



Raleigh County Emergency Operations Plan

Annex:	V
Title:	Hazardous Materials
Related Federal ESFs:	ESF # 10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident (Incident Annex)
Purpose:	The purpose of this annex is to guide Raleigh County's resources and better protect the residents and environment of the county during a hazardous materials incident. This annex also identifies the capabilities and limitations of the various emergency response agencies with respect to hazardous materials incidents.
West Virginia Code:	Chapter 15, Article 5, as amended
Primary Agency:	Local Fire Service Organizations
Support Agencies:	Raleigh County Office of Emergency Services WV Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management WV Regional Response Team (Region 5) US Department of Transportation
References:	FEMA, Guide for All-Hazards Emergency Operations Planning (SLG-101). National Response Team, Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1). US Department of Transportation, Emergency Response Guidebook 2020. Occupational Safety and Health Guidance, Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities, NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA. Site Specific Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis: Emergency Planning for Extremely Hazardous Substance, EPA, FEMA, DOT, NIMS, NRP. West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, as amended.



Raleigh County Emergency Operations Plan

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ANNEX V
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE

PART I – SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. SITUATION

1. Hazardous materials are commonly used and transported in and through Raleigh County, WV. Hazardous material incidents may occur because of natural disasters, human error, or accident. It is the intent of the elected officials of Raleigh County, as well as business, service and industrial officials to join and address the needs of the community through five phases of emergency management.
2. There are many choices involved in reducing the dangers from hazardous materials, and the appropriate choices will vary with particular materials. Choices include:
 - a. Elimination of the hazardous material.
 - b. Reducing the quantities generated.
 - c. Restricting the area contaminated by containing the waste.
3. The local fire department will be the primary point of alert and notification of hazardous material incidents within the community, and will be responsible for initiating an Incident Command System (ICS) as outlined in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
4. Components of the transportation infrastructure likely to see hazardous material incidents include Interstates 64 and 77, as well as US Route 19.

B. ASSUMPTIONS

1. Disasters involving hazardous materials are usually confined to a localized area and action should be taken to contain resultant spills, as promptly as possible.
2. Rapid communication is required to inform the responsible officials for emergency response.

3. The resources of industry, local, state or federal government, separately or combined may be required to cope with the situation, dependent on the magnitude, nature and area threatened.
4. If a hazardous material release occurs, many residents in the affected area will spontaneously evacuate without official order or recommendation and may leave by routes not designated as evacuation routes. Measures must be taken to keep this population out of the incident's perimeter.

PART II – DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. GENERAL

1. Upon the occurrence of an incident involving the release of hazardous materials, the control of the situation will become the responsibility of the initial responding fire department senior officer. As such, they will immediately establish an on-scene command post situated at a location of his discretion, taking into account the hazard involved, the accountability and space requirement to marshal and manage the personnel and materials to combat the hazard.
2. The ranking jurisdictional fire officer, or his/her designee, shall be the on-site IC.
3. The IC will establish communications with the Community Emergency Coordinator (OES Director), as appropriate.
4. A listing of extremely hazardous substance facilities in the county is maintained in Appendix 3 to this annex.
5. Every agency with response capabilities and task assignments are responsible for providing and maintaining equipment and supplies necessary for hazardous material operations.
6. Resources that cannot be obtained locally may be requested by the local EOC using the NIMS-prescribed resource types and definitions. The NIMS has categorized commonly-requested "Fire/Hazmat Resources" into a standard terminology. See Annex B: Resource Management or <http://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/nims/comonets#mutual-aid>

B. TRAINING

1. Local emergency response personnel will attend training courses offered by federal and state agencies, as well as industry and private groups, etc.

2. All personnel should receive the appropriate NIMS training as outlined in Annex S: Training to this EOP.

C. EXERCISES/DRILLS

1. Exercises/drills will be scheduled and planned to be as comprehensive as possible to adequately test the ability to respond to the incident. Schedules and content are found in Annex S: Training.

PART III – CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. Persons arriving at the scene of a hazardous material incident are expected to immediately communicate with the County EOC for containment and eventual removal of the threat. This would apply to common carriers, owners, operators, law enforcement personnel, EMS, and fire department personnel.
2. Federal forces may deploy under ESF #10 of the NRP or the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). Federal resources are primarily support resources and will coordinate with the State EOC/EMA and local IC/EOC, as appropriate. Federal actions may include detection, identification, containment, clean-up, and/or disposal services of oil or hazardous materials.
3. Reporting
 - a. The first emergency responder arriving at an incident involving the release of hazardous materials will immediately notify the Raleigh County EOC, establish an incident command, and provide the information identified in Appendix 2 of this annex.
 - b. If the situation obviously requires immediate action to cordon off the area or evacuate building occupants, (i.e. if there is danger of immediate explosion or release of toxic gases) the incident commander should initiate such action immediately. Adjustment in the size of the danger area can be made later, after the senior officer arrives at the scene of incident.

- c. It shall be a violation of this annex for any person, firm, or corporation to fail to report any incident which could lead to the release of any hazardous material as defined by the United States Department of Transportation.

4. NOTIFICATION

- a. Upon receiving a hazardous materials incident report, the Raleigh County EOC will initiate alerting and warning to key officials and the public as outlined in the Raleigh County EOP, which is maintained by the Raleigh County Emergency Services (EOC).
- b. The incident commander on the scene will evaluate the situation and determine if a hazardous material release has occurred or is in danger of occurring. If a release has occurred or there is a threat of release, the following notifications will be made:
 - i. Ensure the Raleigh County Office of Emergency Services has been notified of the incident.
 - ii. Determine a route for entry to the scene of the incident and provide the EOC with information, for determination of cordon area and traffic control purposes.

B. PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

1. MITIGATION

- a. Conduct a countywide hazard identification survey (location and transportation routes).
- b. Develop a permanent Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), which shall have the responsibility for monitoring the development, maintenance, testing, revision and updating of this annex. The LEPC shall keep the Raleigh County Commission and the RCOES advised of ongoing concerns and recommendations for enhanced emergency preparedness.

2. PREPAREDNESS

- a. Develop public orientation/education programs.
- b. Train emergency personnel
- c. Identify resources
- d. Develop procedures
- e. Prepare and arrange for mutual aid agreements

3. RESPONSE
 - a. Determine hazard potential
 - b. Evacuate population as necessary / initiate Shelter-in-Place
 - c. Contain and control the area
 - d. Notify and/or request additional resources as needed
4. RECOVERY
 - a. Monitor/survey to declare area safe within the limits of ability
 - b. Document the event
 - c. Determine liability
 - d. Develop reimbursement procedures
5. PLANNING
 - a. Update and revise current Emergency Operations Plan utilizing the who community approach.
 - b. Develop procedures and actions to aid in the other phases of emergency management when responding, recovering from, or mitigating a hazardous materials incident.
 - c. Collaborate with local facilities to ensure proper plans are in place to respond to and recover from a hazardous materials release.

PART IV – ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. GENERAL

1. Proper response to an incident involving the release of hazardous materials requires the coordinated action of numerous Raleigh County departments. Rapid communications must be utilized to inform responsible officials of the situation to facilitate decision-making. The following tasks are not intended to be all-inclusive or exclusive nor are they presented in order to be taken when a hazardous materials incident occurs.
2. All Responders shall operate under the Incident Command System.
3. All responders shall comply, at a minimum, with OSHA 1910.120, and NFPA 471, 472, 473.

4. Municipal governments should participate in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by fulfilling the role of chief local governing body, and issue evacuation orders, negotiate mutual aid, directing policies, coordinating with higher governmental levels, and exercise governmental authority.

B. TASK ASSIGNMENT

1. FIRE DEPARTMENT

- a. The first fire department officer present at the scene of an incident involving the release of hazardous materials will:
 - i. Take immediate steps to identify the nature of the hazardous material
 - ii. Apply appropriate firefighting techniques if the incident has resulted in fire.
 - iii. Ensure that no action is taken to flush or wash the contaminate into the storm drain system until approval is obtained.
 - iv. Notify agencies and industries as outlined in the Raleigh County EOP; Emergency Alert System.
- b. The officer in charge, upon arrival at the scene, will establish an on-scene command post and:
 - i. Take charge of on-scene operations: Direct the efforts of all forces involved in emergency, through respective department representatives, who will retain control of their forces.
 - ii. Confirm that all concerned departments and agencies have been notified of the hazardous material release or threat.
 - iii. Determine, as soon as possible, if the emergency creates a serious threat to life or health of persons in the vicinity. If it does, designate a danger area and establish requirements for evacuating the area and/or shelter-in-place.
 - iv. The incident commander may contact the County OES Director or Assistant Director for activation of the WV RRT.
 - v. Be responsible for the department to reduce the emergency by:

- Prompt identification of the hazardous material and disseminating this information to appropriate emergency agencies and citizens in the area of the incident.
 - Obtain assistance from the County Health Department representatives to determine the hazards involved and proper limit for the danger area.
 - Ensure that all department representatives at the on-scene command post are informed of the danger area limits and the need, where appropriate, for evacuation of the danger area.
 - Assist police in the evacuation by providing protective clothing and breathing apparatus, if appropriate.
 - Rescuing injured persons.
 - Assist EMS command in supervising on-site operations of ambulance personnel and vehicles.
 - Limiting access to the scene from untrained and/or under trained responders and unauthorized persons.
- vi. Determining when the area is safe to the best of the agency's ability for the return of evacuees and inform the emergency management representative, who will obtain media assistance to inform the public in the effected area.
- vii. If the hazardous material incident is a large-scale incident, the on-scene commander may request to activate the local CERT to assist in scene control and/or evacuation.
2. POLICE DEPARTMENT
- a. The ranking police officer at the scene will report to or establish the on-scene command post:
- i. Keep one radio-equipped police officer at the on-scene command post until released by the Officer in Charge.
 - ii. Evacuate citizens from the danger area when requested to do so by the fire officer in charge.
 - iii. Request the assistance of the fire department if protective clothing and breathing apparatus is required.
 - iv. Cordon off the danger area for safety and exclude entry by unauthorized personnel.
 - v. Provide necessary normal assistance for identification of bodies.

- vi. Once the area has been designated a danger area and evacuated, entry by non-emergency personnel will be permitted on the basis of the IC's judgment; questionable persons will be referred to the on-scene command post for determination status.
- vii. Protect sensitive and critical installations and prevent looting in the danger area.
- viii. Enforce traffic control in and around the scene of this incident.

3. HOSPITALS

- a. The hospitals included in this plan include: Raleigh General Hospital, Beckley Appalachian Regional Hospital, and the Beckley VA Medical Center.
- b. Hospitals should participate in countywide exercises to maximum extent possible. This will help the facility prepare for a hazardous material event. In addition, it helps to ensure the facility participates in community disaster planning as required by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organization (JCAHO) Emergency Management Standards (JCAHO EC 1.4)
- c. Hospitals should prepare by using the five phases of emergency management. The phases are: Planning, Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery. Each hospital should draft internal procedures for responding to a hazardous material event.
- d. A brief summary of each organization's capabilities should be provided to the EOC to facilitate planning. The summary should include decontamination capability and surge capacity (number of available beds in 24 hours based on average census).
- e. Upon notification, each hospital shall establish a point of contact with the Regional Command Center and report readiness. This will aid in routing patients to the appropriate facility.
- f. The hospital should establish a patient receiving team outside the facility to receive patients as they arrive. If it is anticipated patients may be arriving who are contaminated (left the scene on their own), the facility should ensure staff that are performing as the patient receiving team are trained and outfitted with the appropriate personal protective equipment.

- g. If the hospital has a designated decontamination area, the specific routing instruction should be provided to the Regional Command Center and additional staff should be placed at the facility's entrance to ensure patients are routed correctly.
 - h. The hospital should follow internal procedures and provide routine reports as requested by the EOC on capability and readiness.
4. OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
- a. The senior emergency services official at the scene will report to the on-scene command post and:
 - i. Determine whether activation of the EOC is necessary and initiate notification of the appropriate persons if activation is required. Appropriate persons would be those representing the agencies involved, depending on the situation.
 - ii. When evacuation of the danger area is directed by the Fire Officer in Charge, coordinate the evacuation operations through the EOC. See the Raleigh County EOP, which is maintained by the Raleigh County EOC, preplanned evacuation information.
 - iii. If deemed necessary, ensure that the Raleigh County Prosecuting Attorney is notified of the accident and the circumstances surrounding the incident.
 - iv. Transportation representatives at the EOC will dispatch buses, if required, from designated danger areas and transport them to appropriate holding areas or shelter facilities in accordance with instructions received from the Raleigh County OES.
5. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT/DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
- a. The appropriate public works official at the scene will report to the on-scene command post, and:
 - i. Assist the fire department and EMS with appropriate heavy equipment for rescue and recovery operations or clearing access for emergency vehicles, etc.
 - ii. Provide barricades around the danger area and the on-scene command post as requested by the Officer in Charge. In addition, provide barricades at a safe distance from the hazardous material, as requested by the Officer in Charge.

- iii. Provide sand for building dikes to contain liquids and for use in blotting hazardous materials before entering drains or sanitation systems.
- iv. Cooperate with police to establish an efficient detour with the appropriate signs, arrows, and police officers to expedite movement of traffic.
- v. Give appropriate assistance and support to public utilities in checking for damage to their facilities and restoring services to normal.
- vi. Supervise the removal, transportation, and disposal of liquid or solid contaminants either appropriate private means or the use of public forces and equipment.

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6. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
 - a. In case of a disastrous release of hazardous materials resulting in injuries or fatalities, they will be notified to respond and report to the on-scene command post as soon as possible.
 - b. Direct injured to the proper medical facility capable of handling persons exposed to and/or contaminated by a hazardous material.
 - c. If large number of fatalities is a result of the incident, the EMS may contact the State Medical Examiner Office for activation of their Mass Causality plan.
 - d. EMS personnel will coordinate their activities with the IC at the command post.
 7. WV DEPARTMENT of NATURAL RESOURCES AND WV DEPARTMENT of ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION
 - a. The appropriate WV DNR or WV DEP engineer for air or water pollution will report to the on-scene command post to assist in determining appropriate actions to neutralize or contain the release of the hazardous material.
 8. INDUSTRY
 - a. Assist agencies in response
 - b. Supply personnel with hazardous material expertise
 - c. Supply equipment and supplies unique to the incident
 - d. Respond as per the "Mutual Aid Agreement"
 9. WATER/SEWAGE DEPARTMENT
 - a. The senior department official arriving on the scene will report to the on-scene command post and:
 - i. Assist the incident commander in matters which might adversely affect the water and/or sanitary sewage system.
 - ii. Support the on-scene emergency actions by filling requests for employment of water department heavy or specialized equipment.
 - iii. Regulate the water supply for fire suppression and react to water main damage, to restore service as expeditiously as possible.
 - iv. React to the entry of any pollutant or contaminate into the water supply sources by shutting off appropriate intakes or switching to alternate sources.

- v. Cooperate in determining and carrying out actions designed to neutralize or eliminate pollutants that have entered the water supply systems.

10. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- a. Disseminate information to the media and public as outlined in the Raleigh County EOP.

PART V – ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- 1. All agencies assigned responsibilities in this Annex are responsible for developing or updating internal procedures that will assure a continuing acceptable degree of operational readiness to carry out their responsibilities. The Raleigh County LEPC is responsible for the overall development of this Annex. Each agency will develop OGs that address assigned tasks. This Annex will be revised as necessary (at least annually), reducing deficiencies that may arise.

PART VI – LISTINGS OF APPENDIX

Appendix 1 – Routes Used to Transport Chemicals

Appendix 2 – Hazardous Materials Incident Report

Appendix 3 – Extremely Hazardous Substance Facilities

RALEIGH COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX V
ROUTES USED TO TRANSPORT CHEMICALS

Major Transportation Routes

- I77 – Passes through Raleigh County
- I64 – Passes through Raleigh County
- Route 19/21
- Route 1
- Route 3
- Route 16
- Route 54

The Raleigh County Office of Emergency Services (RCOES) considers primary state routes (in Raleigh County) as routes routinely used in transporting chemicals. The major routes, as listed above, are the ones used to transport the vast majority of chemicals in and through Raleigh County.

RALEIGH COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX V
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FDID	Incident No.	Month	Day	Year	Day of Week
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Special HAZMAT Response Actions Taken 1.		Special HAZMAT Response Actions Taken 2.			
General Property Use		Area of Release		Level of Release	
Release Primary Actors:		Secondary		Tertiary	
Equipment Involved In Release		Type of Weather		Temperature	
Estimated Number of chemicals/HazMat			Disposition of Incident		
Personnel Identifying HazMat 1.			Personnel Identifying HazMat 2.		
Reference Material Used to Identify HazMat			Reference Materials Used To Identify HazMat		
Number of Injuries Fire Service		Number of Fatalities Fire Service			
Other		Other		Other	
Chemical Trade Name		DOT I.D. Number	DOT Hazard Class	C.A.S. Number	
Physical State Stored	Extent of Release		Physical State Released		
Quantity Released	Unit of Measure		Suspected Environ. Contamination		
Container Use	Special Container Material		Container Type		
Container Material	Container Capacity		Unit of Measure		
Transport Type	Year	Make	Model	VEH License No. State	
Vehicle Identification Number				ICC/DOT Number	
Driver's License Number				State	
Member Making Report					

NARRATIVE: _____

**RALEIGH COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX V**

Extremely Hazardous Substance Facilities

Facility ID	Facility Name	Facility Address	Facility Type	Facility City	County	LEPC Name	Fire Department	Facility Status	Latest Report	EHS above TPQ
657	AT&T – WV2750	100 SUMMIT DRIVE, BECKLEY POP, 25099	Facility	BECKLEY POP	Raleigh	Raleigh	BECKLEY FIRE DEPT	ACTIVE	2020 Tier II Report Annual (01/18/2021)	Yes
9596	Beckley	309 Ned Payne Drive, Beckley WV 25801	Facility	Beckley	Raleigh	Raleigh	BECKLEY FIRE DEPT	ACTIVE	2019 Tier II Report Update (01/31/2019)	Yes
9189	FCI Beckley	1600 Industrial Park Road, Beaver, WV 25813	Facility	Beaver	Raleigh	Raleigh	BEAVER VFD, INC	ACTIVE	2019 Tier II Report Annual (02/25/2020)	Yes
4097	Frontier Communications Beckley CO – 904-50007-80007	200 Woodlawn Avenue, Beckley, WV 25801	Facility	Beckley	Raleigh	Raleigh	BECKLEY FIRE DEPT	ACTIVE	2019 Tier II Report Annual (02/06/2020)	Yes
4208	Frontier Communications Shady Spring ESS – 904-50109-80109	135 PERRY LN, Shady Spring, WV 25918	Facility	Shady Spring	Raleigh	Raleigh	GHENT AREA VFD	ACTIVE	2019 Tier II Report Annual (02/07/2020)	Yes
4214	Frontier Communications Sophia CO – 904-50113-80113	450 East Main Street, Sophia, WV 25921	Facility	Sophia	Raleigh	Raleigh	SOPHIA AREA VFD	ACTIVE	2019 Tier II Report Annual (02/07/2020)	Yes
10348	Glade Creek Water Plant	1006 Pluto Road, Shady Spring, WV 25915-8023	Facility	Shady Spring	Raleigh	Raleigh	GHENT AREA VFD	ACTIVE	2019 Tier II Report Annual (03/20/2020)	Yes
7221	Sam's Club #4860	1220 North Eisenhower Drive,	Facility	Beckley	Raleigh	Raleigh	BECKLEY FIRE DEPT	ACTIVE	2019 Tier II Report Annual (02/04/2020)	Yes

10355	Sweeneysburg Water Plant	Beckley, WV 25801	Facility	Beckley	Raleigh	Raleigh	ACTIVE	2019 Tier II Report Annual (03/20/2020)	Yes
12201	United Rentals Branch F62	701 Sweeneysburg Road, Beckley, WV 25801-8505 307 NO Eisenhower Dr. Beckley, WV 25801	Facility	Beckley	Raleigh	Raleigh	BECKLEY - PROSPERITY VFD BECKLEY FIRE DEPT	2019 Tier II Report Annual (02/25/2020)	Yes

RECORD OF CHANGE
RALEIGH COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Document Title	Annex V – Hazardous Materials Incident Response
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Brief Description of Change	Date of Change	Page(s) Affected	Change Made By
The four phases of Emergency Management changed to reflect the current-five phases of emergency management.	June 2021	V-1	D. Cody Fortner, EM Chief
Wording of “Appendix C” changed to reflect the addition of “Appendix 3”	June 2021	V-2	D. Cody Fortner, EM Chief
Web link referencing to Resource Management updated to: http://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/nims/componets#mutual-aid	June 2021	V-2	D. Cody Fortner, EM Chief
Wording changed to reflect coordination with the State and Local EOC from Federal Resources	June 2021	V-3	D. Cody Fortner, EM Chief
“Planning” phase of Emergency Management was added to reflect the fifth phase and its components to this annex	June 2021	V-5	D. Cody Fortner, EM Chief
Appendix 3 added under Listings of Appendix to reflect the addition of the new Appendix – Extremely Hazardous Substance Facilities	June 2021	V-12	D. Cody Fortner, EM Chief
Addition of Appendix 3	June 2021	V-15 thru V-16	D. Cody Fortner, EM Chief
Revision date changed to: June 2021	June 2021	All Pages	D. Cody Fortner, EM Chief

The changed listed above have been reviewed and accepted.

 John S. Zilinski, Director

 Richard D. Filipek, Deputy Director

 D. Cody Fortner,
 Emergency Management Chief

 Michael W. Vargo
 Raleigh County LEPC Chair

Date: _____