speed protons, and other particles capable of producing ions.

Among the many regulated materials present in Washington County, some of the most prevalent are:

- Gasoline and diesel fuel
- Aviation fuels including avgas and Jet-A
- Natural gas
- Propane
- Other gases including ammonia, chlorine, nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, nitrogen trifluoride, and acetylene
- Acids including hydrofluoric, sulfuric, nitric, phosphoric, acetic, formic, and boric
- Ammonium hydroxide, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, and ammonium fluoride
- Copper sulfate
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Propanol
- Silane, trimethylsilane, and tetramethylsilane
- Sodium hydroxide and sodium bicarbonate
- Styrene

2.1.2 Regulatory Setting

Hazardous materials that pose the most significant safety, health, and/or environmental risks are heavily regulated by the federal agencies noted above and by many state agencies. The agencies and rules of most relevance to this plan are:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Requires each state to form a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) to implement provisions of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) within its state
 - Requires facilities which are required to prepare or have available a material safety data sheet (MSDS) (or safety data sheet (SDS)) for a hazardous chemical under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to report the presence and amounts of those chemicals to the SERC and LEPC
 - Requires facilities handling Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) above a specified amount, as defined by the EPA, to develop

- emergency plans in coordination with local response agencies and LEPCs
- Requires facilities handling extremely hazardous flammable or toxic materials in a process to develop a Risk Management Plan (RMP)
 - Requires facilities handling oil to develop a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan or Facility Response Plan (FRP) depending on the level of risk posed by the facility
 - Requires any individual or organization responsible for a spill of oil or release of hazardous materials meeting specific criteria to notify the federal government of the spill/release
- U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)
- Regulates the transport of hazardous materials by land, sea, and air with specific packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, and manifesting requirements
 - Regulates the natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline transportation system with specific requirements for pipeline design, operation, and testing
 - Requires any individual or organization responsible for a release of hazardous materials meeting specific criteria during commercial transport to notify the federal government of the release
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Regulates facilities handling specifically identified high-risk chemicals through the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program to ensure the facilities have appropriate security plans and measures in place to reduce risks associated with the chemicals and prevent them from being exploited in a terrorist attack
 - Requires the highest risk facilities to report significant security incidents and suspicious activities to local law enforcement and/or DS
- Oregon Department of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
- Operates the state's Community Right to Know program
 - Serves as the Oregon SERC and coordinates, supports, and oversees LEPCs across the state
 - Receives and manages the EPCRA and state-required reports submitted by facilities handling hazardous materials and makes the information available to Oregon LEPCs, local fire and emergency management agencies, and the public through a software program called the Community Right to Know Hazardous Substance Manager or CHS Manager

- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
 - Regulates and issues air and water quality permits including discharges under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
 - Regulates and issues permits for underground storage tanks
 - Regulates the cleanup of soil and groundwater contamination from spills and releases from regulated underground storage tanks
 - Regulates hazardous waste generation, transport, and disposal
 - Partners with the Oregon Department of Agriculture in the regulation of pesticides, fungicides, and rodenticides on agricultural lands
 - Implements the federal Clean Water Act in Oregon
 - Requires any individual or organization responsible for a spill of oil or release of hazardous materials meeting specific criteria to notify the state of the spill/release
- Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)
 - Regulates the transportation of radioactive waste moving through the state enroute to treatment or disposal facilities elsewhere in the nation
 - Regulates transportation on state highways of radioactive isotopes used in medical diagnosis and treatment and radioactive sources used in road construction projects on state highways
- Oregon Health Authority
 - Regulates radioactive byproduct material, source material, and special nuclear material in quantities insufficient to form a chain reaction
 - Regulates the state's larger public drinking water systems to ensure compliance with state and federal drinking water standards
- Oregon Department of Agriculture
 - Partners with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality in the regulation of pesticides, fungicides, and rodenticides on agricultural lands
- Washington County Environmental Health
 - Regulates drinking water systems in Washington County that use groundwater and serve a population of 3,300 or less to ensure compliance with state and federal drinking water standards
 - Regulates septic systems for households not connected to a public sewer system
- Clean Water Services

- Acts as DEQ's local agent for the NPDES industrial stormwater permitting and compliance program and implements the commercial and industrial stormwater programs
- Regulates commercial establishments and industries that discharge into the sanitary sewer system

2.1.3 Regulated Facilities

The State Fire Marshal's Community Right to Know program data indicates there are over 1,200 facilities in Washington County that store or utilize regulated hazardous materials in quantities for which reporting under EPCRA and/or state rules is a requirement. More than 200 of those facilities handle EHS chemicals in quantities that exceed those for which site-specific planning is required under EPCRA. This quantity is known as the Threshold Planning Quantity or TPQ. However, the only EHS chemical exceeding the TPQ at more than 150 of those facilities is sulfuric acid in the form of lead acid batteries. The facility types include cell phone tower sites, communications centers, battery exchange shops, golf courses, and more. Given the form the chemical is in and the small chance an incident involving a release from the batteries would create an immediate public safety or health threat, site-specific offsite release planning for those facilities is not included in this plan. Response to incidents at those sites will be handled consistent with the broader construct of this plan.

All facilities in Washington County subject to the EPA RMP rules are also subject to EPA's EPCRA requirements for site-specific planning. The same is true for some, but not all, of the facilities subject to the DHS CFATS rules. Offsite release planning for the RMP regulated facilities is included in this plan. Offsite release planning for the CFATS regulated facilities is only included in this plan if the facility has EHS chemicals in excess of the TPQ.

Response to incidents at hazardous materials facilities not subject to the EPCRA planning regulations will be handled consistent with the broader construct of this plan. This includes facilities with less than the TPQ of EHS, facilities with other types of regulated hazardous materials, and facilities handling hazardous materials in small quantities such as consumer commodities that are exempt from many EPA, PHMSA, and DHS regulations (e.g., hardware stores, swimming pool/spa supply stores, home repair stores, paint retail outlets, etc.).

Tab A to this plan includes a list of the county facilities handling EHS chemicals, indicates if site-specific planning is required or warranted, and notes if the facility is also regulated by the EPA RMP, EPA SPCC, and/or EPA FRP programs. Plan information for the facilities for which site-specific planning has been completed is published separately but incorporated into this plan by reference.

The State Fire Marshal's Community Right to Know Hazardous Substance Manager includes a mapping feature that shows the location of all reporting facilities in Washington County and across the state. In addition, the Washington County Geographic Information System (GIS) staff periodically downloads data from CHS Manager and maps those facilities handling EHS materials in excess of the TPQ.

2.1.4 Unregulated/Illegal Sites

- 2.1.4.1** Clandestine drug labs, where chemicals are modified and/or mixed to create illegal drugs, are common in the community. Although less prevalent today than several years ago, they are still routinely found in residential and commercial structures, rural areas, and occasionally in transportation vehicles (e.g., autos, RVs, trailers, etc.). The types and quantities of materials at these sites typically present the greatest risk to the individuals involved in the operation, but they can also pose a risk to adjacent structures and their occupants. If a site is identified by law enforcement separate from another emergency or public threat at the site, the site will be responded to and managed by law enforcement representatives as described briefly in this plan. However, should such a site be identified as a consequence of responding to an emergency at the site (e.g., fire, explosion, medical), the initial hazmat response will be handled within the broader construct of this plan until the immediate threat is contained/mitigated and the longer-term cleanup and investigation can proceed.
- 2.1.4.2** Dump sites, where hazardous chemicals and/or wastes have been illegally discarded, are also less common today than in the past but are occasionally and most typically found in rural/isolated areas where the illegal activity will go unnoticed. When such a site is found, cleanup responsibility belongs to the person/organization responsible for the materials, if identified/found, or to the landowner if the responsible party cannot be identified. Cities, counties, land management agencies like the Oregon Department of Forestry and U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and other landowners may inherit responsibility for site cleanup in these circumstances. Cleanup and remediation efforts at these sites will be handled by responsible party, agency, and/or contract resources in coordination with regulatory agencies like Oregon DEQ separate from this plan. Should such a site be found to pose an immediate threat to life, response to the site will be handled as described in this plan until the immediate threat is contained/mitigated and the longer-term cleanup can proceed.

2.1.5 Transportation Routes

Other than pipeline transport of refined petroleum products through the Kinder Morgan Pipeline and natural gas through the numerous Northwest Natural lines, nearly all hazardous materials transport in Washington County is done by highway or rail with highway being the predominant mode.

Highway transport of large quantities of hazardous materials is widespread with bulk and packaged (liquid, solid, and gas) shipments moving along Interstate 5, Interstate 205, Highways 47, 99W, and 217, portions of Highway 26, state routes 8, 10, 210, and 219, and numerous county arterials and collectors including Glencoe Rd, Jackson School Rd, Cornell Rd, Evergreen Pkwy, Brookwood Pkwy, Helvetia Rd, Jacobson Rd, West Union Rd, Cornelius Pass Rd, 185th Ave, Murray Rd, Walker Rd, Hall Blvd, Allen Blvd, Durham Rd, Tualatin Sherwood Rd, Roy Rogers Rd, Herman Rd, and others. These

routes provide access to most of the county's EHS facilities. The County Department of Land Use and Transportation (LUT) maintains a map titled Functional Classification of Roads, which shows all county collectors, arterials, and freeways. The map is accessible on the County Roads website (wc-roads.com).

There are several exceptions to the use of main highways and roadways for hazardous materials transport. They include:

- The movement of regulated agricultural chemicals and pesticides, which may be delivered over small rural roads and local streets;
- The delivery of gasoline, diesel, and av-gas to commercial, private, public sector, and aviation fueling facilities/sites across the county;
- The delivery of propane to storage tanks of various sizes located at a wide variety of public and private facilities for public and other uses (filling stations, back-up generators, forklifts and other vehicles, etc.); and
- The widespread delivery of hazardous materials in small quantities such as consumer commodities (e.g., charcoal, lighters, drain cleaners, etc.) to grocery stores, hardware stores, home repair stores, swimming pool/spa supply stores, etc., located in urban and rural settings.

All rail shipments of hazardous materials in the county are handled by Portland and Western Railroad. Shipments move into and out of the county on four lines – one from Multnomah County, two from Clackamas County, and one from Yamhill County. The Multnomah County line enters Washington County through a tunnel under NW Cornelius Pass Road and heads west to North Plains and Banks. One of the lines from Clackamas County comes into Tigard from Lake Oswego and the other comes into Tualatin from Wilsonville. The Yamhill County line enters Washington County near Highway 99W and runs to Sherwood and Tualatin. Within the county, shipments move along two primary lines – an east-west line from Tigard through Beaverton, Hillsboro, Cornelius, and Forest Grove to the Stimson Lumber Mill by Scoggins Dam and a north-south line from Hillsboro to Banks. There are a few spurs off the main lines that service individual facilities.

Rail transportation data provided by ODOT's Rail Safety Program indicates there are hundreds of shipments of hazardous materials moving into or through Washington County every year. Nearly all the shipments are in bulk form (vs. packaged) and include solids, liquids, and liquified gases. Based on 2021 data, the most frequently moved materials include hydrogen peroxide, ethyl alcohol, carbolic acid, muriatic acid, sulfuric acid, potassium hydroxide, hydrofluoric acid, and propane.

The response to hazardous materials incidents occurring while the materials are in transit (e.g., highway, rail, and pipeline) will be handled consistent with this plan.

2.1.6 Response Capabilities and Limitations

Hazardous materials incidents of significance have been rare in Washington County. Nearly all releases have been contained and managed on or in the immediate vicinity of the incident and impacts limited to a few facility or transport vehicle employees and/or to

the nearby environment (e.g., drainage ditches, creeks, storm drains, soil, air). Resources available in the county (public and private) have been adequate to handle the response to and cleanup/remediation of these “typical/routine” incidents. However, those resources would be greatly stressed to handle a large or protracted incident impacting the public and/or environment or a situation involving multiple incidents occurring simultaneously. In those circumstances, the county would need to turn to mutual aid providers, state agency resources, and, potentially, federal resources to assist with response and mitigation.

The following paragraphs in this section identify, in general terms, the resources available to manage and/or support the response to hazardous materials incidents in the county.

2.1.6.1. Local Agency Resources

2.1.6.1.1 Fire Service

The county’s fire service first responders are typically trained to the hazmat Operations Level, meaning they are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop a release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. Most large fire service apparatus (i.e. trucks, engines, etc.) have a small amount of absorbent material on board (e.g., sand or kitty litter) and firefighting foam, which can be used to blanket a spill to limit vapor release, and they have the ability to produce a water spray which can be used to “knock down” a gas/vapor cloud. Some apparatus also have instruments that can be used to test for explosive atmospheres and the presence of radiation.

The local fire service agency in whose jurisdiction a spill/release occurs typically assumes the role of lead response agency and serves as incident command. Those agencies include three fire districts (Banks Fire District #13, Gaston Rural Fire District, and Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue) and three city fire departments (Forest Grove, Cornelius, and Hillsboro).

Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue (TVF&R), the county’s largest local fire service agency, staffs and operates one of the state’s Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams (RHMERT). RHMERT capabilities are discussed later in this section.

2.1.6.1.2 Law Enforcement

The county’s law enforcement first responders are typically trained at the hazmat Awareness Level, meaning they are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They take no further action beyond notifying other authorities of the release and providing support to the lead response agency(ies).

The Westside Interagency Narcotics (WIN) Team, a task force comprised of law enforcement officers from the Washington County Sheriff’s Office and

the Hillsboro, Beaverton, and Tualatin police departments, includes nearly two dozen personnel trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level. These individuals can assume a more aggressive response role and approach a release in order to investigate, plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. A few members of the team are trained to work in Level A (i.e., fully encapsulated) personal protective equipment (PPE) and most of the others at Level B (i.e., highest level of respiratory protection but a lesser level of skin protection). A primary role of this team is identifying, responding to, and investigating illegal/ clandestine drug labs. They do not normally respond to other hazardous materials incidents.

2.1.6.1.3 Public Works

The county's public works agency personnel (transportation, water, sewer, power) are typically trained only to the Awareness Level. A small number of these personnel have been trained in confined space entry and are able to utilize powered air respirators, but this training and PPE are for the purpose of operating in oxygen-deficient rather than hazardous materials contaminated environments. As with the county's law enforcement personnel, public works staff are able to recognize a hazardous substance release, initiate an emergency response by notifying the proper authorities, and provide support to the lead response agency(ies).

Some of the county's public works agencies maintain, carry, and can deploy absorbent materials (pads, booms, etc.) to protect water and sanitary systems and environmental resources at risk.

2.1.6.1.4 Environmental Health

The Washington County Environmental Health staff promote and protect public health by providing inspection and disease prevention services in functional areas that can intersect with a hazardous materials incident. Those areas include air quality, small drinking water systems, and on-site wastewater management (i.e., septic) systems. The staff can advise the hazmat incident commander on the presence of regulated systems in the area, evaluate incident threats to air quality and the regulated systems, and develop appropriate public health messaging. The Environmental Health staff receive no formal hazmat responder training.

2.1.6.2 State Resources

2.1.6.2.1 Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team (RHMERT)

As noted above, TVF&R staffs and operates one of the state's RHMERTs. There are 13 teams in Oregon. They are managed, coordinated, and supported by the Oregon Department of State Fire Marshal (OSFM). The TVF&R RHMERT, Team 9, provides response coverage throughout Washington County.

The regional teams respond to hazardous materials incidents that exceed the resources of local jurisdictions. They are a technical resource for local incident commanders. Team members are trained to the Technician Level and are equipped to provide Levels A and B, Level C (i.e., self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or air purifying respirator (APR) and moderate skin protection), and Level D (i.e., no respirator and minimal skin protection) response. Each team is supplied with a large cache of equipment and supplies including Level A, B, and C PPE, a computer system, communications equipment, monitoring and detection equipment, and a variety of other materials used for containment and mitigation.

In the event of a significant incident requiring additional highly trained hazmat responders, Team 9 will request support from the next closest and available RHMERT. Those resources include Astoria Fire (Team 11) to the northwest, Portland Fire & Rescue (Team 7) to the east, Gresham Fire (Team 3) to the southeast, and Salem Fire (Team 13) to the south.

2.1.6.2.2 Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)

The Oregon Department of Forestry provides fire protection services on state forest lands and, through contract or other agreement, on many rural forested areas outside of local fire service agency jurisdiction. The department's fire response personnel are trained to the Awareness Level. They maintain, carry, and can deploy absorbent material for spill mitigation purposes, but have no other hazmat response capabilities.

2.1.6.2.3 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality has a staff of trained responders who can act as the pre-designated State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for oil or hazardous substance spills consistent with the National Contingency Plan. Where an incident doesn't require an SOSC, DEQ personnel can assist with site monitoring (air, water, soil) and technical expertise. They also assist with the removal of drug lab materials which would otherwise present a risk to the public and with the cleanup of sites contaminated by leaking underground storage tanks.

2.1.6.2.4 Oregon Military Department (OMD)

The Oregon Military Department operates two National Guard assets in the state that can assist with hazardous materials response. They include a Civil Support Team (CST) and a CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP). Although established to support civil authorities in the event of an actual or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction (i.e., a terrorism incident), both resources are also available to assist in responding to other hazardous materials incidents. The role of the CST is to assist in identifying agents/ substances, assess current and projected consequences, advise on response measures, and facilitate requests for additional support. The CERFP includes a large cadre of

National Guard personnel trained to assist with search and extrication, decontamination, medical operations, and command and control.

2.1.6.2.5 Oregon Health Authority (OHA) Public Health Division

OHA's Public Health Division, through its Environmental Public Health, Drinking Water Services, and Radiation Protection Services sections, promotes and protects public health by identifying and assessing threats to human health from exposure to hazardous materials releases and developing appropriate public health messaging. The Drinking Water Services Section regulates the state's larger public drinking water systems and can advise the hazmat incident commander on the presence of regulated systems and provide mitigative response measure recommendations to the incident commander and system owner. In addition, the Radiation Protection Services Section has a small team of emergency responders who can assist with site monitoring and provide technical assistance for radiological incidents at a hospital, research lab, or industrial site.

2.1.6.2.6 Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)

ODOE's Nuclear Safety and Emergency Preparedness Division has a small team of emergency responders who can assist with technical assessments and protective action recommendations at transportation-specific radiation incidents.

2.1.6.2.7 Oregon State Laboratories

Oregon DEQ and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) operate laboratories located in a single building in Hillsboro. The DEQ lab can assist in testing air and water samples and the Oregon State Public Health Laboratory can assist in the testing of human, animal, and food samples for chemical and biological contamination.

2.1.6.2.8 Oregon Poison Center

The Oregon Health and Sciences University (OHSU) operates the Oregon Poison Center. It provides 24/7 emergency advice and consultation services for poisoning incidents.

2.1.6.3 Regulated Facilities

All fixed facilities in Washington County regulated under the EHS, RMP, and/or SPCC/FRP programs will have some spill prevention, detection, containment, and mitigation capabilities on site. The capabilities are driven by regulation, the types, forms, and quantities of chemicals at the facility, and choices made by the facility operator. A summary of the response capabilities located at facilities for which EPCRA-required, site-specific planning has been conducted is included in each site plan.

2.1.6.4 Other Private Sector Resources

In addition to the response equipment and materials at the regulated facilities, there are many private sector resources that may be available to assist with hazardous materials incident response. They include:

- Local and national spill response and cleanup contractors with varying capabilities. A list of local contractors is attached as Tab E.
- Industry-specific response assistance through resources like:
 - The American Chemistry Institute's Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), which can provide 24/7 emergency advice and consultation service for chemical and hazardous materials incidents, supply chemical and safety data, provide contact with product manufacturers, and activate a number of industry-based response teams (1-800-424-9300);
 - The Chlorine Institute's Chlorine Response Plan (CHLOREP) and mutual aid program, which can provide emergency responders with expert support via telephone, and if needed, rapidly deploy emergency equipment and personnel to the scene of any chlorine emergency in the U.S. or Canada (1-888-226-8832);
 - Railroad industry hazardous materials management groups (e.g., Union Pacific (UP) and Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF)), which can deploy their own hazmat response teams and/or private response contractors to conduct or support operations; and
 - The AskRail mobile app, which can help emergency responders make informed decisions about how to respond to a rail emergency by providing immediate access to accurate, real-time data about each railcar on a train.

2.1.6.5 Federal Resources

There are many federal agencies with hazardous materials response capabilities that can be called upon to assist local incident commanders or that may respond automatically based on their regulatory requirements/ mandates. Their capabilities range from conducting operations inside a contaminated area to providing technical assistance and public protection and responder safety recommendations. Some of the agencies and their capabilities include:

2.1.6.5.1 The EPA Environmental Response Team

This EPA team can provide experienced technical and logistical assistance in responding to oil and hazardous materials spills as well as assist with the characterization and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Members of the team can also serve as the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for oil or hazardous substance spills in inland areas in accordance with the National Contingency Plan.

2.1.6.5.2 The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) National Strike Force

The National Strike Force consists of three teams (Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic) with experienced personnel and specialized equipment to facilitate and support response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents. The USCG also has staff pre-designated to assume the role of Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for oil or hazardous substance spills impacting U.S. navigable waterways in accordance with the National Contingency Plan.

2.1.6.5.3 Other Federal Agencies

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), have varying authorities and capabilities ranging from investigative to site entry, monitoring, technical assessment and assistance, and public and responder safety recommendations.

2.1.6.5.4 U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)

PHMSA's ERG is a joint publication of the U.S. DOT, Transport Canada, and the Secretariat of Communications and Transport of Mexico. It provides first responders with a go-to manual to help deal with hazardous materials transportation accidents during the critical first 30 minutes. The guidebook is published every four years, made available as a mobile app, and distributed in hard copy for placement in every public emergency service vehicle nationwide. The State Fire Marshal's office handles distribution of the guidebooks in Oregon.

2.1.6.6 Other Resources

2.1.6.6.1 Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

SDSs/MSDSs are documents required by OSHA that contain information on potential hazards (health, fire, reactivity, and environmental) of individual chemical products and how to work safely with them. Chemical manufacturers, distributors, and importers are required to provide a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) (formerly MSDS) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards.

2.1.6.6.2 NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

This National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) guide informs workers, employers, and occupational health professionals about workplace chemicals and their hazards. It is available in hard copy, online as a PDF document, and as a mobile app.

2.2 Assumptions

Successful implementation of this plan and rapid and effective protection of the public, property, and the environment depend on certain assumptions. They include:

- Rapid detection and timely notification of a release will occur;
- Adequate and appropriate resources will be available to conduct and support the response;
- Communications equipment and systems will be sufficiently operational to support on scene and interagency operations and coordination; and
- The surface transportation infrastructure will be sufficiently intact to allow responders to access the scene and manage response operations.

Successful plan implementation and protective actions also rely, but are not dependent on, the following assumptions:

- The public will comply with protection action recommendations announced and implemented by the incident commander(s);
- The party responsible for the spill/release (i.e., the responsible party or RP) will take responsibility and support the response effort; and
- The incident commander(s) can identify the material(s) or at least hazard classification(s) of the materials released (e.g., flammable gas, poison, corrosive, etc.) based on facility staff or transport vehicle driver/crew input, placarding, manifest, markings, or sampling and testing.

3. Concept of Operations

3.1 General

Hazardous materials incidents posing an immediate threat to life safety, property, and/or the environment may occur quickly or develop over time. They can arise in a number of ways including accidents, deliberate acts, equipment malfunctions, and cascading events (e.g., fire leading to a hazmat release). Regardless of timing or cause, response to an incident will generally follow the same pattern – a release or suspected or impending release is identified; on-site plans are implemented, where applicable; appropriate authorities are notified; resources are dispatched to the scene; the scene is assessed; operational activities are initiated including life safety, population protection, and scene security; additional resources are requested, additional notifications made, and support and coordination facilities (i.e., emergency operations centers) activated, if warranted; spill containment and mitigation operations are conducted; the scene is stabilized and the immediate threat ended; site cleanup and remediation are conducted; and documentation completed and collected to support incident investigation, cost recovery, and other purposes. The primary variables affecting the extent of the response are the type, form, and quantity of the material released; the extent of the release; resources immediately at risk (i.e., people, animals, facilities, environment); and weather and other environmental conditions.

All operations at the scene and the entities/structures activated to support and/or coordinate incident operations (e.g., an emergency operations center) will be organized and operate consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

3.2 Release Identification

There are many ways a hazardous materials incident can be identified. Among others, they include:

- A facility experiences a problem with its handling of hazardous materials, a piece of equipment malfunctions, sensors or alarms indicate a release is occurring, a leak is observed, etc.
- A transporter of hazardous materials is involved in an accident or observes transport equipment malfunctioning or materials leaking from a container.
- A first responder arriving at the scene of an incident observes the involvement of hazardous materials.
- A member of the public observes or comes upon an accident or other incident scene and identifies the potential involvement of hazardous materials.

3.3 Notification

Once a hazardous materials incident (actual or potential) is identified, notification of appropriate authorities can or will happen in a number of ways, some mandated by law and others by practice. The primary mechanisms through which notification is made are summarized below.

3.3.1 A call is made to 9-1-1

The Washington County Consolidated Communications Agency (WCCCA) serves as the county's Public Safety Answering Point (i.e., 9-1-1 center or PSAP) and dispatches for all local fire and law enforcement agencies. They also coordinate the dispatch of ambulances with Metro West Ambulance (MWA) and American Medical Response (AMR). WCCCA will dispatch a standard configuration of resources (fire, law, and EMS) based on the incident type and severity. This may include a request for dispatch of the RHMERT. **At the request of the on-scene incident commander,** they will also notify potentially affected public works agencies if impacts to agency facilities are known or anticipated.

Individuals and organizations required to notify the federal and state governments of spills/releases by law or regulation are also expected to call 9-1-1 to ensure prompt notification of local authorities. Notifying Washington County 9-1-1 or the agency's non-emergency line (503-629-0111) of a chemical release fulfills the EPCRA requirement for emergency notification of the Washington County LEPC.

3.3.2 A call is made to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)

OERS is a 24/7 service that coordinates and helps manage state resources in response to natural and technological emergencies and civil unrest involving cooperation between government and the private sector. It is the Oregon point of contact for reporting hazardous materials incidents required by state and/or federal laws, regulations, and/or rules. It also serves as the primary point of contact by which any public agency provides

the state notification of an emergency or disaster, or requests access to state or federal resources. The OERS phone number is (800) 452-0311.

Once notified of a hazardous materials incident, OERS makes notifications to appropriate state agencies (e.g., DEQ, ODOT, OSFM, OEM, etc.) and the affected county PSAPs and will coordinate dispatch of a RHMERT, if warranted.

3.3.3 A call is made to the National Response Center

This center, which is operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, serves as the 24/7 emergency call center that is the national point of contact for reporting hazardous materials incidents required by federal laws and/or regulations. Once notified of a hazardous materials incident, the National Response Center makes notifications to appropriate federal agencies (e.g., EPA, USCG, DOT, DOE, NRC, etc.) and the affected state notification centers (OERS for Oregon). The National Response Center phone number is (800) 424-8802.

3.3.4 Essential Elements of Information

Whether reporting to 9-1-1, OERS, and/or the National Response Center, the following essential information should be provided, if known:

- Name, organization, location, and callback number of the person reporting
- Type or name of the material involved along with its characteristics and physical state
- Amount and duration of the release
- If the release is entering the air or water or a storm drain or sewer system
- Color, height, smell, and direction of movement of a plume/cloud
- On scene weather conditions
- Personnel injuries, contamination, and/or exposures
- Identity of the responsible party
- Responders on scene

3.4 Initial Response

Once notified of an incident involving the actual, suspected, or threatened release of hazardous materials, WCCCA will dispatch a standard configuration of resources based on the incident type and severity. This will typically include fire, law enforcement, EMS, and, perhaps, public works and other resources. The first arriving fire crew will assume command, direct and manage on scene resources, and, if needed, request additional resources and prompt the notification of other agencies and organizations. Those additional notifications will be made or initiated by WCCCA. If a release of hazardous materials is confirmed by the first arriving crew, the RHMERT should be contacted for either a consult or immediate response. The RHMERT will notify OERS if they are locally dispatched.

The first priority for the initial incident commander is to assess the scene and take appropriate actions to protect the public, property, and the environment. These actions may include identifying the chemical(s) involved, where possible; establishing a precautionary exclusion or isolation area and evacuating the isolation area; implementing traffic management controls, including roadblocks, to limit access to the area; and limiting egress from the site by potentially contaminated victims. Other initial actions may include mitigative tactics that can be safely implemented such as diking to limit the spread of liquid materials or use of a water fog to knock down a vapor release or foam to blanket a liquid spill. All actions must ensure responder safety by accounting for their level of training and the level of personal protective equipment available and take into account what is and isn't known about the material(s) involved. The RHMERT can be a valuable resource to the incident commander in determining the appropriate procedures for any of the operations noted above.

Whenever available, the incident commander will use a representative of the spiller (e.g., facility, transport company) to provide subject matter expertise. This expertise may include specific knowledge of the chemical(s) involved, the location of the release, containment/mitigation systems in operation or available, and known or suspected victims.

Based on the scene assessment, the incident commander may request additional resources to further assess, control, and mitigate the incident (e.g., fire, hazmat (if not already dispatched), EMS, law enforcement, and public works) and ask that additional notifications be made to support the incident and coordinate the sharing of incident-related information (e.g., county/city emergency management agencies, hospitals, public health, Red Cross, etc.).

3.5 Extended/Expanded Operations

When additional resources are requested and it becomes clear an incident is complex, has or will have significant impacts, and/or will involve extended operations, a number of additional actions may be required/taken. These actions are described below. It is important to note these actions are not listed sequentially or chronologically. All or some may be implemented based on the needs of the incident and the resources available at the time.

3.5.1 Incident/Unified Command (IC/UC)

The first arriving fire officer may transfer command to a more senior fire official trained and qualified to act as a hazmat incident commander or to an agency Incident Management Team (IMT) comprised of staff who are trained and qualified to fill critical command and general staff positions. In addition, a unified command may be formed when there are multiple agencies with legal responsibility for responding to the incident. Unified command may involve local agencies in the early stages and shift as the incident progresses to inclusion of pre-designated state and federal on-scene coordinators (SOSC and FOSC).

When longer term operations are expected, the incident commander should identify a suitable location to establish an incident command post (ICP). Ideally, the ICP should be

near the incident scene and allow command staff to observe scene operations. However, that may not be possible due to the size of the scene, hazards in the area, or physical limitations near the scene. In this case, the incident commander should attempt to locate a government building or other facility (e.g., hotel conference facility) outside of the hazard zone with communications and other logistics support capabilities that can facilitate command post operations.

3.5.2 Chemical Identification and Plume Modeling

Chemical identification can be aided by a representative of the facility or transport vehicle involved in the incident or possibly through placarding on an involved package, container, or transport vehicle. The DOT Emergency Response Guide (ERG) can also be an effective first response resource for transportation incidents where placards are visible.

The RHMERT and the Oregon Military Department's CST can assist the incident commander in identifying the chemical(s) involved. When identification of the specific material(s) is not possible, they can assist with chemical characterization (e.g., flammable, corrosive, etc.).

With knowledge of the chemical(s) involved and weather conditions at the site, staff from the RHMERT and CST can run plume models using various software systems. These models assist incident command/unified command in determining if, when, and where public protection actions (e.g., evacuation and shelter in-place) should be implemented.

3.5.3 Public Alerting

If it becomes necessary to inform the public of the incident but no protective actions are required, the incident commander will craft the message and use an agency public information officer (PIO) or one from the impacted city/county to disseminate the message through social and traditional media. If public protective actions are necessary (e.g., evacuate or shelter in-place), the incident commander will craft an appropriate message, identify the geographic area to be informed, and ask WCCCA to disseminate the message using the appropriate public alerting systems at its disposal. These systems include:

- Community Notification System (CNS) – Used to deliver public safety messages to all landline phones (voice) and to any cell phones (voice and text) and e-mail addresses registered in the system
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) – Used to deliver critical (i.e., life safety) public safety messages via radio and television broadcast stations
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) – Used to deliver public safety text messages to smart phones

If time, resources, and the situation otherwise permit, drive by and door-to-door notifications will also be used to disseminate protective action instructions.

3.5.4 Protective Actions

The most likely public protective actions needed in response to a hazardous materials release are evacuation and shelter in-place. These actions are described below but additional and more detailed information on both actions can be found in the population protection or evacuation annexes of the County and city Emergency Operations Plans (EOP). The incident commander can access the tools noted previously in the Public Alerting section to announce the desired action(s). When either or both actions are implemented, the incident commander must be prepared to assist specific populations/facilities in the designated areas with their efforts to carry out the directed action. These considerations are also discussed below.

3.5.4.1 Shelter In-Place

Sheltering in-place asks the public to stay indoors, close windows, doors, and vents, and turn off heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that utilize outside air. This protective action is typically utilized when the material released or the concentration present is an irritant rather than an immediate threat to life safety or health.

When asking or directing the public to shelter in-place, the incident commander should consider the following:

- Some residents will not receive the message regardless of the methods used to disseminate it.
- Many residents will not understand the term “shelter in-place” so the message must be simple and more specific (i.e., go inside, close doors and windows, etc.)
- Some residents will evacuate rather than remain in place.

Whenever a large segment of the population is being asked or directed to shelter in-place, incident command should ensure that local emergency management agencies (city and county) are notified so they can support and reinforce the public messaging and be prepared to coordinate shelter operations if evacuation becomes necessary.

3.5.4.2 Evacuate

Evacuation asks the public to leave the area immediately along the routes indicated in the public safety message. This protective action is typically utilized when the material released or the concentration of the material involved presents a threat to life safety and health. This action may also be appropriate as a precautionary move when the material or concentration are unknown.

When establishing an isolation area and asking or directing the public to evacuate from that area, the incident commander should consider the following:

- Some residents will not receive the message regardless of the methods used to disseminate it.

- Some residents will not evacuate regardless of the imminent danger presented by a hazardous materials release.
- Mandatory evacuations can only be authorized through an emergency declaration from the appropriate city or county governing body and can only be implemented by law enforcement personnel unless otherwise authorized in the city/county emergency declaration.
- During evacuation, some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes and some residents in unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously.

Whenever a large segment of the population is being asked or directed to evacuate from residential areas (e.g., private homes, apartments, care facilities), incident command must ensure that local emergency management agencies (city and county) are notified so they can coordinate the activation of reception centers and shelters to support the evacuees.

3.5.4.3 Special Considerations

Whenever shelter in-place or evacuation are directed or recommended, the incident commander must be prepared to support the needs of facilities housing populations that will require assistance in implementing the action. These facilities include hospitals, nursing homes, long term care facilities, schools, day cares, and others housing individuals with transportation, sensory, and/or cognitive limitations. To the extent known, these populations have been identified and listed in the site-specific plans developed for facilities handling EHS materials in excess of the TPQ.

3.5.5 Victim Rescue and Medical Operations

Victim rescue and subsequent medical treatment is one of the highest priorities for incident command, but it can be a challenging process at a hazardous materials incident. Victims in this context include individuals who have been exposed to a chemical release and injured in the process as well as those who may have simply been exposed but are otherwise uninjured and may be ambulatory. Victims who have been exposed to a hazardous substance may present a risk to responders through off-gassing or physical contact with the victims' skin or clothing. Any attempt to rescue victims or examine and begin initial treatment prior to the establishment of a decontamination process should only be made following an assessment of the chemical(s) involved, the extent of the release and contamination, the likelihood the victims were exposed, survivability of the victims, and the additional risk to responders.

3.5.5.1 Decontamination

In all cases where the victims have been exposed to a chemical, a decontamination process should be established prior to the initiation of medical triage and treatment. The type of decontamination employed will depend on the chemical(s) involved. Decontamination operations can require specialized equipment and a large number of appropriately trained and qualified personnel.

3.5.5.2 Medical Operations

Following decontamination (where required), victims will be processed using standard medical response protocols for triage, initial treatment, and transport to an appropriate hospital. Where the number of victims meets the definition of a mass casualty incident (MCI) under regional protocols, transport destinations will be coordinated by Regional Hospital, a service provided by the Oregon Health and Sciences University (OHSU).

3.5.6 Containment/Mitigation/Stabilization

Stopping and/or containing the release and stabilizing the incident scene are also high priorities for incident command. This is particularly the case when victim rescue or other critical response operations cannot be undertaken until the release is under control or an ongoing release continues or escalates threats to the public and/or environment. As with decontamination and other site operations, containment and mitigation typically require specially trained and equipped personnel and materials and equipment needed to stop or contain the release (e.g., materials for plugging, patching, absorbing).

If the situation dictates and the release cannot be stopped or the best course of action is to allow it to continue, then other mitigation actions must be employed to minimize additional impacts (e.g., foam to blanket vapor release, fog for vapor knockdown, diking to limit spread and/or protect sensitive areas, water stream to protect exposures).

3.5.7 Responder Decontamination

Whenever incident management personnel (i.e., responders, investigators, facility staff, etc.) must enter a contaminated area, responder decontamination operations must be implemented. This is necessary to decontaminate personal protective and other equipment worn or taken into the “hot” zone. Responder decontamination operations should be implemented separate from victim decontamination whenever possible. As with victim decontamination, responder decontamination operations can require specialized equipment and a large number of appropriately trained and qualified personnel.

3.5.8 Public Safety and Scene Security

Controlling access to the incident command post and incident scene, maintaining road closures, and ensuring appropriate scene perimeters are enforced is typically the responsibility of local law enforcement and public works agencies. Staff from these agencies will work at the direction of incident command to ensure public safety and maintain site security.

3.5.9 Site Safety

Ensuring the safety of incident management personnel (i.e., first responders, investigators, regulatory agency staff, etc.) is the responsibility of incident command. For small/confined hazmat incidents, the incident commander will serve as the safety officer and ensure all operations are conducted as required by law/regulation/policy and as otherwise necessary to ensure personnel safety. For larger or more complex

operations, the incident commander will designate a safety officer who is knowledgeable of the operations being implemented at the site to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction with respect to the safety of incident operations. The safety officer will assign additional staff, if necessary, to monitor the safety of operations at multiple locations and will utilize technical specialists as appropriate to provide guidance and recommendations for operational safety.

For protracted incidents, a site safety plan will be developed and implemented to further ensure responder safety.

3.5.10 Public Information

Providing timely, accurate, and actionable incident information to the public is a key role for incident command. Although this responsibility can be performed by the incident commander at a small/confined incident, most fire service agencies will use an agency public information officer (PIO) whenever communication with the public is necessary. For larger, more complex incidents, PIOs from multiple agencies may be utilized and a joint information center (JIC) may be activated to manage and coordinate incident information. This function can be performed onsite or off-site depending on the needs of the incident.

The duties and responsibilities of the PIO(s) and JIC, when activated, include supporting the incident commander with public alerting and protective action instructions, preparation of news releases, monitoring traditional and social media reports and information, controlling rumors, managing onsite media, organizing press conferences, and coordinating VIP visits.

In all cases, the incident PIO(s) will require the tools necessary to get the job done. These tools range from a public safety radio and a smart phone with cell system and internet access to a fixed facility with landline and cell phones, fax machines, internet access, computers, public safety and commercial radios, TVs, still and video cameras, and more.

3.5.11 Public and Environmental Health

Assessing the threats/impacts to public and environmental health is the responsibility of local and state public and environmental health agencies, environmental quality agencies, and other state and federal natural resource agencies. The incident commander must work with these agencies to identify potential/actual impacts from smoke, dusts, vapors, liquids, etc., on the public, water quality, drinking water, wastewater and storm water systems, and other resources such as farms, crops, livestock, dairy, etc., then work with those agencies to mitigate the impacts and provide essential information to impacted stakeholders and the broader community.

3.5.12 Offsite Incident Support and Coordination

Local (city/county) emergency operations centers (EOCs) should be activated whenever necessary to support on-scene incident operations, assist with the distribution and coordination of incident information, manage offsite incident consequences such as the

sheltering of residents evacuated from an incident scene, and acquire additional resources not available through day-to-day mechanisms. Fire agency and public works department operations centers (DOCs) may also activate to support and coordinate their respective organizational involvement, but only one EOC (the county or a city) should have responsibility for directly supporting incident command.

The EOC directly supporting the incident should assign a liaison to incident command to enhance communications between the organizations and facilitate resource acquisition. Any other EOC (city or county) activated due to incident impacts (e.g. plume moving across multiple jurisdictions) should also consider assigning a liaison to incident command.

3.6 Cleanup/Remediation

Once the release has been stopped or contained, the scene stabilized, and the public threat eliminated, site operations can evolve to a focus on cleanup and remediation.

Responsibility for these operations typically falls to the responsible party (i.e., facility or transporter) but may also fall to a property owner as discussed elsewhere in this plan or to a regulatory agency such as Oregon DEQ, the EPA, or U.S. Coast Guard. Regardless of who assumes responsibility, site cleanup and remediation will almost always be conducted by companies contracted to perform the work with oversight from appropriate state and/or federal regulatory agencies. The primary activities during this phase are detecting the presence of residual hazardous materials that are harmful to the environment and determining their intensity, recommending protective actions, and overseeing the clean-up and disposal of contaminated materials. Other considerations include inspection and monitoring of water supplies, sewer systems, wastewater treatment systems, and waterways.

The state and federal regulatory agencies with direct or oversight cleanup responsibilities will jointly determine when the cleanup and remediation work is done.

3.7 Documentation

Every agency and organization involved in the response to a hazardous materials incident should maintain thorough records of their involvement. This documentation should include a chronological record of information received and provided, decisions made, and operations conducted; resources committed and their associated costs; and other expenses incurred. If the RHMERT responded to the incident, the documentation will also include a Hazardous Materials Spill Release Report completed by the team and signed or acknowledged by the spiller. All of this documentation will become useful and necessary in subsequent cost recovery or legal actions and can also assist in assessing lessons learned, which, in turn, can inform future planning, response, and regulatory efforts.

3.8 Special Cases

3.8.1 Clandestine Drug Labs

Most clandestine drug labs are identified by local law enforcement agencies in the course of their routine investigative efforts. When identified in this manner, the specially trained

and equipped members of the Westside Interagency Narcotics (WIN) Team will handle site entry, investigation, and cleanup efforts. They will coordinate their efforts with Oregon DEQ when required or necessary.

If a drug lab is identified during the response to another incident (e.g., fire, explosion, or medical call) where life safety or property is at risk, the initial response will be conducted as indicated in this plan. Once the scene is stabilized and the immediate public threat eliminated, the WIN Team will assume responsibility for the subsequent investigation and cleanup operation.

3.8.2 Illegal Dump Sites

Most illegal dump sites are found in rural areas and don't present an immediate threat to life safety, property, or the environment. Chronic environmental and health impacts may be occurring, but the sites are typically stable and do not require an emergency response. When such a site is found, cleanup responsibility belongs to the person/organization responsible for the materials, if identified/found, or to the landowner if the responsible party cannot be identified. Cleanup and remediation efforts at these sites will be handled by the responsible party or landowner in coordination with regulatory agencies like Oregon DEQ separate from this plan. Should such a site be found to pose an immediate threat to life, response to the site will be handled as described in this plan until the immediate threat is contained/mitigated and the longer-term cleanup can proceed.

3.8.3 Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Leaking underground storage tanks do not typically present an immediate threat to life safety or property or require an emergency response. Like illegal dump sites, they may present chronic environmental and health threats. Cleanup responsibility at these sites belongs to the person/organization responsible for the tank, if identified/found, or to the landowner if the responsible party cannot be identified. Cleanup and remediation efforts at these sites will be handled by the responsible party or landowner in coordination with Oregon DEQ separate from this plan. Should such a site be found to pose an immediate threat to life, response to the site will be handled as described in this plan until the immediate threat is contained/mitigated and the longer-term cleanup can proceed.

4. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

4.1 Regulated Facilities and Transporters

- Notify 9-1-1, OERS, and the National Response Center of a hazardous materials release/spill as required by law and when otherwise appropriate.
- Implement the site or transport company emergency plan.
- Provide technical expertise regarding the material(s) involved to first responders.
- Represent the responsible party in the coordination of incident response and recovery operations.

4.2 Local Agencies, Organizations, and Resources

4.2.1 Governing Bodies (county, city)

- Declare emergencies and implement specific measures to assist with incident management and/or seek state and federal assistance.
- Share information and coordinate policies with the governing bodies of other impacted jurisdictions.

4.2.2 Fire Service Agencies (city, district)

- Provide initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on jurisdictional responsibility and responder training, equipment, and expertise.
- Act as on scene incident commander.
- Form unified command with designated state and federal on scene coordinators and the responsible party as appropriate for the incident.
- Request additional resources when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise and capabilities of initial responders.
- Attempt to identify the involved hazardous material(s) without compromising personnel safety.
- Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resources.
- Manage and coordinate the use of on scene incident resources in the conduct of:
 - Threat assessment
 - Public alerting
 - Protective action implementation (i.e., evacuation or shelter in-place)
 - Emergency medical care and transportation
 - Decontamination
 - Release control and containment
 - Site access, security, and safety
 - Public messaging
- Coordinate incident information and actions with the supporting city or county emergency management agency or emergency operations center (EOC) and with other impacted political jurisdictions

4.2.3 Emergency Medical Services Agencies (fire-based and private ambulance)

- Provide advanced and basic life support services to decontaminated hazardous materials exposure victims as needed.
- Transport decontaminated victims to appropriate medical care facilities.

4.2.4 Sheriff's Office and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (county, city)

- Provide and coordinate law enforcement resources.
- Where necessary, assist in the rapid dissemination of warning, evacuation, and shelter in-place information to the public.
- Manage and conduct evacuations.
- Coordinate traffic control and maintenance of evacuation areas.
- Manage site security.
- Support the public information needs of incident command.
- Manage investigative and cleanup operations at clandestine drug labs.

4.2.5 LUT Ops and Local Public Works Agencies (county, city)

- Provide equipment and manpower to assist in the containment of a hazardous material release (e.g., diking).
- Assist law enforcement with evacuation efforts including traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.
- Where appropriate, implement protection/mitigation measures to ensure safety and integrity of drinking water, stormwater, and wastewater systems.
- Support the public information needs of incident command.

4.2.6 Washington County Public and Environmental Health Divisions

- Assess the public and environmental (air, water, soil) health implications of the incident.
- Take measures the health officer deems necessary to protect the public's health.
- Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from, the release.
- Assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of incident impacts.
- Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary.
- Determine when contamination no longer poses a public health risk.

- Initiate actions to reopen contaminated sites when the threat is mitigated.
- Support mass fatality and mortuary services, when required.
- Coordinate actions with state and federal health and environmental agencies.

4.2.7 Emergency Management Agencies or Supporting Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) (county, city)

- Provide on-scene liaison when requested by incident/unified command or when necessary to enhance situational awareness.
- Ensure appropriate local, regional, and state agencies have been notified.
- Coordinate the issuance of an emergency declaration especially if needed to secure state or federal resource support and/or facilitate the implementation of emergency protective measures.
- Identify, source, and order resources requested by on-scene incident/unified command.
- Coordinate with WCCCA to support the public alerting needs/requests of on-scene incident/unified command
- Support the public information needs of on-scene incident/unified command and activate an offsite joint information center (JIC) if requested or needed to unify and coordinate incident-related public communications.
- Coordinate incident information and support with on-scene incident/unified command, other activated agency EOCs, department operations centers (DOCs), and impacted jurisdiction senior officials.
- Organize and support other consequence management activities including reception center and shelter operations for evacuees.

4.2.8 Clean Water Services

- Respond to reports of spills or contamination affecting surface water, storm drainage, or sanitary sewers.
- Provide specialized monitoring equipment and perform sampling of potentially contaminated runoff.
- Provide technical assistance to fire and other emergency response authorities including “source control” information on sewer configurations.

4.2.9 Washington County Consolidated Communications Agency (WCCCA)

- Dispatch initial fire, law, and EMS resources based on call type, and additional resources based on requests from incident/unified command.
- Activate public alerting systems as requested by the incident commander and/or supporting EOC.

4.2.10 Hospitals

- Determine the need for and perform decontamination of patients arriving at their facilities prior to their entering the hospital.

4.2.11 Oregon Health and Sciences University

- Operate Regional Hospital and identify patient transport destinations during mass casualty events in the tri-county Portland metropolitan area.
- Operate the Oregon Poison Center and provide advice and consultation services for poisoning incidents.

4.3 State Agencies, Organizations, and Resources

4.3.1 Regional HazMat Response Team #9 (Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue)

- Respond in support of first response agencies when requested.
- Assess actions taken by first-in units.
- Provide operational and technical level expertise, equipment, and staff.
- Perform substance identification testing via established procedures and methodologies.
- Determine the proper level of personal protective equipment, emergency medical treatment, decontamination techniques, and additional authorities and technical resources requiring notification and/or activation.
- Model the release using on scene conditions and recommend changes to public protective actions and exclusionary zones based on the findings.
- Conduct incident operations requiring entry into contaminated or potentially contaminated areas (i.e., release containment and mitigation, victim rescue, and decontamination).

4.3.2 Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM)

- Maintain 24-hour notification capability through OERS (Oregon Emergency Response System, 1-800-452-0311).
- Notify state and other agencies based upon call types.
- Activate and operate the state's emergency coordination center (ECC).
- Receive and process resource requests submitted by the impacted counties.
- Coordinate release of public information with the local public information officer (PIO).
- Activate a state joint information center (JIC) when appropriate to support local and state agency public information efforts.

4.3.3 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

- Receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Provide 24-hour emergency response to reported spill incidents.
- Represent state laws and interests in oil and hazardous substances incidents by acting as the State On-Scene Coordinator in the Unified Command System.
- Coordinate response efforts with local, tribal, state, and federal agencies.
- Maintain a resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment, and technical/scientific personnel for hazardous materials incidents.
- Assist in determining the release source, cause, and responsible party.
- Coordinate incident cleanup if the responsible party is non-responsive or unknown.
- Provide on-scene coordination and technical assistance on containment, cleanup, disposal, recovery, natural resource damage assessment, laboratory analysis, and evidence collection for enforcement actions.
- Evaluate possible public health effects, in coordination with local and state public health officials.
- Coordinate natural resource damage assessment activities.
- Establish cleanup standards for the incident in accordance with federal and state law.
- Ensure source control, containment, cleanup, and disposal are accomplished.

4.3.4 Oregon State Police (OSP)

- Notify OERS and local emergency response agencies if first on-scene, otherwise receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Act as initial incident command agency for state highway incidents until the local command agency is on-scene or if no local agency is available.
- Provide law enforcement support.
- Provide technical assistance at drug labs.

4.3.5 Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

- Notify OERS and local emergency response agencies if first on-scene, otherwise receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Close state highways and reroute traffic when requested and when necessary.
- For incidents impacting state highways, provide lighted signage and support for rerouting traffic.
- Provide personnel and barricades to implement closures and detours.
- Direct spiller to start immediate cleanup if incident occurs on state highways.

4.3.6 Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)

- Receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Assume the role of lead state agency for a transportation-specific radiation incident and for incidents at nuclear reactors or nuclear fuel storage facilities.
- Provide technical assessment and protective action recommendations.
- In cooperation with OEM, coordinate state support operations to on-scene personnel.
- Coordinate release of public information with local public information officers (PIO).
- Provide liaison with appropriate federal and adjacent state agencies and with private industry (shippers, carriers, etc.).
- Ensure cleanup/restoration from radiation incidents is done to specified standards.

4.3.7 Oregon Military Department (OMD)

- Receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Deploy the Oregon Civil Support Team (CST) when requested to: 1) assist with the identification of chemical agents and substances, 2) help assess current and projected consequences, 3) provide advice on appropriate response measures, and 4) coordinate and facilitate requests for additional technical support.
- Deploy one or more CBRN Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) when requested/needed to support search and extraction, decontamination, medical, and command and control operations.

4.3.8 Oregon Department of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

- Receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Authorize dispatch of Regional Hazmat Response Teams.
- In cooperation with DEQ, consider environmental implications of spill and control measures.
- In cooperation with the Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Poison Center, and local public health officials, evaluate possible health effects.
- In cooperation with DEQ and OEM, arrange state agency support to on-scene personnel.
- Provide fixed site information on oil and hazardous materials through the Oregon Community Right to Know Hazardous Substance Manager (CHS Manager) tool.

4.3.9 Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

- Receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Assume the role of lead state agency for all radiological incidents other than those for which ODOE is responsible, including a terrorist incident and an accident at a hospital, research lab, or industrial site.
- Support local public and environmental health staff in the conduct of technical assessments and the development of protective action recommendations.
- Coordinate release of public information with local public information officers (PIO).
- Provide liaison with appropriate federal and adjacent state agencies.
- Work with DEQ to ensure cleanup/restoration is done to specified standards.
- Support damage assessment and cause investigation efforts, including laboratory analysis.
- Support mortuary services when required.

4.3.10 Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OSPRD)

- Notify OERS and local emergency response agencies if OSPRD is first on-scene, otherwise receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- For an incident affecting a state park or state scenic waterway, assist other agencies in crowd/traffic control and provide equipment and facilities, as available.

4.3.11 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)

- Notify OERS and local emergency response agencies if ODFW is first on-scene, otherwise receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Respond to incidents that could degrade land or water to the point that fish or wildlife would be adversely affected, or their habitat destroyed.
- Evaluate and document the impact on fish and wildlife and assess monetary damages against the responsible party for losses of fish, wildlife, or habitat.
- Provide advice, counsel, and logistical support to other agencies.

4.3.12 Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)

- Notify OERS and local emergency response agencies if ODF is first on-scene, otherwise receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Ensure operator/landowner takes initial remedial action on pesticide and oil spills if the spill occurs on lands regulated under the Oregon Forest Practices Act, and communicate subsequent cleanup direction to operators, as provided by DEQ.

- If requested by the lead state agency, mobilize response organization to provide support to emergency responders (e.g., radio systems, dispatch and command center trailers, public information personnel, kitchens, incident management teams, and other incident support resources).

4.3.13 Public Utility Commission (PUC)

- Receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Investigate motor carrier, railroad, and air transportation incidents after the scene has been stabilized.

4.3.14 Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)

- Receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Provide technical information on pesticides and fertilizers.
- Evaluate the adverse impact of an incident on agricultural resources (crops and dairy products).
- Provide laboratory analysis capability.

4.3.15 Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Agency (OR-OSHA)

- Receive spill/release notifications from OERS.
- Enforce workplace and worker safety regulations.
- Develop requirements and/or guidance for site safety when not otherwise stated in law or regulation (e.g., use of volunteers in cleanup efforts).
- Investigate injuries and fatalities.

4.3.16 Oregon State University (OSU)

- Operate the Extension Toxicology Network and the Oregon Toxicology Information Center, which can provide specific toxicological information.

4.4 Federal Agencies

4.4.1 Coast Guard (USCG)

- Operate the National Response Center (NRC), a 24/7 emergency call center that fields initial reports of pollution and railroad incidents and forwards that information to appropriate federal and state agencies for response.
- Represent federal laws and interests in oil and hazardous substances incidents impacting navigable waterways by acting as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) in the Unified Command System.
- Maintain and operate the National Strike Force and deploy associated strike teams as required or available.

- Provide expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and on environmental pollution control techniques.

4.4.2 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Receive spill/release notifications from the National Response Center.
- Represent federal laws and interests in oil and hazardous substances incidents impacting inland areas by acting as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) in the Unified Command System.
- Maintain and operate environmental response teams and deploy them as required or available.
- Provide expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants and on environmental pollution control techniques.

4.4.3 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- Provide scientific support coordination for responses in inland and coastal areas.

4.4.4 Department of Energy (USDOE)

- Provide technical assistance to the Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) and incident/unified command during radiation incidents.

4.4.5 Department of Defense (DOD)

- Assume incident command for incidents involving defense related materials and/or facilities.

4.4.6 Department of Transportation (USDOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

- Provide expertise in federal requirements for packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, and handling regulated materials, and for transporting those materials by land, air, water, and pipeline.

4.4.7 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Provide advice and assistance to the FOSC coordinating emergency planning and mitigation efforts with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector.
- In the event of a major disaster declaration or emergency determination by the president, coordinate all federal disaster or emergency actions with the impacted states and FOSC.

5. Direction and Control

The Washington County Emergency Management Office serves as the Community Emergency Coordinator for purposes of addressing EPCRA requirements and is responsible for working with city and special district emergency managers, first response agencies, facility emergency coordinators, and other stakeholders to maintain this plan and coordinate its implementation. The Washington County LEPC provides the forum for these plan partners to meet and coordinate their efforts.

Washington County will activate its EOC to support and coordinate incident operations when appropriate and necessary for incidents in unincorporated areas or in smaller cities without robust EOC capabilities. It will also activate to assist a city that activates its EOC to support an incident within its jurisdiction.

Emergency coordinators for facilities for which site-specific planning has been completed are documented in the site plans. The emergency coordinator for other facilities is typically the general manager or environmental health and safety lead, if separately designated. Facility emergency coordinators are responsible for developing and maintaining site emergency plans, training on and exercising those plans, and ensuring site safety. In the event of a release, facility and transport company emergency coordinators and other staff are expected to work closely with incident command to provide technical assistance and act as the responsible party's representative in decision-making.

The county's fire service agencies with the support of the regional hazmat team(s), local public safety and public works agencies, and others are responsible for managing incidents as outlined in this plan and agency procedures consistent with state and federal laws and regulations. The responding fire agency incident commander will form unified command with other agency response organizations when appropriate and will ensure that a responsible party representative, where available, is engaged in response operations and decision-making.

All agencies and organizations responding to hazardous materials incidents in Washington County will operate within the framework of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and its Incident Command System (ICS) and multi-agency coordination, resource management, and incident information constructs.

6. Administration and Support

Each agency, facility, and organization identified in this plan with a role in responding to hazardous materials incidents in Washington County is responsible for maintaining appropriate internal procedures and for training its staff on those procedures consistent with agency policies and state and federal requirements. Each of the local agencies (district/city/county) is also responsible for ensuring that staff who may serve in command or general staff positions on scene or in an EOC or DOC are familiar with this plan and the responsibilities of other organizations in the plan.

All agencies and facilities are expected to routinely exercise their related internal plans, procedures, and staff. Whenever possible, facilities and transport companies should

exercise their plans in concert with local fire agencies and hazmat teams. The Washington County LEPC is responsible for developing an annual exercise plan. The LEPC will work with Washington County Emergency Management, local emergency managers (city/district), and others to organize large, community-scale exercises.

7. Annex Development and Maintenance

Washington County Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining this plan in cooperation with the Washington County LEPC, regulated facilities, first response agencies, and local emergency managers. The basic plan will be reviewed and updated:

- Following any significant hazardous materials incident based on recommendations included in an incident after action report;
- When organizational changes affecting plan implementation occur; and
- At least every five years, absent other changes.

Tabs A and B to this plan, which list the county's EHS facilities and include the site-specific plans, will be reviewed annually by the LEPC to identify new facilities with EHS materials and those requiring site-specific plans and to identify facilities that have closed, no longer have EHS materials, or no longer require site-specific plans.

8. Tabs

- A – Facilities Handling EHS Chemicals
- B – Site-Specific Plans (Published Separately)
- C – Hazardous Materials Training Levels
- D – Hazardous Materials PPE Levels
- E – Local Hazmat Response Contractors

**Tab A – Washington County Hazardous Materials
Facilities with Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)
Exceeding the Threshold Planning Quantity**

March 2023

Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan?
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	(Yes/No/TBD)
ACS Cable Systems LLC	19720 NW Tanasbourne Dr, Ste 100, Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
AGC Electronics America	4375 NE 59 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				Yes
Airgas USA LLC	16325 SW Upper Boones Ferry Rd, Tigard, Or 97224	X				No
Air Liquide Electronics U.S. LP	10500 SW Tualatin-Sherwood Rd, Bldg A, Tualatin, Or 97062	X				Yes
Analog Devices Inc	14320 SW Jenkins Rd Beaverton, Or 97005-1155	X				Yes
Anodize Solutions	12620 Leveton Dr Tualatin, Or 97062	X				Yes
Apolloni Vineyards LLC	14135 NW Timmerman Rd Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				No*
Ardent Mills Innovative Bakery Resources	21151 SW 115 th Ave Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
AT&T Corp 2250	13270 SW Dawson Way Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
AutoZone #2229	19477 SW TV Hwy Aloha, Or 97006-0000	X				No*
AutoZone #3756	13407 SW Pacific Hwy Tigard, Or 97223-0000	X				No*
Beaverton Foods Inc	7100 Ne Century Blvd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Beaverton Toyota Co	4355 SW 142 nd Ave Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
BPA	4123 NW Rickey Terr SE Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Cascade Columbia Distribution	14200 SW Tualatin-Sherwood Rd, Sherwood, Or 97140	X	X			Yes
CenturyLink	10820 NW 309 th Ave North Plains, Or 97133	X				No*
CenturyLink	7980 SW Barnes Rd Portland, Or 97225	X				No*
Chaucer Foods Inc	2238 Yew St Forest Grove, Or 97116	X	X			Yes
City of Hillsboro / JWC	4475 SW Fernhill Rd Forest Grove, Or 97116-8504	X	X			Yes
Clean Water Services	16580 SW 85 th Ave Tigard, Or 97224	X		X		No ^{***}

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Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
Clean Water Services	3235 SW River Rd Hillsboro, Or 97123	X		X		No ^{***}
Comcast of Oregon II, Inc. - Beaverton Call Center	14243 SW Terman Rd Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Comcast Of Oregon II, Inc.-Beaverton Headend	1750 NW 173 rd Ave Beaverton, Or 97006	X				No*
Comcast Of Oregon II, Inc. - Tigard Hub	15245 SW 74 th Ave Tigard, Or 97224	X				No*
Costco Wholesale	15901 SW Jenkins Rd Aloha, Or 97006	X				No*
Costco Wholesale	7850 SW Dartmouth St SW Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
Costco Wholesale	1255 Ne 48 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Davis Tool Inc	3740 Ne Aloclek Dr Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Davis Tool Inc	780 SW Bailey Ave Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				Yes
Digital 3825 NW Aloclek Place LLC	3825 NW Aloclek Pl Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
Digital 6675NE 62 nd Ave	6675 NE 62 nd Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
DPI Specialty Foods	11960 SW Leveton Dr Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
DPI Specialty Foods Northwest, Inc.	12360 SW Leveton Dr Tualatin, Or 97062-6001	X				No*
EDCPOR01	6327 NE Evergreen Pkwy, Bldg C-300, Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Empire Batteries Inc	7320 SW Bonita Rd Tigard, Or 97224	X				No*
Eugene - A1 Coupling & Hose	9640 SW Tualatin Sherwood Rd, Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
FCA US LLC	10030 SW Allen Blvd, Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
FEI Company	5350 NE Dawson Creek Dr Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
FleetPride #749	12350 SW Cimino St Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
Flexential (ViaWest Inc)	3935 NE Aloclek Pl, Bldg C-100 Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Flexential Brookwood	5737 NE 59 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Flexential Hillsboro 3	5419 NE Starr Blvd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Fujimi Corporation	11200 SW Leveton Dr Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No ^{***}
Genentech Inc	4625 NE Brookwood Pkwy Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No ^{***}
Gensco Inc SDC	12220 SW Cimino St Tualatin, Or, 97062	X				No*

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Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
Global Aviation Inc	2250 NE 25 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Hillsboro Auto & Truck Parts	3380 NE 15 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Hillsboro Auto Wrecking Inc	2845 NW Glencoe Rd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Hillsboro City of (Slow Sand Filter)	1S5 26D 600 Gaston, Or 97119	X				Yes
Inserta Fittings Co	3707 24 th Ave Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				No*
Intel Corporation	2501 NE Century Blvd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X	X	X		Yes
Intel Corporation	2111 NE 25 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X		X		No*
Intel Corporation	5200 NE Elam Young Pkwy Hillsboro, Or 97124-6497	X		X		No*
Intel Corporation	3585 SW 198 th Aloha, Or 97007	X		X		Yes
JAE Oregon Inc	11555 SW Leveton Dr Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No ^{'''}
Jireh Semiconductor Incorporated	3131 NW Brookwood Pkwy Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				Yes
Lam Research Bldg L	21000 SW 115 th Ave Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
Lam Research Corp	11155 SW Leveton Dr Tualatin, Or 97062	X				Yes
Lieb Foods LLC	2550 23 rd Ave Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				Yes
Lineage Logistics	4124 24 th Ave Forest Grove, Or 97116-2256	X	X			Yes
Magno Humphries Inc	8800 SW Commercial St Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
Matheson Tri-Gas	10540 SW Tualatin-Sherwood Rd., Tualatin, Or 97062	X				Yes
McKesson Corporation DC# 8173 Pharma	9700 SW Commerce Crcl Wilsonville, Or 97070	X				No*
McLane Food Service	21400 SW 115 th Ave Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
MGC Pure Chemicals America Inc	701 Elm St Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				No ^o
Midas Auto Service	4325 SW Cedar Hills Blvd Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
New Season Foods	2329 Yew St Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				Yes
Nike IHM	13955 SW Millikan Way Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Nike IHM Inc	13630 SW Terman Rd, Bldg Tek 16, Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Northstar Chemical Inc	14200 SW Tualatin Sherwood Rd Sherwood, Or 97140	X				Yes

Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
NTT Global Data Centers	4050 NE Evergreen Rd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Nutrien Ag Solutions	574 N 7 th Ct Cornelius, Or 97113	X				No*
O'Reilly Auto Parts #2513	3050 SW Cedar Hills Blvd Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
O'Reilly Auto Parts #2528	13145 SW Pacific Hwy Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
O'Reilly Auto Parts #2838	374 S 1 st Ave Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
O'Reilly Auto Parts #2928	3705 Pacific Ave Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				No*
O'Reilly Auto Parts #3165	8555 SW Old Tualatin- Sherwood Rd Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
O'Reilly Auto Parts #3809	18605 SW Tualatin Valley Hwy Aloha, Or 97006	X				No*
Oracle America Inc	3380 NE 79 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Oroweat	10750 SW 5 th St Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No#
Owens & Minor - DC 21	10680 SW Clutter Rd. Suite 100, Sherwood, Or 97140	X				No*
Pacific Foods of Oregon Inc	19480 SW 97 th Ave Tualatin, Or 97062	X				Yes
Packaging Resources Co	12555 SW Tualatin-Sherwood Rd, Tualatin, Or 97062-8051	X				No*
Papé Machinery	3793 Baseline St Cornelius, Or 97113	X				No*
Papé Material Handling	6955 SW Sandburg St Tigard, Or 97223-8040	X				No*
Papé Material Handling	7000 SW Sandburg St Tigard, Or 97223-8040	X				No*
Performance Warehouse	5537 NW Five Oaks Dr Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
PGE	10800 SW Avery St Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
Pick-N-Pull	19135 SW Pacific Hwy Sherwood, Or 97140	X				No*
Pioneer Metal Finishing	19005 SW 125 th Ct Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No+
Plastic-Metals Technologies	7051 SW Sandburg St N, Bldg Ste 400 Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
Portland Golf Club	5900 SW Scholls Ferry Rd Portland, Or 97225	X				No*
Premier Jets	2166 NE 25 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Pumpkin Ridge Golf Club	12930 NW Old Pumpkin Rd North Plains, Or 97133	X				No*

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Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
Qorvo US Inc	2300 NE Brookwood Pkwy Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				Yes
QTS Investment Properties Hillsboro	4951 Huffman St Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Quail Valley Golf Course	12565 NW Aerts Rd Banks, Or 97106	X				No*
Quantum Clean	21421 NW Jacobson Rd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				Yes
Resers Fine Foods Inc	1770 SW 158 th Ave Beaverton, Or 97006	X				No*
Resers Fine Foods Inc	6999 NE Century Blvd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X	X			Yes
Reserve Vineyards Golf Course	4805 SW 229 th Ave Aloha, Or 97007	X				No*
Rexel USA dba Platt Electric Supply	10605 SW Allen Blvd Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Rinchem Company Inc	23650 NW Huffman St Hillsboro, Or 97124	X	X			Yes
Rinchem Company Inc (Csc 43)	19955 SW Teton Ave Tualatin, Or 97062	X	X			Yes
Schneider Electric - Veris Industries LLC	12345 SW Leveton Dr Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
Seterus Inc - IBM	14523 SW Millikan Way, Ste 200, Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Shamrock Supply Company Inc	18383 SW Boones Ferry Rd Portland, Or 97224	X				No^
Sprint Nextel Corporation	10799 SW Cascade Blvd Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
Stack Infrastructure POR01	3145 NE Brookwood Pkwy Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Stack Infrastructure POR02	8135 NE Evergreen Pkwy Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Sunbelt Rentals PC339	2043 NW Aloclek Dr Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
SunPower Manufacturing Oregon, LLC	4530 NE Dawson Creek Dr Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Sunset Imports Inc	4250 SW 139 th Way Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Sure Power Inc	10955 SW Avery St SW Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	575 NW 185 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97006	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	17005 NW Cornell Rd Beaverton, Or 97006	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	21125 NW West Union Rd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	7319 SW Kable Ln Tigard, Or 97224	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	10710 NW McDaniel Rd Portland, Or 97229	X				No*

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Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
T-Mobile USA	15243 SW Roy Rogers Rd Sherwood, Or 97140	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	2800 SW Cedar Hills Blvd Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	6813 SW Raleighwood Ln Portland, Or 97225	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	10121 SW Wilshire St Portland, Or 97225	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	15288 SW Division St Sherwood, Or 97140	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	17135 SW Pacific Hwy King City, Or 97224	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	1800 N Barlow St Cornelius, Or 97123	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	18481 NW Bronson Rd Portland, Or 97229	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	14453 SW Bull Mountain Rd Portland, Or 97224	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	18555 SW Teton Ave, Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	21975 Baseline Rd, Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	32680 NW Cottage St North Plains, Or 97133	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	4400 NW Glencoe Rd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	5010 SW Scholls Ferry Rd, Beaverton, Or 97225	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	1 Bowerman Dr Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	10535 SW Avery St Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	1060 SE Oak St Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	12394 SW Scholls Ferry Rd Portland, Or 97223	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	12650 SW 1 st St Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	13680 SW Pacific Hwy Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	14020 SW 72nd Ave Tigard, Or 97224	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	14655 SW Old Scholls Ferry Rd Beaverton, Or 97007	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	14855 SW Walker Rd Beaverton, Or 97006	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	16744 Scholls Ferry Rd Beaverton, Or 97007	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	15820 SW Davis Rd Beaverton, Or 97007	X				No*

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Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
T-Mobile USA	17980 SW Kemmer Rd Beaverton, Or 97007	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	18385 SW Alexander St Aloha, Or 97006	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	18495 NW Bronson Rd Portland, Or 97229	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	18550 SW Kinnaman Rd Aloha, Or 97007	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	1985 SW Cedar Hills Blvd Portland, Or 97225	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	20055 SW Pacific Hwy Sherwood, Or 97140	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	20200 SW Martinazzi Ave Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	20735 SW Blanton St Aloha, Or 97007	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	21535 NW Quatama Rd Aloha, Or 97006	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	24424 NE Bald Peak Rd Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	2570 23 rd Ave Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	3075 SE Tualatin Valley Hwy Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	3301 NE Cornell Rd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	3500 SW 104th Ave Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	390 W Main St Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	4550 NE Cornell Rd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	5300 SW 173rd Ave Beaverton, Or 97007	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	6101 SE Tualatin Valley Hwy Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	6950 NE Campus Dr Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	7600 SW 170th Ave Beaverton, Or 97008	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	8515 NW Jackson School Rd North Plains, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	8930 SW Norwood Rd Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	11744 SW Pacific Hwy Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	14225 SW Allen Blvd Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	16402 NW Laidlaw Rd Portland, Or 97229	X				No*

Washington County EOP

HS 7 - Hazardous Materials

Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
T-Mobile USA	21655 SW Pacific Hwy Sherwood, Or 97140	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	7675 SW Nimbus Ave Beaverton, Or 97223	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	8545 SW Maverick Terr Beaverton, Or 97008	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	9693 SW Washington Square Rd Portland, Or 97223	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	29350 NW Ridge Rd Buxton, Or 97109	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	10015 SW Ridder Rd Wilsonville, Or 97070	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	1151 NE Grant St Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	13707 NW Science Park Dr Portland, Or 97229	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	14225 SW Tualatin Valley Hwy Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	16580 SW 85th Ave Tigard, Or 97224	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	19755 SW Farmington Rd Beaverton, Or 97007	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	23275 NW Evergreen Rd Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	41100 Lodge Rd Banks, Or 97106	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	45635 NW David Hill Rd Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	5355 SW Western Ave Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	574 N 7 th Ct Cornelius, Or 97113	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	7475 SW Oleson Rd Portland, Or 97223	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	End of SW Robbins Rd Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	NE Blueridge Dr & Blueridge Ct Beaverton, Or 97006	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	14480 SW Jenkins Rd, Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	10075 SW Cascade Blvd Tigard, Or 97008	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	12555 SW 22nd St Beaverton, Or 97008	X				No*
T-Mobile USA	29009 SW Burkhalter Rd Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
Tata Communications	21101 NW Evergreen Pkwy Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Tektronix Inc	13975 SW Karl Braun Dr, Bldg 39, Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*

Washington County EOP

HS 7 - Hazardous Materials

Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
Teleport Communications America, LLC - Or0378	10340 SW Nimbus Ave Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
The Home Depot Store #4001	13700 Science Park Dr Beaverton, Or 97229	X				No*
The Home Depot Store #4002	14800 SW Sequoia Pkwy Tigard, Or 97224	X				No*
The Home Depot Store #4010	1950 SE Minter Bridge Rd Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
The Home Depot Store #4018	4401 SW 110 th Ave Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Tokai Carbon USA Inc	4495 NE 59 th Ave Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				Yes
Tokyo Electron America Inc	1800 NE 25 th Ave, Ste 2-10 Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Tokyo Ohka Kogyo America Inc	4600 NE Brookwood Pkwy Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No ^{***}
Tosoh Quartz Inc	14380 NW Science Park Dr Portland, Or 97229-5419	X				Yes
TTM Technologies North America, LLC	1521 Poplar Ln Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				No+
Tualatin Hills Park & Rec	18650 SW Kinnaman Rd Aloha, Or 97007	X				Yes
Tualatin Hills Park & Rec	12850 SW Third St Beaverton, Or 97005	X				Yes
Tualatin Hills Park & Rec	13707 NW Science Park Dr Portland, Or 97229	X				Yes
Tualatin Hills Park & Rec	18300 NW Parkview Blvd Portland, Or 97229	X				Yes
Tualatin Hills Park & Rec	3500 SW 78 th Ave Portland, Or 97225	X				Yes
Tualatin Hills Park & Rec	15707 SW Walker Rd Beaverton, Or 97006	X				Yes
Tualatin Hills Park & Rec	7300 SW Scholls Ferry Rd Beaverton, Or 97008	X				Yes
United Rentals Branch 263	14020 SW 72 nd Ave Tigard, Or 97224	X				No*
Valmont Coatings	9700 SW Herman Rd Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No ^{***}
Veritiv Operating Company	29345 NW West Union Rd North Plains, Or 97133	X				No*
Verizon Business - Orhillor	2550 NW Aloclek Dr Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Verizon Business - Orxomwor	9100 NW Nimbus Ave Beaverton, Or 97008	X				No*
Verizon Wireless Hillsboro Msc (Id:1617402)	19950 NW Tanasbourne Dr Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
VWR International LLC 4	12350 SW Tualatin Rd Tualatin, Or 97062	X	X			Yes

Facility Name	Facility Address	Applicable Regulatory Planning Programs				Site-specific Plan? (Yes/No/TBD)
		EPCRA	RMP	SPCC	FRP	
Wells Fargo Sunset Park	6305 NE Bennett St Hillsboro, Or 97124	X				No*
Wells Fargo WBC	10500 NE Walker Rd Hillsboro, Or 97006	X				No*
Westak of Oregon	3941 24 th Ave N Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				Yes
Wilco Farmers	664 Baseline St Cornelius, Or 97113	X				No*
Zayo Beaverton-Cedar Hills Or	4275 Cedar Hills Blvd Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Zayo Portland SW Barnes	10870 SW Barnes Rd Portland, Or 97225	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51303-82958	19555 SW Kinnaman Rd Aloha, Or 97007	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51303-94103	Near SW 185 th St & SW Pheasant Ln Aloha, Or 97007	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51309-92220	4155 SW Cedar Hills Blvd Beaverton, Or 97005	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51319-82974	2018 College Way Forest Grove, Or 97116	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51325-94424	921 E Baseline St Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51325-94432	4305 NW 253 rd Ave Hillsboro, Or 97123	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51345-83000	22310 SW Pine St Sherwood, Or 97140	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51347-83002	3750 NW 185 th Ave Portland, Or 97229	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51351-83006	8840 SW Burnham Rd Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51351-94846	11780 SW Graven Street Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51351-94852	10850 Cascade Blvd Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51351-94911	13910 SW Barrows Road Tigard, Or 97223	X				No*
Zipty Fiber 963-51354-83009	19430 SW 90 th Ct Tualatin, Or 97062	X				No*

Regulatory Planning Programs:

- EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
- RMP – Risk Management Plan pursuant to the Clean Air Act Section 112r
- SPCC – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
- FRP – Facility Response Plan

Site-specific Planning Waivers:

- * Lead acid batteries only.
- # Lead acid batteries and separate small quantity (100 gal) of sulfuric acid.
- ^ One drum (55 gal) of hydrofluoric acid 49% on site for no more than a single day at any time.

- ''' Potential for sulfuric acid spill large enough to generate an offsite plume remote.
- + Potential for sulfuric or nitric acid spill large enough to generate an offsite plume remote.
- ° Potential for hydrogen peroxide spill large enough to generate an offsite plume remote.
- × Potential for hydrofluoric acid 49% spill large enough to generate an offsite plume remote.
- .. Spill of paraquat dichloride or ethoprop does not produce a plume with offsite consequences. Site-specific planning not warranted.

Tab B – Site-Specific Plans

Published Separately and Available Upon Request

Tab C – Hazardous Materials Training Levels

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recognize the following hazardous materials certifications: Awareness, Operations, Technician, and Specialist. OSHA also recognizes a fifth certification, Hazardous Materials Incident Commander. A brief description of each level/certification is included below:

- **Awareness Level:** An initial amount of training to enable a responder to identify emergency releases and notify emergency response teams/authorities. An **annual refresher** is required.
- **Operations Level: Eight hours** of training plus "awareness level" competency to enable a responder to act defensively to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. An **annual refresher** is required.
- **HAZMAT Technician: Twenty-four hours** of training including operations level competency and other skills such as decontamination to enable the responder to act aggressively/offensively to stop the release. An **annual refresher** is required.
- **HAZMAT Specialist: Twenty-four hours** of training equal to the "technician level" and specific knowledge of the hazardous substances to enable the responder to act in support of HAZMAT technicians. An **annual refresher** is required.
- **HAZMAT Incident Commander (IC): Twenty-four hours** of training equal to the "operations level" and demonstrated competence in implementing the Incident Command System (ICS), controlling and managing an incident, and carrying out state and local emergency response plans. An **annual refresher** is required.

The Oregon State Fire Marshal requires all Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team members to attend a minimum of 160 hours of specialized training to become hazardous materials technicians. Team members are also required to take annual refresher training and must demonstrate ongoing competency and proficiency by completing an Oregon Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams Task Book every two years.

Tab D – Hazardous Materials Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Protection Levels

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recognizes four levels of hazardous materials PPE based on the degree of protection each level affords. The levels and when they should be used are summarized below:

- **Level A** – To be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required. Level A protection should be used when:
 - The hazardous substance has been identified and requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes, and the respiratory system based on either the measured (or potential for) high concentration of atmospheric vapors, gases, or particulates; or the site operations and work functions involve a high potential for splash, immersion, or exposure to unexpected vapors, gases, or particulates of materials that are harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the skin;
 - Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected to be present, and skin contact is possible; or
 - Operations must be conducted in confined, poorly ventilated areas, and the absence of conditions requiring Level A have not yet been determined.

- **Level B** – The highest level of respiratory protection is necessary, but a lesser level of skin protection is needed. Level B protection should be used when:
 - The type and atmospheric concentration of substances have been identified and require a high level of respiratory protection, but less skin protection.
 - The atmosphere contains less than 19.5 percent oxygen; or
 - The presence of incompletely identified vapors or gases is indicated by a direct-reading organic vapor detection instrument, but vapors and gases are not suspected of containing high levels of chemicals harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the skin.

- **Level C** – The concentration(s) and type(s) of airborne substance(s) is/are known and the criteria for using air purifying respirators are met. Level C protection should be used when:
 - The atmospheric contaminants, liquid splashes, or other direct contact will not adversely affect or be absorbed through any exposed skin;
 - The types of air contaminants have been identified, concentrations measured, and an air-purifying respirator is available that can remove the contaminants; and

- All criteria for the use of air-purifying respirators are met.
- **Level D** – A work uniform affording minimal protection: used for nuisance contamination only. Level D protection should be used when:
 - The atmosphere contains no known hazard; and
 - Work functions preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation of or contact with hazardous levels of any chemicals.

Tab E – Local Hazardous Materials Response Contractors

ACTenviro
Clackamas, OR 97015
(971) 279-6780
[\(866\) 348-2800](tel:(866)348-2800)
<https://www.actenviro.com/emergency-response/>

Clean Harbors Environmental
Clackamas, OR 97015
(503) 785-0404
(800) 645-8265
<https://www.cleanharbors.com/>

Clean Rivers Cooperative Inc
Portland, OR 97201
(503) 220-2040
<http://cleanriverscooperative.com/>

Clearwater Environmental Services, Inc
Wilsonville, OR 97070
(503) 582-1951
(888) 244-1951
<https://clearwaterenv.com/index.php>

Cowlitz Clean Sweep
Portland, OR 97231
[\(503\) 247-9466](tel:(503)247-9466)
(888) 423-6316
<https://www.ccs-pneco.com/>

First Strike Environmental Company
Roseburg, OR 97470
(541) 673-9892
(800) 447-3558
<https://www.fseco.com/>

Maritime Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)
Astoria, OR 97103
Tel +1 (503) 325-6330
<https://www.msrc.org/>

NorthWest HazMat, Inc.
Springfield, OR 97477
(541) 988-9823
(800) 597-1323
<https://nwhazmat.com/>

NWFF Environmental
Philomath, OR 97370
541) 929-4884
(800) 942-4614
<https://nwffenviro.com/>

SMAF Environmental LLC
Prineville, OR 97754
(541) 447 5643
(800) 875-7069
<http://www.whhsmaf.com/>

Terra Hydr, Inc
Portland, OR 97208
(503) 625-4000
<http://terrahydr.com/>

Tidewater Environmental Services, Inc (DBA West Coast Marine Cleaning)
Vancouver, WA 98666
[\(503\) 285-2485](tel:5032852485)
(877) 926-246
<https://www.tidewaterenv.com/>

US Ecology/NRC
Portland, OR 97217
(503) 283-1150
(800) 899-4672
<https://nrcc.com/>

Western States Environmental Services, Inc
Medford, OR 97501
(541) 770-2482
(800) 246-9602
<http://wsenvironmental.com/index.htm>