

CHAPTER 153: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTAINMENT PLAN

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For provisions concerning hazardous waste emergency situations, see also the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986; Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986; state Executive Order 43, state Emergency Response Commission, April 7, 1987; G.S. Chapter 166A; DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (DOT P 5800.4); Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, NRT-1, March 1987; Guide for the Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans, CPG 1-8, October 1985; and the state Occupational Safety and Health, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (13 NCAC 7c.0101(a)(26))

§ 153.01 PURPOSE.

The state Water Supply Watershed Protection Act, § G.S. 143-214.5, requires all local governments to prepare and adopt a hazardous materials inventory and spill containment plan in order to adequately respond to hazardous materials incidents that may occur within water supply watersheds. The plan is intended to serve as a guide to county staff and other agencies in the event a hazardous material spill occurs within the county's jurisdiction in the Catawba River, South Yadkin River, and Lake Norman watersheds. This plan is designed to be used in conjunction with other emergency response plans and standard operating procedures of the county.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.02 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INVENTORY.

(A) Facilities reporting hazardous material, as required by the Hazardous Chemicals Right-to-Know Act, G.S. § 95-173 *et seq.*, located within the county have been listed in Appendix A.

(B) Hazardous materials or substances are defined in G.S. 143-215.77(5a) or as any substance listed as such in Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 U.S.C. 11000 *et seq.*); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Hazardous Substances (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*); or Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, concerning oil and hazardous substances (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*); all of which are hereby incorporated by reference including any subsequent amendments and editions.

(C) Upon request from the local fire official, a facility must also prepare and submit a material safety data sheet.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.03 TRANSPORTATION ROUTES IN THE WATERSHEDS.

The major transportation network within the county watershed consists of U.S. Highway 64 (NC Highway 90), NC Highway 127, and a rail line operated by Alexander Railroad, Inc. NC Highway 16 is another major transportation route within the county but is not located within a watershed.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.04 ON-SITE CONTAINMENT STRUCTURES.

(A) Volume V of the state building code (fire prevention) and Volume 30 from the National Fire Protection Association provides the specification for on-site containment structures for on-site containment structures for both new and existing businesses and industries.

(B) The county Planning and Inspections Department reviews building plans for new construction where hazardous material containment structures are required. This office also conducts annual

inspections of hazardous material facilities. Existing facilities are required to meet the requirements of the regulations that were in place at the time of the facility's construction and to meet the current regulations where life safety hazards exist.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

§ 153.15 PURPOSE.

This subchapter provides additional information to the multi-hazard plan to effectively and expeditiously respond to hazardous material emergencies and to meet the jurisdiction's responsibilities pursuant to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III), Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.16 SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS.

(A) Situations.

(1) The specific facilities involved with hazardous materials subject to the emergency planning requirements of Section 302 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA, Title III) are listed in Appendix B.

(2) The threat of a major disaster involving hazardous materials has escalated due to the increase in everyday use and transportation of chemicals by all the various segments of our population.

(3) The results of a hazardous material accident could include the death or serious injury of persons exposed to the material, the spread of contaminants in varying degree throughout the county, and the destruction of property from fire, explosion, and exposure.

(4) Evacuation, a protective measure, could isolate evacuees from their homes for an indefinite period of time.

(5) Victims of hazardous materials accidents may require unique or special medical care not typically needed in other types of emergencies.

(6) The release of hazardous materials may have short and/or, long term health and environmental effects depending upon the chemical composition of the substance.

(7) A hazardous material incident may affect several hundreds of people within the jurisdiction without warning.

(8) A hazardous material incident may require the public to shelter-in-place or to evacuate depending upon conditions at the time of the emergency.

(B) *Assumptions.* The provisions of this plan are based on the assumption that:

(1) Most but not all people affected by a hazardous material accident will follow instructions and shelter-in-place or relocate to their designated reception areas.

(2) Public notification and warning, and evacuation if required, will be in accordance with the procedures described in the Notification and Warning Annex (Annex C) and the evacuation and Transportation Annex (Annex I) of this plan, copies of which are available in the office of the County Administrator and the Emergency Management Coordinator.

(3) The county must respond to the incident in the initial phase without assistance from outside the county. Emergency response agencies will take appropriate actions to prevent or minimize the spread of the material, provide early first aid as necessary, and manage the incident scene with emphasis toward safety of the public and responding personnel.

(4) Planning and training prior to an incident will significantly reduce the risk to personnel.

(5) The hazardous material involved in an accident can be identified within a reasonable period of time by the owner of the facility or the vehicle, by the shipping documents, by the properties of the material itself, or by information provided pursuant to Title III of the state Right-to-know Act, G.S. § 95-173 *et seq.*

(6) A facility involved in a hazardous material accident will attempt to provide all information required by SARA, Title III, Section 304 on a timely basis.

(7) Emergency response personnel are knowledgeable in the use of available resources.

(8) The U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook (DOT P 5800.4), either alone or in combination with other information sources, will be used as a guide for initial protective action at incidents involving hazardous materials.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.17 CONCEPT OF OPERATION.

(A) There are two types of incidents involving hazardous materials:

- (1) Incidents at fixed facilities; and
- (2) Transportation incidents.

(B) The level of response required for an incident will be determined by:

- (1) The quantity and toxic effects of the material involved in an actual or imminent release;
- (2) The population and/or property threatened;
- (3) The type and availability protective equipment required for the released material; and
- (4) The probable consequences should no immediate action be taken.

(C) Depending upon the threat posed by the incident, protective responses initiated for the safety of the public could include in-place sheltering, evacuation, and isolation of the contaminated environment.

(D) Incidents will be classified according to level of risk according to the Incident Commander's assessment.

(1) *Level I (Potential Emergency Condition)* is an incident which can be controlled by the first response agencies, does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or immediate outdoor area, and does not suggest that major environmental damage will occur.

(2) *Level II (Limited Emergency Condition)* is an incident involving a critical hazard with a potential threat to life or property, requires a limited evacuation of the surrounding area, or suggests that major environmental damage could occur. Initial response to the incident can be adequately handled by the jurisdiction's personnel and resources.

(3) *Level III (Full Emergency Condition)* is an incident that involves a severe hazard or large area, poses an extreme threat to life and property, and will probably require a large-scale evacuation. Level III includes any incident requiring the combined expertise or resources of county, state, federal and/or private agencies/organizations.

(E) Response procedures for each level of incident will be according to local policies and procedures in compliance with worker safety standards.

(F) This plan recognizes that a hazardous material incident can change with time, and necessitate escalating the response to a higher level, or down-grading the response to lower levels as the situation is controlled.

(G) When responding to an incident where hazardous materials are known to be stored, the responders will assume the involvement of the most toxic substance at that location unless otherwise informed.

(H) The Alexander County Emergency Planning Committee (ACEPC) has been established at the county level to identify the magnitude of the local hazard, assess the vulnerability of the community-to that hazard, and provide planning guidance for emergency response. Representation on the LEPC is prescribed by the policy of the North Carolina Emergency Response Commission, and those agencies or groups that have an interest in hazardous materials may have a representative on the committee.

(I) A Facility Emergency Coordinator will be identified at each covered facility under SARA, Title III, Section 302. This Facility Emergency Coordinator to serve as the point of contact, and will provide the necessary emergency response information on the facility to the planning committee.

(J) Notification of a release of a hazardous material may be provided by any one who recognizes that a release has occurred. The telephone will be the primary means of alerting for any hazardous material incident, however, other methods including two-way radio and alarm systems may be used for initial notification.

(K) Warning and notification of the public, including warning and notification to special populations such as the hearing impaired, will be accomplished in accordance with the Notification and Warning Annex (Annex C) of this plan. Procedures for warning that have been developed for the hazard zones surrounding identified fixed facilities supersede the provisions of Annex C.

(L) As necessary, emergency vehicles with effective sound devices (sirens and/or public address systems) may be used as a public alerting system. If a fixed notification system is in place around the facility or emergency area the vehicles may be used as a backup system. The vehicles will be dispatched within the evacuation area and will stop at each quarter mile in populated areas and at each house or group of houses that are more than a quarter mile apart. The emergency vehicle will notify the public of the situation and/or recommend protective action.

(M) Each route should be run twice if possible to ensure receipt of the initial warning by all members of the community. The second run, or backrun, will be to confirm alert and notification. Backruns need only stop at houses that are dark at night or where it is apparent that people are not complying with instructions. If necessary, door-to-door alerting will be accomplished during the second run.

(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.18 GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES.

Each agency involved in hazardous materials emergency response is responsible for the safety of its personnel. Training, emergency response procedures, and medical surveillance shall comply with the provisions of the state Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (13 NCAC 7C.0101(a)(26)). Topics addressed shall include but not be limited to the dangers of hazardous materials, emergency response techniques, protective measures, the provision of protective clothing and equipment, and medical monitoring of personnel. In this regard, the head of each agency is, therefore, responsible for developing, maintaining, and updating training programs and standard operating procedures.

(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.19 COUNTY RESPONSIBILITIES.**(A) Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.**

(1) In addition to specific assignments of responsibility identified in the basic plan, each annex, and other directives, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners will nominate the members of the county Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in accordance with Title III, SARA, and the policies of the state Emergency Response Commission (NCERC) to provide local emergency planning as required. This LEPC will be appointed by the NCERC and be made up of the persons and agency representatives required by law and policy.

(2) The Chairman shall encourage cooperation among the Emergency Planning Committee, local government agencies, facilities, and other applicable organizations.

(B) County Administrator. The County Administrator shall:

(1) Ensure that county facilities with hazardous material are properly identified, reported, and a facility emergency coordinator is appointed.

(2) Provide administrative support to the Local Emergency Planning Committee as required.

(C) Emergency Management Coordinator. The Emergency Management Coordinator shall:

(1) Coordinate exercises and tests of the emergency plan in accordance with current requirements and concurrence of the LEPC.

(2) Support the LEPC in maintaining liaison with facility emergency coordinators to ensure availability of current information concerning hazards and response to an incident.

(3) Ensure a critique of incident responses to assess and update procedures as needed.

(4) Serve as the Community Emergency Coordinator as required by SARA, Title III, Section 303(c) (3).

(5) Serve as liaison for the LEPC in coordinating planning efforts with other political subdivisions for facilities that affect multiple jurisdictions.

(D) Incident Commander. The Incident Commander shall:

(1) Implement the necessary steps to safeguard human life, property, and the environment in accordance with available guidance.

(2) Secure the area as required by the situation.

(3) Identify the material involved without undue risk of exposure.

(4) Assess the situation and communicate the results to responding agencies, the EOC, and facility representatives.

(5) Appoint a safety officer and then other staff members as the situation requires.

(6) Develop strategy (confinement, containment, neutralization) and implement tactics (evacuation/shelter, offensive/defensive posture) with regard to available resources and capability of personnel.

(E) *Health Department.* In addition to other responsibilities identified in this plan and other directives, the Health Department will assist in the enforcement of regulations and the initiation of legal actions against parties responsible for release of hazardous materials in violation of regulations.

(F) *E.M.S. Director.* In cooperation with facility owners and operators, the E.M.S. Director shall develop procedures for:

(1) Treatment of contaminated patients;

(2) Decontamination of patients and equipment; and

(3) Direction and control of mass casualty incidents resulting from the release of hazardous materials.

(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.20 EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE.

(A) *Purpose.* The Emergency Planning Committee shall ensure fulfillment of responsibilities for local emergency planning pursuant to SARA Title III and the policies of the state Emergency Response Commission.

(B) *Duties.* The Emergency Planning Committee shall:

(1) Assess the current level of prevention, preparedness, and response capability within the jurisdiction;

(2) Review existing plans for overlap, useful information, and ideas;

(3) Conduct a hazard analysis to identify the hazards, vulnerability, and risk;

(4) Ensure an active chemical hazard identification program within the county, as well as a vulnerability assessment and risk analysis, as appropriate;

(5) Develop plans and procedures to protect the public (to include sheltering-in-place or evacuation if necessary) during a hazardous material incident by developing the county hazardous material Emergency Operating Plan using the state Multi-Hazard Plan Prototype as a guide;

(6) Ensure the public is educated through public awareness programs for possible emergencies in their area, kept informed during a hazardous material incident, and permitted access to the information regarding chemical hazard in the community and emergency operations plan;

(7) Develop and/or ensure that procedures for notification are in-place and effective in the event of an incident involving hazardous material;

(8) Identify individuals and groups within risk areas who have special needs, such as transportation, advanced medical care, or special warning;

(9) Ensure adequate training for all responders (including management) to a hazardous material incident in accordance with established regulations and policies;

(10) Ensure agencies develop and maintain standard operating procedures for hazardous materials response operations;

(11) Identify resources needed for response to a hazardous material incident from public and private sources and make recommendations to the county officials about emergency response matters;

(12) Ensure an ongoing program for plan implementation, maintenance, training, and exercising;

(13) Ensure that the provisions of Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, are complied with within the county on a continuing basis; and

(14) Assure coordination of planning efforts between jurisdictions including the development of notification/warning, response, and remediation procedures for covered facilities.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.21 STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.

(A) The state Emergency Management Plans and Operations staff, in accordance with state statutes, are responsible for support to the local jurisdictions. The state Emergency Response Team (SERT) is available, as required, for assistance in the event of an incident. Most state agencies (especially those with a response role such as Environmental Management, Solid and Hazardous Waste, State Highway Patrol, National Guard, and others) are available to assist local jurisdictions through the State Emergency Response organization.

(B) The Area Coordinator has been empowered by the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety to act on his or her behalf as prescribed in G.S. Chapter 166A and is responsible for local assistance, when requested, during an incident and will be the single on-scene coordinator of state resources.

(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.22 SPECIFIC FIXED FACILITY INFORMATION.

(A) Information about each facility identified under SARA Title III as having extremely hazardous materials exceeding the threshold planning quantities will be collected, kept current, and the information distributed to responders as required.

(B) The information on each identified facility is available in a Section 302 Facility Information Notebook, located in the county Warning Point, with a copy in the Emergency Management Agency office.

(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.23 FACILITY EMERGENCY COORDINATOR.

(A) *Facility responsibilities.* The Facility Emergency Coordinator shall:

(1) Ensure that reportable information is provided to the LEPC in a timely manner. Tier II forms are required from all facilities subject to Sections 311 and 312 of SARA, Title III;

(2) Ensure that the facility emergency response procedures are current and effective for its property. Procedures shall specify actions for the immediate and follow-up notification of the local, state, and federal authorities in the event of a hazardous material incident. A description of emergency procedures shall be submitted in writing to the LEPC;

(3) Ensure that facility personnel are trained in emergency response procedures, including but not limited to determining that a release has occurred, notifying appropriate facility personnel, and public officials, and initiation of protective and/or hazard suppression activities; and

(4) Ensure that the facility has a current inventory of equipment and resources available for response to a hazardous material emergency.

(B) *Incident responsibilities.* The Facility Emergency Coordinator shall provide a technical representative to the incident Commander and the EOC, as required during an incident.

(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.24 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS.

(A) All the provisions of this Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan, as well as the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, will be used for guidance during a transportation incident involving Hazardous Materials.

(B) The routes for the transportation of hazardous materials identified by the LEPC during the hazard analysis process are listed in the individual facility information data.

(C) Other sources of guidance may be utilized during a transportation incident involving hazardous materials. The first responders to a hazardous material incident should follow their agency's standard operating procedures for the initial actions involving a transportation related incident.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.25 DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

(A) The overall direction and control of emergency activities in a crisis situation is vested with the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

(B) On-scene management will be established by the incident Commander. The Fire Department serving the district in which the incident occurs will be the lead county agency, and the Chief or senior officer present of that Department will be the Incident Commander.

(C) The entire county emergency response force, including activation of the EOC, may not be required to handle every type of emergency involving a hazardous material.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.26 LINES OF SUCCESSION.

Lines of succession for agencies and officials involved in a hazardous material incident are in accordance with established procedures and are specified in the functional annexes to this plan, copies of which are available for inspection in the office of the County Administrator.
(Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.27 ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

(A) The agencies that may become involved in a hazardous material incident will develop procedures to cope with a major incident involving hazardous material. The Emergency Management Coordinator and the Local Emergency Planning Committee will ensure, through the use of information provided pursuant to Sections 302, 304, 311, 312, and 313 of Title III and of other knowledge, that all identified hazards are evaluated.

(B) Equipment and supplies for response to a hazardous material incident will be provided initially from the responding agencies' resources. Additional resources will be obtained through mutual aid agreements or from private organizations and facilities. State and federal aid may be requested after local resources have been exhausted or determined to be inadequate for the task. Equipment and supplies for the EOC will be provided by the Emergency Management Coordinator.

(C) Training programs for emergency responders of the county will be through individual agency in-service training, community college courses, and other offerings of related training. A schedule of these programs is maintained in and distributed by the Emergency Management Agency of the county.

(D) Exercise schedules for this plan are developed and maintained by the Emergency Management Agency. Exercises shall be in accordance with local, state, and federal policies and, when possible, coordinated with the Area E Office of state Emergency Management. The types of exercises will include but not be limited to table-top, functional, and/or fullscale exercises. There must be at least one fullscale exercise every 5 years. An actual occurrence may be substituted for an exercise provided it adequately tested response functions addressed in this plan and a critique of the event was conducted. (Ord. passed 2-1-92)

§ 153.28 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE.

(A) The Emergency Management Coordinator will coordinate with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, the designated Facility Coordinators, and other applicable agencies in the development and maintenance of this plan.

(B) This chapter is designed to be used as an integral part of this Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan. Other parts of the plan must be consulted for information not included in this chapter.

(C) The Local Emergency Planning Committee will approve and review this plan on at least an annual basis. Changes will be submitted to the committee when necessary. Copies will be made available to the public, the state Division of Emergency Management through the Area Office, and other agencies. (Ord. passed 2-1-92)

APPENDIX A: FIXED FACILITIES HAVING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

FIXED FACILITIES HAVING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Facility Name	Within a WSWS
Waldorf Corporation	N
Shuford Mills - Tape Division	N
Bassett Uph. Division - Plant #9	Y
Southern Bell - Stony Point Substation	Y
Southern Bell - Taylorsville Substation	N
American Roller Bearing & Manufacturing	N
Broyhill Furniture - Plant #5	Y
Barry's Home and Garden (Fox)	Y
Little Market Basket #3	N
Duke Power - Taylorsville Ops. Center	N
Quick Stop #60	N
Highway 16 Superette	N
McLeod-Feimster Hardware & Convenience	N
Clayton Marcus Company #1	N
E.R. Carpenter - Taylorsville Plant	Y
Appalachian Chemical & Solvents	Y
Shell Brothers Bulk Plant	N
Alexander Railroad Company (Shop)	Y
Little Oil Company (Whisnant Oil)	N
Alexander Community Hospital	N
Taylorsville Wastewater Treatment Plant	N
Col. R.L. Tatum Water Treatment Plant	Y
Four Brothers Food Store #308	N
Handy Stop #2	N
Little Market Basket #4	N
Main Avenue Grocery	N

APPENDIX B: LIST OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES FACILITIES

Facility Name

Facility Emergency Coordinator

**Town of Taylorsville
Waste Water Treatment Plant**

Robert Duncan

**Alexander Water Corporation
Water Treatment Plant**

**Southern Bell
Taylorsville Substation**

**Southern Bell
Stony Point Substation**

APPENDIX C: FACILITY INFORMATION NOTEBOOK ENTRY

FACILITY INFORMATION SUMMARY PAGE (SAMPLE)

FACILITY NAME: _____

LOCATION: _____

FACILITY EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

PRIMARY

ALTERNATE

Name: _____

Name: _____

Work phone: _____

Work phone: _____

Home phone: _____

Home phone: _____

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES

Fire:

1. _____

2. _____

Standby:

3. _____

- Law Enforcement:
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
- Rescue:
 - 1. _____
- EMS:
 - 1. _____

OFF-SITE EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The Hazard Identification and Vulnerability assessment has revealed that a minimum distance of _____ and a maximum distance of _____ would need to be evacuated, depending on the conditions and circumstances of the specific incident and the chemical involved. The attached evacuation map shows the maximum distance and has been sectioned into smaller zones. The zones are marked and will be used when an actual evacuation is deemed necessary. The information for each zone is contained as follows:

ZONE INFORMATION FORM (SAMPLE)

ZONE # _____

LOCATION: [North/south/east/west of facility]

DAYTIME POPULATION: [Estimate]

NIGHTTIME POPULATION: [Estimate]

MAIN TRANSPORTATION ROUTES: [Road or street names]

AT RISK FACILITIES: [Schools, hospitals, day care, water supplies, nursing homes, churches, and the like]

CONTRIBUTING FACILITIES: [Other hazardous materials facilities]

DESIGNATED SHELTER: [Location]

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS:

SPECIAL NEEDS: [Individuals requiring special notification or assistance]

APPENDIX D: HAZARD ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Sample Summary

On _____ (date), the Hazard Analysis for _____ (facility name) was concluded. The findings of that analysis are summarized here and elsewhere in this document.

_____ (facility name) is located in the _____ section of Alexander County.

The Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) stored at the facility are listed on the following pages within this document. The minimum and maximum evacuation distances for the EHS is shown in the alphabetical listings.

Predominately, the wind direction at the facility is from the _____, plus or minus _____ degrees, with a wind speed range of _____ miles per hour. Reference T-7, ARSA Coordination Map.

Evacuation procedures for the vulnerable area surrounding the facility, herein contained, lists the at-risk and contributing facilities within each of the zone definitions. Those facilities that, because of their proximity, would require special consideration are as follows:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

The environmental media of concern, should a release occur at this facility, are air, ground, and water. The hydrogeological conditions in the area consist of porous surface soil extending down _____ feet to bedrock. The ground water table lies between _____ feet. The nearest shallow and deep ground water wells are _____ distance from the potential spill site. Surface waters located near the facility that could be affected by a release are: [continue as needed on additional sheets]

NAME	DIRECTION	DISTANCE
1. _____	_____	_____

Drainage systems on-site consist of storm drains and sewage system. The facility has a drawing that shows the entry and exit points for the storm drain system. The on-site sewage system empties into the _____ (name) waste treatment facility operated by _____ (name). Nearby off-site drainage consists of storm drains located along the surrounding streets. The entry and exit points of those drains have been plotted and included in this document.

Methods for detecting a release of hazardous substances at _____ (facility name) are limited to an employee visually spotting the product being released. There is no public warning system to warn the area residents of a release nearby.

The Capability Assessment for _____ (facility name) reveals that equipment, supplies, and manpower (do/do not) exist on site to deal with an actual release of the hazardous substance located at the facility. The facility would need support from off-site emergency responders in supplying fire fighting and medical support if fire and/or injuries occur. Alexander County would be responsible for notification and warning of residents in the potential evacuation areas and any subsequent sheltering.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

In the event of an actual or potential release of a hazardous substance from _____ (facility name), the facility, in accordance with its plan, shall immediately notify the Alexander County Emergency Operations Center. The information contained in the *Alexander County Hazardous Materials Report Form* should be provided by the caller to the extent that it does not delay the initial notification. The facility is responsible for contacting the appropriate state and federal agencies if notification is required.

The telecommunicator receiving the notification for Alexander County shall complete the *Alexander County Hazardous Materials Report Form* and immediately notify the Taylorsville Fire Department and Emergency Management Coordinator. The emergency response organizations to be notified if a response is required are listed on the Facility Information Summary Page. Additional agencies may be requested by the Incident Commander if deemed necessary.