ESF 10
Hazardous Materials

Primary Coordinating Agency

Lexington Division of Fire and Emergency Services

LEXINGTON FAYETTE
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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Primary Coordinating Agency

The Lexington Division of Fire and Emergency Services (FES) is the primary coordinating agency for Emergency Support Function 10 Hazardous Materials (ESF 10).

ESF 10 provides a framework for coordinated and effective state, local, federal, and private sector (responsible party) efforts in reducing or removing the danger to public safety and the environment for threatened or actual incidents involving oil or hazardous material releases.

Local Supporting Agencies

Local supporting agencies include:

A. Bluegrass Emergency Response Team (BERT)

B. Lexington Division of Police

C. Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (FLEPC)

D. Lexington Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

E. Department of Environmental Quality and Public Works

F. Kentucky Utilities

G. E911

H. Fayette County Health Department

State, Regional, and Federal Agencies and Organizations

State, regional, and federal agencies and organizations include:

A. Chemtrac

B. Columbia Gas Transmission

C. FEMA Department of Homeland Security

D. Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board (KCCRB)

E. Kentucky Department of Agriculture

F. Kentucky Department for Public Health

G. Kentucky Department of Transportation

H. Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KYEM)

I. 41st WMD Civil Support Team

J. Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet

K. Kentucky Fire Marshal's office

L. Kentucky Health and Family Services Cabinet

M. Kentucky National Guard (KYNG)

N. Kentucky State Police

O. Louisville Jefferson Hazardous Materials Team

P. Norfolk Southern Railroad

Q. Northern Kentucky Hazardous Materials Team

R. R.J. Corman Railroad Company

S. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

T. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

U. U.S. Department of Agriculture

V. U.S. Department of the Interior

W. U.S. Department of Transportation

X. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Purpose

ESF 10 provides guidance and describes the organized response and coordination of activities and resources to ensure the safety of life, the environment, and property whenever an incident occurs involving the release of a hazardous material. The release may be a small accidental roadside spill, or a large-scale incident caused by a major event such as a natural disaster, an accidental incident, or a terrorist attack.

ESF 10 can provide personnel and resources to support preparation, mitigation, response, and recovery in support of the primary emergency management objectives. ESF 10 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and additional hazardous materials assistance is requested.

The necessity of ESF 10 is based on the following:

A. Potentially dangerous materials are manufactured, stored, and transported throughout Lexington Fayette.

B. Interstates and other highways, railroad networks, airports, and pipelines are major shipping routes with constant potential for an incident involving hazardous materials.

C. Local government is responsible for safety measures or precautions that may be required for public protection until a hazardous situation has been corrected.

Situations and Assumptions

General situations and assumptions are found in the Basic Plan and are not repeated in this ESF. Only statements specific to Lexington Fayette and to ESF 10 are stated here. Accepted policies and assumptions include, but may not be limited to, the following:

A. Most disasters occur with little or no warning; however, ESF 10 may be activated when there is imminent threat or advance warning of floods, winter storms, tornadoes, etc.

B. Essential resources (personnel, vehicles, fuel, critical supplies, heavy equipment, etc.) may be pre-positioned and readied for activation when an area is under imminent threat.

C. Essential resources (personnel, vehicles, fuel, critical supplies, heavy equipment, etc.) will be relocated for safety if they are in an area under imminent threat.

D. Emergencies can quickly reach a magnitude that require additional resources from local, state, federal, or other organizations through mutual aid agreements. Requests for additional assistance from outside of Lexington Fayette will be made through and by ESF 7 Resource Management to KYEM, or with organizations with which Lexington Fayette and/or coordinating agencies have mutual aid agreements.

Heavy traffic on I-75 and I-64 and other major highways means there will be routine and frequent gasoline and diesel spills in Lexington Fayette.

Schools, hospitals, and centers of commerce activity are situated in close proximity to fixed facilities containing hazardous materials. Therefore, shelter-in-place and/or evacuation may be required and should be practiced during exercises.

Hazardous materials could enter water or sewer systems and may necessitate the shutting down of those systems.

If evacuation is necessary, ESF 10 will have primary responsibility for the decontamination of evacuees with decontamination locations determined by the IC at strategically appropriate locations dictated by the events. These sites could be located nearby, or at local hospitals or both. Mass decon may also be utilized.

Business and industrial facilities who have complied with Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III of 1986 have coordinated their emergency response plans with DEM, FES, and FLEPC. Businesses and industries are members of the FLEPC and work through the FLEPC to ensure a continual planning process. Protection of the populace at risk is at the forefront of plans and ensuring that local resources are staged and properly coordinated is secondary.

There are three railroads in Lexington that frequently move hazardous material on their lines. Therefore, first responders must be prepared at all times for a train derailment or other possible rail related incidents that could release hazardous materials.

Costs of the response and cleanup of a hazardous materials incident is the responsibility of the owner of the hazardous material and/or the transporter.

The cost of the response and cleanup of a hazardous materials incident becomes the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which it takes place if the owner or the responsible party for the release cannot be identified.

Direction and Control

ESF 10 provides for the coordination and mobilization of personnel, resources, equipment, and support services whenever there is a hazardous materials incident in Lexington Fayette. This plan prepares for the following types of incidents:

A. Chemical/Petroleum release or spill at fixed facilities.

B. Chemical/Petroleum release or spill involving surface transportation (rail or overland trucking).

C. Chemical/Petroleum release or spill into waterways and/or bodies of water.

D. Release of natural gas from gas transmission lines.

Agencies in this ESF have their own organizational policies, procedures, and guidelines. This document does not take the place of those plans but is designed to complement and support them, and to ensure specific hazardous materials planning requirements are met.

Hazardous materials resources (personnel and equipment) from outside the county or local jurisdiction will be managed by procedures outlined in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and under direct control of the sponsoring agency, but assigned by the Incident Commander (IC).

Command of a hazardous materials incident initially will be from a field command post location. The EOC may be activated at the request of the IC or at the direction of the DEM Director. Tactical operations will be controlled by the IC(s) at the scene within the Incident Command Structure. The IC(s) will assess the need for additional resources and request the EOC to acquire and/or deploy assets.

ESF 10 agencies and departments will work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding possible terrorist threat assessment. In the event of a terrorist or suspected terrorist threat or act, the FBI will be the lead investigative agency; but during a life-threatening event, the IC will maintain tactical control.

Concept of Operations

General

A. ESF 10 is organized consistent with the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment, and coordination of support operations to Lexington Fayette.

B. Procedures, protocols, and plans for disaster response activities provide guidelines for operations at the EOC and in the field. The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Specific Plans, Support Plans, and Standard Operating Procedures that describe ESF 10 capabilities (based on National Planning Scenarios, Universal Task List, and Target Capabilities) are the basis of these guidelines. Periodic training and exercises are also conducted to enhance effectiveness.

C. A large event requiring regional, state and/or interstate mutual aid assistance will require ESF 10 implementation. ESF 10 will coordinate with supporting agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

D. Throughout the response and recovery periods, ESF 10 will evaluate and analyze information regarding Hazardous Materials (HazMat) resource requirements, develop and update assessments of the HazMat situation and status in the impact area, and implement contingency planning to meet anticipated demands or needs.

E. When an event requires a specific type or response mode, technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills relevant to the type of event. The individual will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

F. The Lexington Fayette Urban County Government (LFUCG) EOC uses WebEOC (crisis management software) to supplement disaster management through communicative integration of ESFs, agency based emergency operations centers, and other facilities or functions as appropriate.

G. Each agency is responsible for providing and maintaining its intra-agency HazMat systems.

H. Priorities for allocation of HazMat will be lifesaving and essential to the survival, health, and safety of the population.

I. Actions initiated by ESF 10 are grouped into the phases of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Each phase requires specific skills and knowledge. Each phase requires

significant cooperation and collaboration between all supporting agencies and the intended recipients of service.

Preparedness

Actions and activities that develop HazMat response capabilities may include planning, training, orientation sessions, and exercises for ESF 10 personnel (i.e., county, state, regional, and federal) and other emergency support functions that will respond with ESF 10. This involves the active participation of local inter-agency preparedness organizations which collaborate in such activities on a regular basis. Local agencies will jointly address planning issues on an ongoing basis to identify response zones, potential staging areas, potential medical facilities, and the maintenance and future development of specialized teams. Initiatives may also include the following:

A. Conduct planning with ESF 10 supporting agencies and other emergency support functions to refine HazMat operations.

B. Develop and refine procedures for rapid impact assessment.

C. Conduct training and exercises for EOC and HazMat response team members.

D. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.

E. Manage inventory of equipment and other pre-designated assets that are essential to meet the requirements of special needs groups.

F. Maintain a list of ESF 10 assets that can be deployed during an emergency. These assets will be organized in the Emergency Resource List (ERL), a cloud based software system

G. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF10 tasks for an extended period of time.

H. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.

I. Develop and implement emergency response and HazMat strategies.

J. Develop and present training courses for ESF 10 personnel.

K. Maintain liaison with supporting agencies.

L. Conduct All Hazards exercises involving ESF 10.

Mitigation

ESF 10 will perform the following:

A. Coordinate with the All Natural Hazards Mitigation Committee to identify potential hazards and their impacts and seek funding for resources to mitigate those hazards.

B. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

Alert and Notification

The EOC will serve as the central location for interagency coordination and executive decision-making, including all activities associated with ESF 10.

The EOC will be activated, as will ESF 10, upon the direction of the Mayor of Lexington or the DEM Director. The DEM Director may make the decision to selectively activate ESF 10 agencies based on the type of threat, event, or incident.

DEM will notify the ESF 10 primary and supporting agencies of EOC activation and request liaisons to report to the EOC. However, there will be times when it is necessary for the liaisons of primary or secondary agencies to work from -the-field or their own company operations center. In these cases, they will maintain telephone or radio contact with the EOC and ESF 10 coordinator.

E911 will notify the DEM Director and the primary on-call person when the county or an area of the county has been threatened or impacted by an emergency or disaster event.

E911 or DEM will initiate ESF 10 notification using the Emergency Notification System (ENS). E911 will request, as directed by DEM, assistance from the primary coordinating agency to staff the ESF 10 position in the EOC on a 24-hour basis.

Upon instructions to activate ESF 10, ESF 10 and supporting agencies will implement their procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources potentially needed based on the emergency.

The Kentucky Department of Energy and Environmental Protection serves as the lead agency for hazardous materials coordination/support at the state level. The agency will designate a liaison to Lexington Fayette to assist ESF 10 and, to the extent capable, provide operational support of the EOC or field activities.

Response

ESF 10 encompasses a full range of activities from training to the provision of field services. It also coordinates and may assume direct operational control of the following services:

A. Assessment of hazardous materials needs and potential impacts

B. Hazardous materials personnel

C. Hazardous materials equipment and supplies

D. Evacuation support and re-entry

E. Emergency responder health and safety

F. Radiological/chemical/biological hazards monitoring/mitigation

G. Mental health and crisis counseling for responders

H. Hazardous materials public information and risk communication

I. Hazardous materials management, command and control of assets

J. Hazardous materials activities related to terrorist threats and/or events

K. Logistical staging areas

L. Catastrophic incident and alternate hazardous materials facility support

M. Information on drinking water, wastewater and solid waste facilities

N. Information on SARA Title III fixed facilities

Spill Reporting (applies to fixed facility spills and/or surface transportation spills)

A. Federal and state laws require that federal, state, and local agencies be notified in the event of a spill, discharge, or accidental release of any material that may pollute the water, air, or soil. The responsibility for reporting these spills lies with the facility owner/operator, or for transportation incidents, the shipper. Initial notification is made by calling E911. E911 will then dispatch the necessary response unit(s), and if needed, a HazMat team. Medical support will be provided by the FES as needed.

B. The owner/operator or shipper is also responsible for notifying state and federal agencies depending on the type of accident. The IC of the lead responding agency to a spill will size up the spill, and if it meets or exceeds guidelines, will notify the Lexington Fayette HazMat team via E911 to initiate reporting procedures.

C. For spills of hazardous materials covered under SARA Title III, a call to E911 fulfills the spiller's obligation to notify both FES and the FLEPC. The call to KYEM constitutes the spiller's notification to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

D. Responders to a hazardous material incident shall not enter any zone or do any task for which they are not properly trained and equipped.

E. In the event that hazardous material releases occur at different sites simultaneously, the ESF 10 coordinator will prioritize responses. Each site will be considered a separate hazardous material incident.

F. The IC will assess the situation and take initial emergency actions as necessary to safeguard life or property and will begin to identify the hazardous material and determine the potential hazards.

G. The IC will establish and identify a field command post and protective zones. The protective zones are:

1. Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone)

2. Contamination Reduction Zones (Warm Zone)

3. Support Zone (Cold Zone)

   The Command Post (CP) will be situated in the Support Zone upwind from the release. Each responding agency will have a representative at the CP. The IC may request other personnel to be in the CP to provide information or expertise.

H. The IC and other supporting agencies, such as the Lexington Division of Police and/or DEM, may implement these actions and will also determine actions to safeguard the public from the hazards of the incident. The three general protective actions are:

1. Isolation: prohibition of any person from entering a dangerous area.

2. Evacuation: removal of all persons from a dangerous area.

3. Shelter in Place: protecting persons by sheltering them in a building within the dangerous area. The building will be sealed to decrease the amount of vapors that might penetrate the inside of the building. Persons will remain in the building until the area is declared safe.

I. The IC will determine the strategic goal and objectives.

J. The IC will choose the tactics to mitigate the incident.

K. The Hot Zone Officer will insure that personnel entering the contamination reduction or the exclusion zones are wearing and using the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

L. Personnel or equipment that has entered the exclusion zone will have contaminants removed or neutralized during decontamination procedures before they leave or are removed from the contamination reduction zone. Decontamination is the responsibility of the FES Hazardous Material Team and will follow the procedures listed in the appropriate FES SOP.

M. Clean up and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes resulting from a hazardous material incident is the responsibility of the spiller. The Division of Water Quality is responsible for ensuring that clean up and disposal operations are completed according to the applicable laws and regulations. If additional

support or authorization is needed, a request will be made to KY emergency response team. Private hazardous material emergency response companies may be used for clean-up and disposal operations.

N. The IC will notify the KYEM duty officer of the incident.

O. Special procedures for a response to a hazardous material incident involving nerve agents stored at the Bluegrass Army Deport are contained in the CSEPP ISP.

P. Special procedures for a response to acts of terrorism involving hazardous material are contained in ESF 13.

Q. Additional procedures for responding to a hazardous material incident at a facility containing federally defined “extremely hazardous substances” are contained in the Lexington Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee Emergency Response Plan.

Types of Incidents:

A. Business and Industry

The FLEPC, FES, and DEM maintain a list of facilities reporting extremely hazardous materials under the provisions of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

In the event of a hazardous materials release, the facility is responsible for immediately notifying FES. Notification can be made by calling E911. The business or industry is legally obligated to report the spill/release to the LEPC, National Response Center, and KYEM.

B. Chemical Incidents

In incidents involving chemical material spillage or leakage, local emergency responders will take the following emergency actions at the scene of the incident:

1. Restrict the area of the incident.
2. Rescue injured or trapped persons.
3. Evacuate the area as deemed necessary.
4. Allow no one in the immediate area of the incident.
5. Follow applicable guidance from the current Emergency Response Guide and Chemtrac to handle spills, leaks, fires, and human exposure to the chemical.
6. Notify the National Response Center of chemical accidents or incidents (including pollution incidents) involving marine transportation or endangering federal water resources.

7. Restore the immediate area of the incident to a safe condition.

8. Close out emergency operations and notify the EOC.

9. Submit final reports.

C. Gas Pipelines

1. Natural gas transmission lines owned and operated by multiple gas companies and utilities crisscross Lexington Fayette. These companies and utilities maintain teams of trained personnel that respond to incidents that have the potential to result in ruptures, explosions, and fires.

2. Local emergency response personnel may be called to respond to an incident involving transmission gas pipelines. However, the company will be contacted and, upon arriving on scene, will direct the operations. Local jurisdiction agencies and departments will provide support and assistance to ensure life safety actions are sufficient for responders and the community.

3. Lexington Fayette first response agencies will coordinate efforts between company personnel and local officials to ensure a minimum loss of life, injuries, environmental impact, and property damage. DEM will activate the EOC, as appropriate, to cope with any major incident requiring the activation of multiple ESFs (evacuation, mass care, law enforcement, etc.) or multiple response agencies for an extended period of time. DEM will also be the liaison with local, state, and federal officials and the media. The KYEM Regional Response Manager will coordinate the efforts of state government agencies, as necessary.

D. Train Derailments

Because of the numerous miles of railroad with additional spurs and services to fixed facility sites, the risk of a train derailment involving hazardous materials is very real in Lexington Fayette.

CSX, RJ Corman Company, and Norfolk Southern personnel report most incidents from the site to the duty officer in Frankfort. In some cases the incident may be reported by local observers to E911 who in turn report the incident to DEM, FES, and other local first response agencies as necessary.

Upon arrival, the railroad on-scene HazMat field service manager directs operations involving specialized railroad personnel, contractors, and other company resources. A Unified Command Structure with local response agencies will be adhered to following a Unified NIMS/ICS command structure.

E. Radiological Incidents

1. In incidents involving radioactive materials spillage or leakage, local emergency responders will take the following emergency actions at the scene of the incident:

    a. Rescue injured or trapped persons and remove them from the scene.

    b. Limit first aid to those actions necessary to save life or minimize immediate injury.

    c. Check all persons who have been involved in the radiation area the scene.

    d. Lexington Fayette Division of Police shall obtain names and addresses of all persons involved, restrict access to the incident area and prevent unnecessary handling of incident debris, and if necessary, initiate evacuation of areas subject to contamination.

    e. When a transportation incident involves a radioactive material, DO NOT move vehicles, shipping containers, or wreckage, except to rescue people and do not remove from the incident area any equipment, materials, or other items if it is suspected they may have been contaminated with radiation. Detour pedestrian and vehicular traffic if necessary.

    f. Coordinate release of information to the public on radiation levels with the State Radiation Health Branch.

    g. The Radiation Control Team, upon arrival at the scene, will coordinate activities with the official in charge and assume control of the technical operations.

2. When a nuclear weapon is involved in an accident, the DEM mission is to assist the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) in the neutralization of the weapon and clean-up of the site. The DOD under federal law is the on-scene lead agency. They have absolute control over the incident site.

3. If a nuclear weapon accident should occur, the military service in possession of the weapon or the military service owning the military facility where the accident occurs is responsible and will provide the Service Response Force On-Scene Commander and coordinate the specialized response teams.

F. Petroleum Pipeline Emergency Response

1. In the event of a break in one of these lines; emergency response personnel should cordon off the incident area, evacuate endangered persons, provide public advisories, rescue downed workers, if possible, provide emergency medical care, eliminate ignition sources, provide traffic control and isolation of the area, seek appropriate state/federal support, and enlist the assistance of company representatives trained to cope with these hazards.

2. Spills should be contained, if possible, to aid in recovery of the products and to mitigate the environmental impact, especially on ground water, streams, and sewers.

3. Isolate failed pipeline section by contacting the pipeline distribution company to shut down lines.

G. Personal Protective Equipment Decontamination

1. Most response organizations have defined four (4) accepted levels of personnel protection. The clothing for these levels ranges from a gas/vapor tight suit to standard street clothing. PPE must meet OSHA standards 29 CFR part 1910.120(g).

2. In situations where the type of chemical, concentration, and possibilities of contact are not known, Level A will be worn unless professional experience and judgment indicate that a lesser level are adequate protection. Personnel who enter the Contamination Reduction Zone or the Exclusion Zone must wear the level of protective clothing specified by the Operations Officer. It is possible that different levels of protection are appropriate in the same area, depending on the specific tasks being performed.

3. If personnel or equipment become contaminated, special precautions must be taken to reduce the spread of the contaminant to uncontaminated areas. Critically injured persons should receive only absolutely necessary decontamination prior to being transported to the appropriate (suitably equipped/ trained) medical facility. Caution should be exercised to minimize contamination of the transport vehicle, the medical facility, and assisting personnel.

4. If essential items of equipment become contaminated, they must be decontaminated to levels that will permit their continued use.

5. Care must be exercised by personnel to avoid contaminating clean areas. Workers will work in pairs to facilitate the decontamination process. The Operations Officer, in conjunction with the on-site Incident Commander, will arrange for local personnel to supply needed decontamination supplies and equipment. Procedures for all phases of decontamination shall be developed and implemented in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1910.120(k). Specific guidelines are contained in the FES SOP.

6. Respirators are divided into two major classifications according to their mode of operation:

    a. Air Purifying Respirators (APRs) remove contaminants by passing the breathing air through a purifying element. A wide variety of APRs are available to protect against specific contaminants, but they fall into two subclasses: (1) Particulate APRs which employ a mechanical filter element, and (2) Gas and Vapor APRs that utilize absorbents contained in a cartridge or canister. It is vital to realize that there are limitations on the applications of APRs. These devices are specific for certain types of contaminants, so the identity of the hazardous agent must be known. There are maximum concentration limits; consequently, this requires knowledge of the ambient concentration of the contaminant, as well as the Maximum Use Limit (MUL) of the respirator. Since APRs only clean the air, the ambient concentration of oxygen must be at least 19.5%.

    b. Personnel will normally employ SCBAs when responding to an incident which requires them to enter the Contamination Reduction Zone. APRs and canisters for the most commonly encountered chemicals may be used when the chemical and the concentration have been identified. All responding agencies will regulate the respiratory protective devices used by agency personnel. Continuous monitoring will be conducted when APR's are utilized.

Recovery

A. Maintain documentation of all reported damage.

B. Maintain documentation related to environmental damage from hazardous material releases.

C. Coordinate ongoing environmental assessment(s) with Kentucky Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

D. Prepare and submit incident reports as required to KYEM and other agencies.

E. Coordinate equipment and other logistic assessment and accountability.

F. Coordinate the transition from response to normal operations.

G. Coordinate the primary agencies' costs of the incident.

H. Coordinate equipment and other logistic assessment for damage and accountability.

I. Participate in After-Action meetings and in the development of the After-Action Reports inclusive of assignment of corrective actions and due dates.

J. Identify, if possible, and report the responsible party(ies) causing the hazardous materials incident.

K. Assist primary and coordinating agencies as needed.

L. Provide additional manpower and equipment as needed.

Responsibilities

FES will conduct the following:

A. Provide leadership in directing, coordinating, and integrating overall efforts to provide hazardous materials assistance to affected areas and populations.

B. Staff and operate a National Incident Management System-compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System), to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.

C. Jointly evaluate (ESF 10 representatives/designees) the emergency, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs, and secure resources required for field operations.

D. Task supporting agencies as necessary to accomplish ESF 10 support responsibilities.

E. Monitor hazardous materials emergency response and recovery operations. ESF 10 IC(s) or designees will coordinate all state and federal hazardous materials resources into the affected areas from staging areas.

F. Manage hazardous materials and other emergency incidents in accordance with the FES Standard Operating Guidelines.

G. Re-assess priorities and strategies throughout the emergency according to the most critical HazMat service needs.

H. Assist with emergency evacuations and re-entry of threatened areas.

I. Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF 10 function upon direction from the EOC Manager.

J. DEM will provide EOC support, conduct briefings, direct needs assessments, distribute key information, and serve as liaison to the State EOC for resource requests.

K. Local law enforcement agencies (ESF 13) will provide crowd control, security measures, roadway assessments, and ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in and proximate to areas involved in firefighting operations.

L. LexTran will provide transportation for response personnel and relocation of affected populations as required.

M. KY Wing of the Civil Air Patrol will provide over-flight reconnaissance of disaster-affected areas to assist in plan formulation.

N. Private and quasi-private utilities (ESF 12) will coordinate with ESF 4 to address fire prevention and suppression problems due to leaking natural gas, downed power lines, water supply, or other utility infrastructure issues.

O. Lexington Public Works (ESF 3) and other departments will provide equipment and other major resources needed to clear roadways or other areas in support of emergency response actions.

P. Fire Emergency Services (ESF 8) will provide emergency medical care and transportation of victims beyond initial collection sites.

Q. American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other community agencies (ESF 6) will provide field support to emergency response personnel (food, water, basic assistance, etc.) and shelter support as required for displaced populations.

R. Fayette County Coroner's Office (ESF 8) will provide casualty management for the deceased.

S. Fayette County Public Schools will provide temporary sheltering for displaced residents.

Attachment A

Definitions

A. Hazardous Materials: Any substances harmful or injurious to human and/or animal life, the environment, and/ or public or private property.

1. Chemical: Toxic, corrosive, or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties and including, but not limited to, such items as petroleum products, paints, plastic, acids, gases, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, solvents, pesticides, and mineral fibers.

2. Biological: Micro-organisms or associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals, or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, etc.

3. Etiological: Infectious materials. Substances which contain disease producing microorganisms, including bacterial viruses and biological preparations of pathogenic organisms affecting humans, animal life, and plants.

4. Radiological: Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level that could produce a health hazard. Radiopharmaceutical, industrial radiographic equipment and uranium products involved in transportation accidents and nuclear weaponry are a few sources of radiological hazardous materials.

5. Explosive: Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect immediately upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to the blast; shrapnel or other projectiles caused by explosives.

B. Incident: An occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/ or natural resources.

C. Incident Commander: The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations. Within a Unified Command structure, as developed under NIMS, it is the chief officer of the agency having primary functional responsibility at the incident.

D. Incident Command Post (ICP): The location from which the primary command functions are executed and the overall coordination of response efforts is maintained, and where the primary logistics functions are administered.

E. Incident Command System (ICS): The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned

resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident. The management system can expand or contract to fit the needs of the emergency.

F. Incident Management System (NIMS): The provisions for incident command system design and implementation recognized by the Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission, which employ a Single Command Structure or a Unified Command Structure, as appropriate, for management of an emergency incident. The Single Command Structure is frequently employed in cases where only one agency responds to an incident, or in cases where several agencies may respond but the complexity or seriousness of the incident is so limited that one agency can effectively manage the response effort alone. The Unified Command Structure is employed when a major incident occurs and more than two (2) local agencies are continually and actively involved in the operational response effort, or if more than one political jurisdiction is affected. This structure provides a method for all agencies or individuals who have jurisdictional responsibility, and in some cases, functional responsibility at the incident, to contribute to determining overall objectives for the incident and selection of strategies to achieve the objectives.

Attachment B

Tier Two Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory

Tier Two
EMERGENCY
AND
HAZARDOUS
CHEMICAL
INVENTORY

Specific
Information
by Chemical

Facility Identification

Name

Street

City County State Zip

SIC Code Dun & Brad Number

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ID #

Date Received

Owner/Operator Name

Name Phone ( )

Mail Address

Emergency Contact

Name Title

Phone ( ) 24 Hr. Phone ( )

Name Title

Phone ( ) 24 Hr. Phone ( )

Reporting Period From January 1 to December 31, 20 ___

[ ] Check if information below is identical to the information submitted last year.

Chemical Description	Physical and Health Hazards *(check all that apply)*	Inventory		Storage Codes and Locations (Non-Confidential) *Storage Locations*	
CAS Trade Secret Chem. Name	[ ] Fire	Max. Daily Amount (code)			

Check all that apply [ ] Pure [ ] Mix [ ] Solid [ ] Liquid [ ] Gas [ ] EHS EHS Name	[ ] Sudden Release of Pressure [ ] Reactivity [ ] Immediate (acute) [ ] Delayed (chronic)	Avg. Daily Amount (code) No. of Days On-site (days)		[ ]
CAS Trade Secret Chem. Name *Check all that apply* [ ] Pure [ ] Mix [ ] Solid [ ] Liquid [ ] Gas [ ] EHS EHS Name	[ ] Fire [ ] Sudden Release of Pressure [ ] Reactivity [ ] Immediate (acute) [ ] Delayed (chronic)	Max. Daily Amount (code) Avg. Daily Amount (code) No. of Days On-site (days)		[ ]
CAS Trade Secret Chem. Name *Check all that apply* [ ] Pure [ ] Mix [ ] Solid [ ] Liquid [ ] Gas [ ] EHS EHS Name	[ ] Fire [ ] Sudden Release of Pressure [ ] Reactivity [ ] Immediate (acute) [ ] Delayed (chronic)	Max. Daily Amount (code) Avg. Daily Amount (code) No. of Days On-site (days)		[ ]

Certification ***(Read and sign after completing all sections)***

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in pages one through ________, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Name and official title of owner/operator OR owner/operator's authorized representative

Signature

Date signed

Optional Attachments

[ ] I have attached a site plan

[ ] I have attached a list of site coordinate abbreviations

[ ] I have attached a description of dikes and other safeguards measures

Attachment C

Notification to the KYEM Duty Officer

The KYEM Duty Officer shall be notified of any incident occurring in Lexington Fayette if the incident meets one or more of the following criteria:

A. The incident adversely affects a state owned or maintained facility, road, agency, or property.

B. Unscheduled extended closure (> 1 hour) of any interstate.

C. Train derailment, aviation accident, major urban fire, industrial fire or explosion, public utilities fire or explosion, and terrorist incident.

D. Transportation accident involving large quantities of propane, gasoline, natural gas, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, kerosene or other volatile fuel creating an imminent threat to public safety due to fire, explosion, or environmental damage.

E. Any state agency is requested to respond to the incident.

F. National Guard Assistance is requested.

G. Any incident that results in a combination of 10 seriously injured persons and/or fatalities.

H. The incident results in the issuance of evacuation or shelter in place orders.

I. The Mayor declares a State of Emergency.

J. The Emergency Operations Center is activated.

K. Community wide water supply emergencies, general power outages.

L. The incident impacts other political jurisdictions.

M. Damaging winds, heavy rains, tornado, flooding, earthquake or similar natural events.

N. Search and Rescue mission meeting criteria in KRS39 F

O. The incident results in the release of any of the following classification of substances in excess of a reportable quantity:

    1. Hazardous substance designated under CERCLA.

    2. Substance defined under SARA Title III.

    3. Any quantity of a nerve or blister agent designated under KRS.224.50-130 (1) d.

4. Any element, substance, compound, or mixture in a quantity that may present an imminent or substantial danger to the public health or welfare.

5. Petroleum product in excess of 25 gallons within a 24-hour period. The reportable quantity for diesel fuel is 75 gallons within 24-hour period. Any release that causes a visible sheen on water or that violates any provision of Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

The notification shall be made as soon as possible. The Duty Officer is contacted by phoning (502) 564-7815 or 1-(800) 255-2587

Attachment D

Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee Emergency Response Plan

Prepared in accordance with Section
303 of Sara Title III by the Fayette LEPC

2019

I. Introduction

Fayette County covers 283 square miles in the heart of Bluegrass country. The urban core encompasses 75.9 square miles, which includes most of the 320,000 people living in Fayette County.

The county operates under a merged city-county government called the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, administered by a mayor and 15 council members.

Lexington, the primary urban center of Central Kentucky, supports two universities, one community college, 109 schools, 11 hospitals, 80+ shopping centers, 20 nursing homes and over 100 daycare centers.

Transportation in and out of the area includes a regional airport called Blue Grass Field, two railway companies, Norfolk Southern Railway System and R. J. Corman Railroad Group and Greyhound Bus Lines. Fayette County includes approximately 1,172 miles of urban county and state maintained roads.

Twenty-three (23) fire stations are located strategically throughout the county. The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government employs over 500 fire personnel and over 700 police personnel.

Poisons, explosives, flammables and other characteristically hazardous materials are manufactured, stored, used or transported daily in Fayette County. Routinely, those materials are handled such that the surrounding community is not acutely exposed to sudden and catastrophic releases. Nevertheless, even preventative controls and conscientious management cannot eliminate all accidents.

When a material is released from its container and exposure becomes possible, the material is hazardous in the most real sense. On-scene conditions such as population density, wind direction, and established factors such as threshold concentration levels and personal protection criteria will determine the probability of exposure. We must be prepared to react effectively and efficiently to public health, safety and environmental threats.

This plan, developed by the Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (Fayette LEPC), represents a commitment to the advancement of community preparedness. The committee performed its work in coordination and cooperation with those responsible for countywide disaster planning and hazardous materials emergency response, the Division of Emergency Management (DEM). Additional work is going on concurrently in this division in related areas such as right-to-know.

Legal Authority and Responsibility

The legal authority to develop this plan is established by the Federal "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986", 42 U.S.C. Section 11001, et seq. Specifically, it states in Section 302, "Each local emergency planning committee shall complete preparation of an emergency plan in accordance with this section no later than two years after the date of the enactment of this title. The committee shall review such plan once a year, or more frequently as changed circumstances in the community or at any facility may require." The Act also gives the committee authority to require the owner or operator of a facility to promptly provide information necessary for developing and implementing the plan. The committee's work is also authorized by KRS Chapter 39E.

This plan will be implemented by DEM under the supervision of the LEPC in accordance with SARA Title III and KRS Chapter 39E. Authority is provided to this division to plan and respond to emergencies by Sec. 6.07 Department of Public Safety of the LFUCG Charter and Chapter 16A of the Code of Ordinances. This plan is an appendix to the ESF-10 in the Fayette County Emergency Operations Plan.

Local Emergency Planning Committee

The Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee represents all segments of the community and a balance of interests and backgrounds and operates according to a set of bylaws. Its members are appointed by the Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission. All meetings are open to the public, with 24 hour prior announcement. Minutes and other documentation pertaining to the work of the Committee may be viewed at the offices of the Division of Emergency Management at 115 Cisco Rd. between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Information about the Fayette LEPC and facilities is located at http://www.fayettelepc.com.

Purpose

The Fayette LEPC's primary goal in developing the emergency response plan is to protect health and safety, property, and the environment in the event of a hazardous material release. Additional long-term goals are to: (1) increase contingency planning by businesses and residents for all disasters; (2) integrate existing emergency response plans; (3) educate the general public as to its role and responsibility in community preparedness; and (4) test, review, and revise the procedures set forth in the plan.

Abbreviations and Definitions

Any term not specifically defined herein shall have the meaning accorded to it in SARA Title III, KRS Chapter 39E and accompanying regulations.

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service Number

CERC Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. Section 9601, et. seq.

CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

EOC Emergency Operations Center

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

ERT Emergency Response Team

DEM Division of Emergency Management

ICS Incident Command System

LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee

LFUCG Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government

MSDS Material Safety Data Sheets

NRC National Response Center

SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 P.L. 99-499 (Oct 17, 1986)

SCBA Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

SIC Standard Industry Classification

SOP Standard Operating Procedures

EHS Extremely Hazardous Substance

PPE Personal Protective Equipment

CERCLA Substances: Chemicals defined as hazardous and reportable when released or spilled above a certain quantity according to CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. Section 9601, et seq.

Environment: Water, air, and land and the interrelationship that exists among and between water, air, and land and all living things.

Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS): A substance listed by the EPA pursuant to Section 302 (a)(2) of SARA Title III where present at a facility equal to or above the threshold planning quantity.

Facility: All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification,

the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft. For the purpose of this plan only facilities having extremely hazardous substances are included.

Hazardous Material: Any substance or materials in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials are classified in this plan as chemical, biological, radiological, explosive or etiological.

Chemical: Toxic, corrosive or injurious substance, because of inherent chemical properties and include, but are not limited to, such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, drugs, mineral fibers.

Biological: Microorganisms or associated products, which may cause disease in humans, animals, or economic crops; pathogenic waste from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, and the like.

Radiological: Any radioactive substance emitting ionized radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.

Explosive: Material capable of releasing energy with a blast effect in a split second upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity of the blast.

Etiological: Available microorganism, or its toxin, which causes or may cause human disease.

Hazardous Material Incident: An incident involving a hazardous material, with or without containment, which poses a threat to the health and safety of the public.

Incident Command System: The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Petroleum Product: Gasoline, oil and lubricants of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to virgin, used and mixtures of petroleum fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Release: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, or any toxic chemical.

Title III: Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to- Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. Section 11001, et seq.

Hazards Analysis of Fixed Facilities

The scope of work for the Hazard Analysis Subcommittee during the 2014-2015 planning period focused on the following: updating existing EHS Plans, adding new facilities to the plan, updating special facility information, and updating of facility maps and vulnerability zone maps. The integrated product of the Subcommittee's work effort is reflected in this section of the plan which provides an updated hazards identification, a revised vulnerability analysis which identifies the populations, facilities, property and environs that may be susceptible in the event of an extremely hazardous substance release, and a risk analysis to assess the likelihood of an accidental release and the consequences that might occur, based on the known vulnerable population and special facilities. A blank space in any data field denotes the information was unavailable or unknown at the time the report was completed.

II. Notification

Facilities subject to SARA Title III shall submit the notifications and reports required by Section 302, 311 and 312 of SARA Title III to the following:

Fayette LEPC
115 Cisco Road
Lexington, KY 40504
Attn: Official Custodian of Records

Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission
Boone National Guard Center
Frankfort, KY 40601
Attn: Adjunct General

Fire and Emergency Services
219 East Third Street
Lexington, KY 40508
Attn: Fire Chief

III. Reporting

Any person discovering a hazardous materials incident should report the incident to the Division of Fire and Emergency Services by calling 911 and asking for Fire.

313 Reporting

Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release data reflecting releases during the preceding year is available to the Fayette LEPC from the Kentucky Environmental Response Team if requested. This release information is provided by facilities that are in federally specified industrial categories, including Codes 20 through 39, that manufacture, process or otherwise use toxic chemicals in excess of threshold quantities.

Release Reporting

If the release is:

an extremely hazardous substance in an amount equal to or above its reportable quantity, established pursuant to Section 302(a) SARA Title III and implementing regulations as specified by EPA or a CERCLA 103(a) Release

The following must be notified by the facility:

- Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Fire Department (911)
- Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (E911) 859-280-8060
- Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission 502-607-5712
- National Response Center 800-424-8802

A written follow-up report is to be submitted to:

- Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee
- Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission

If the release is:

not an extremely hazardous substance referred to in Section 303(a) SARA Title III or a CERCLA 103(a), release of a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than its RQ or one pound if no regulatory established RQ.

The following must be notified by the facility:

- Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Fire Department (911)
- Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (E911) 859-280-8060
- Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission 502-607-5712
- National Response Center 800-424-8802

Note: this document addresses reporting obligations associated with SARA Title III and is not intended to be a comprehensive listing of all reporting requirements.

IV. On-Scene Management

Direction and Control

In most cases a hazardous materials incident will require a wide variety of agencies with varying levels of expertise to respond. The Incident Command System within an Integrated Emergency Management System will be utilized. Representatives from each responding agency will report to the command post.

Incident Response Levels:

Fayette County does not use Incident Response Levels.

Incident Phases

Phase I, Critical: The phase during an emergency when actual or imminent danger to life or safety exists. This phase is most often the time when local government bears the total responsibility for oversight and management and implementing protective actions for the community at risk.

The following are examples of actions that may be taken during this phase:

- Take necessary steps to safeguard human life and property
- Isolate the area
- Identify the material(s) without undue risk of exposure and harm
- Rescue victims without undue risk of exposure and harm
- Determine environmental pathways and effects
- Monitor weather conditions
- Request appropriate assistance
- Notify state and federal authorities if necessary
- Follow SOPs

Phase II, Containment: The imminent threat to life or safety no longer exists. Additional activities are required to eliminate danger to property, the environment, or a reoccurrence of the incident. Local government usually remains in charge.

Phase III, Clean up: The incident is under control and all that is required is to clean up and dispose of the material. The person/facility that releases a hazardous material has the responsibility for cleaning up and disposing of the material. Clean-up and disposal operations will be done only by qualified persons/contractors. These operations will conform to the requirements stated in 29 CFR 1910.120 and other regulations specific to the material involved. Pursuant to Chapter 16A of the Hazardous Materials Ordinance, the LFUCG may require the person or organization responsible for the hazardous materials incident to reimburse the LFUCG for the expenses incurred in the management of the emergency.

The following are actions that may be taken during this phase:

Decontamination--personnel/equipment

Clean up site and other areas affected by contamination.

Restore site and other areas to condition prior to contamination, or other government authorities with jurisdiction over the remediation work

Phase IV, Incident Review: The incident is complete and all involved agencies get together to critique the incident. Both positive and negative aspects of response performance shall be addressed to allow a better response the next time.

The following are actions that may be taken during this phase:

- Complete documentation
- Discussion of events
- Determine expenses

Protective Actions

Protective actions are those methods taken to safeguard the public in the event of a release or potential release of a hazardous material. These methods may be used alone or in combination with one another. The choice of the method or methods to be used must be made by evaluating several factors specific to the incident at hand. These factors include:

- The hazardous material involved
- The population threatened
- The time span involved
- The current and predicted weather conditions
- The ability to communicate emergency information
- The resources of the emergency response agencies

The three methods are (1) Isolation, (2) Evacuation, and (3) Shelter-In-Place.

Isolation: Isolation is the denial of entry into a dangerous or potentially dangerous area. Only trained and equipped emergency response personnel will be allowed into the isolated area. The boundaries of the area will be identified by the Incident Commander. Security will be provided to prevent entry into the area by unauthorized persons.

Evacuation: Evacuation is the removal of persons from a dangerous or potentially dangerous area to a safer place. Evacuation is a complex and time consuming operation that requires careful planning to ensure compliance and safety.

Planning considerations include:

- Identification of the specific area to be evacuated
- Designation of evacuation routes

- Notification and instructions to evacuees
- Transportation of evacuees who are without private transportation
- Assistance to populations with special needs
- Provision of shelters for evacuees
- Security for evacuated areas
- Traffic and pedestrian control
- Re-entry procedures

The Incident Commander will authorize re-entry into areas that have been declared unsafe and have been evacuated.

Shelter-In-Place: Shelter-In-Place is the method of protecting persons by directing them to immediately enter a building to avoid exposure to or contamination by a hazardous material. This method is generally used to protect persons from the effects of a short term release of airborne toxicant.

To make this method effective, the public must be advised to follow guidelines that include:

- Go indoors immediately.
- Close all outside doors and close and lock all windows. Seal gaps with wet towels or thick tape.
- Turn off all heating and air conditioning systems.
- Cover all exhaust fans, vents, or other openings to the outside.
- Tune to a local radio or television station for further emergency information.

Emergency Alert and Warning Systems: Alerts, warnings, and instructions on these protective methods will be done per the Fayette County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Alert and warning systems include:

1. Alertus Beacons

   Web-based software housed on a server located at UK that allows us to send a customized dispatch using scrolling text, sounds, and visual alerts on beacons stationed in large public venues without access to radio, TV, or weather radios. The system is configured to automatically dispatch CAP and NOAA weather alerts (including flash floods) across all (or designated) beacons.

2. AM Radio 1620

   Radio Lexington, located at 1620 on the AM dial, provides current information to residents and people driving through Lexington. Emergency broadcasts will include evacuation information, traffic and road closures, locations of shelters, and decontamination information. Non-emergency information will include traffic conditions, parks and recreation programming, and special events schedules. Programming is automatically interrupted by NOAA weather alerts. Each alert is configured to run non-stop for 10 minutes before returning to regular programming.

3. BGANS Phone

   The Bluegrass Army Depot (BGAD) has installed a “hot-line” ring-down system, Blue Grass Alert Notification System (BGANS), to connect the BGAD, Madison County EOC/alternate EOC (Berea EOC), State EOC and PAZ and support county EOCs. This system allows simultaneous notification among all parties and is independent of the commercial telephone switching system.

4. Emergency Alert System (EAS) / Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
   IPAWS has modernized and diversified the EAS alert and warning infrastructure. It integrates new and existing public alert and warning systems and technologies to include as many forms of communication as possible (radio, television broadcast, NOAA Weather radio, Internet-based systems, cellular telephone, and other dissemination services). The new digital technologies **do not replace** the EAS system; they **augment** the system. IPAWS is activated by the National Weather Service through the appropriate NOAA Weather Radio stations including NWS All-Hazards Emergency Message Collection System (HazCollect); or authorized message originators (such as KYEM).

   The primary feed the DASDEC monitors in Lexington Fayette is from the NWS in Louisville for the 021067 SAME code. When an emergency alert is received, an incoming audio alert is heard on the internal speaker and a blue strobe lamp flashes to allow visual notification. A report is generated on the printer.

5. Emergency Notification System (ENS)

   The emergency notification system is a high-speed notification technology which allows you to manage contact information and launch emergency or routine call-outs from any computer with Internet access or from any phone. The system contacts individuals via phone, email, PDAs, pagers, SMS text messaging devices or fax. It also allows documents to be delivered as an attachment via email and/or fax.

   In addition, the emergency notification system includes a GIS feature. This technology provides users secure access to their map layers for easy geographic

selection of areas requiring notification. Users find their specific notification areas; select locations of any size or shape; and then activate the scenario(s).

6. Outdoor Emergency Warning Siren System

   Lexington Fayette has an Outdoor Emergency Warning Siren System. The sirens are activated by radio signal, Police channel 7. The activation transmitter is located at the PSAP located at 150 East Main Street.

7. Madison County/CSEPP Radio

   The Madison County/CSEPP radio is a backup system on which community emergency information is put out. The setting should be on M-CSEPP - CSEPP ER.

VI. By-Laws

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this Organization shall be the Local Emergency Planning Committee for Fayette County (hereinafter "Fayette LEPC").

ARTICLE II

Purpose

The purpose of the Fayette LEPC is to carry out the duties and powers of local emergency planning committees as specified in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, P.L. 99-499 (the "Act") and in KRS 39E et seq.

ARTICLE III

Duties and Functions

The functions and duties of the Fayette LEPC shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

A. To prepare and update an Emergency Plan in accordance with Section 303 of the Act and KRS 39E.

B. Adopt rules by which the Fayette LEPC shall function, to include but not necessarily be limited to, provisions for public notification of Fayette LEPC activities, public meetings to discuss the Emergency Plan, response to public comments by the Fayette LEPC, and distribution of the Emergency Plan.

C. Establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under Section 324 of the Act, including Tier II information under Section 312 of the Act.

D. Cooperate with the Lexington-Fayette County Government Division of Emergency Management (hereinafter "DEM") in an effort to ensure that the Emergency Plan developed by the Fayette LEPC is consistent with the county-wide disaster plan developed by DEM.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

A. Fayette LEPC

1. Composition

The Fayette LEPC shall be composed of members appointed by the Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission and shall include representatives from, but not limited to, each of the following groups or organizations: elected local officials, law enforcement, disaster and emergency services, firefighting, first aid, health, local environmental, hospital, and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups; and owners and operators of facilities subject to the requirements of the aforesaid Act and KRS 39E et seq.

2. Term

The term of appointment of Fayette LEPC members shall be for such a period as designated by the Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission though not to exceed four years except by reappointment.

3. Vacancies/Substitutions

Any vacancy, resignation, or request for substitution of any member of the Fayette LEPC shall first be brought to the attention of the Fayette LEPC Chairman who shall meet and agree with the Executive Committee that a change is appropriate. Thereafter, the Chairman of the Fayette LEPC shall write to the Chairman of the Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission and request that a change in the Fayette LEPC membership be made. Upon receipt by the Fayette LEPC Chairman of an interim appointment letter or other appropriate document from the Chairman of the Commonwealth Emergency Response Commission, a new member of the Fayette LEPC may be permitted to attend and vote on matters in a provisional capacity until such time as the final letter of appointment is received by the Chairman of the Fayette LEPC which will assure full vesting of the newly appointed member's rights to act on the Fayette LEPC.

4. Attendance

If a Fayette LEPC member misses three (3) consecutive meetings or three (3) meetings in two (2) consecutive years of the full Fayette LEPC, the position shall be declared vacant. The Chairman of the Fayette LEPC shall then proceed to fill the vacancy according to Article IV A.3.

It is recognized that participation, including but not limited to attendance at meetings, in subcommittee activities by members of the LEPC is important. Upon motion by a co-chair of a subcommittee, the Executive Committee shall review the participation of a particular member and may declare the position vacant or reassign the member to another subcommittee as the Executive Committee deems appropriate. If the position is declared vacant, the

Chairman of the LEPC shall then proceed to fill the vacancy according to Article IV.A.3.

B Executive Committee

The management and conduct of the business of the Fayette LEPC shall be vested in an Executive Committee composed of the Co-Chairmen of the Subcommittees appointed by the Chairman of the Fayette LEPC and those persons holding the offices of Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Community Emergency Coordinator, and Official Custodian of Records. The Executive Committee is authorized to (1) approve or disapprove proposals for action by the Fayette LEPC, pending ratification of Executive Committee action by the Fayette LEPC at its next scheduled meeting, whether a regular or special meeting, and (2) recommend changes in Fayette LEPC membership as a result of vacancy, resignation, request for substitution, or removal in accordance with any absenteeism policy.

C. Subcommittees

The Chairman of the Fayette LEPC may appoint members and co-chairmen to serve on Subcommittees to consider and report to the Fayette LEPC on subjects relating to the duties and functions of the Fayette LEPC which the Chairman of the Fayette LEPC finds require special attention, expertise or investigation. The term of appointment of each Subcommittee member and Subcommittee co-chairman shall be for such period of two years as designated by the Chairman of the Fayette LEPC.

ARTICLE V

Voting

A. Fayette LEPC

A total of ten (10) members of the Fayette LEPC shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business. Binding action by the Fayette LEPC shall be by majority vote of the members present at a regular or special meeting at which a quorum is present.

B. Executive Committee

A total of four (4) members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business. Binding action of the Executive Committee shall be by majority vote of the members present at the meeting at which a quorum is present; provided, however, that each Subcommittee represented at the meeting shall have only one vote.

C Subcommittees

The members of the Subcommittee present at any meeting of that Subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business. Binding action shall be by majority vote of the members present at the meeting at which a quorum is present.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

A. Elected Officers

The Fayette LEPC shall elect from its members a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Parliamentarian, a Community Emergency Coordinator, and an Official Custodian of Records. These officers shall be elected at the first regular meeting of the Fayette LEPC or as soon thereafter as possible. The terms of these elected officers shall be two years, and the members holding these offices shall be eligible for reelection at the end of their respective terms.

If an officer resigns or the office otherwise becomes vacant before the expiration of the term, the Chairman, or in the event of a vacancy of the office of Chairman, the Executive Committee, shall appoint a replacement who shall serve until the next regular or special meeting of the Fayette LEPC at which time the vacancy shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term.

B. Duties of Elected Officers

1. Chairman: The Chairman of the Fayette LEPC shall preside at all regular and special meetings of the Fayette LEPC and Executive Committee, sign any documents as designated by the Fayette LEPC, and perform such other duties as the Fayette LEPC and Executive Committee may designate.

2. Vice Chairman: The Vice Chairman shall perform all the duties of the Chairman in the temporary absence or disability of the Chairman, except as otherwise provided by the Fayette LEPC and these By-Laws, and such other duties as the Chairman may designate.

3. Secretary: The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Fayette LEPC and shall prepare all minutes and special actions of any meeting of the Fayette LEPC, shall certify all minutes and official documents of the Fayette LEPC, and perform such other duties as the Chairman may designate. The

Secretary shall submit the minutes of all meetings to DEM within thirty (30) days to assure compliance with SERC guidelines.

4. Treasurer: The Treasurer shall handle monies collected by the Fayette LEPC and shall keep and report on records of all monies collected and spent, and perform such other duties as the Chairman may designate. The Treasurer shall be responsible for accountability for any grant monies awarded to the Fayette LEPC pursuant to federal or state law and shall be the Fayette LEPC's authorized applicant for purposes of requesting grant funds unless otherwise designated by the LEPC Chairman.

5. Parliamentarian: The Parliamentarian shall be responsible for compliance by the Fayette LEPC with parliamentary procedure in accordance with Article VIII of the By-Laws, and shall advise the Executive Committee and Subcommittees on proper parliamentary procedure.

6. Community Emergency Coordinator: The Community Emergency Coordinator shall receive notices of releases under Section 304 of the Act and carry out such other duties as specified in the Act and in KRS 39.800, et seq.

7. Official Custodian of Records: The Official Custodian of Records shall be responsible for managing the receipt and processing of requests from the public for plans, data sheets, forms, Tier I and Tier II information, as well as insuring that an annual notice appears in the local newspaper that the Emergency Plan and other documents required by the Act have been submitted to the Fayette LEPC and are available for review by the public at a location designated by the Fayette LEPC; shall advise the Subcommittee co-chairmen of mechanisms for complying with public notice requirements; and shall perform such other duties as the Chairman may designate.

ARTICLE VII

Fayette LEPC Meetings

A. Regular Meetings

The regular meetings of the Fayette LEPC shall be held semi-annually, at a minimum, and at such reasonable time and place as designated by the Chairman. Five days written notice of the meeting shall be given to members. This notice may be provided to LEPC members either through postal mail or email. Notice of the meeting shall be given to the public by the Official Custodian of Records at least twenty-four hours in advance of the meeting.

B. Special Meetings

The Chairman of the Fayette LEPC may call a special meeting of the Fayette LEPC to consider specified issues by either written or oral communication giving the time and place of such meeting and stating the purpose(s) for which the meeting is called, provided that each member receives at least forty-eight hours notice of the

meeting. Notice of the meeting shall be given to the public at least twenty-four hours in advance of the meeting.

C. Executive and Subcommittee Meetings

The Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Co-Chairman of a Subcommittee may call a meeting of the respective group by either written or oral communication giving the time and place of such meeting, provided that each member receives at least forty-eight hours notice thereof. Notice of the meeting shall be given to the public at least twenty-four hours in advance of the meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

Parliamentary Authority

The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, shall be followed by the Fayette LEPC, Executive Committee and Subcommittees, in all cases to which they are applicable and not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

ARTICLE IX

Adoption and Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended by majority vote during any regular or special meeting of the Fayette LEPC at which a quorum is present; provided that, the Amendment thereto has been submitted in writing to each member of the Fayette LEPC five days in advance of the call for vote on the amendment to the By-Laws.

ARTICLE X

Effective Date

These By-Laws shall become effective upon adoption by the Fayette LEPC but shall relate back to the time of the first meeting of the Fayette LEPC as if fully adopted at that time.

Adopted January 13, 1989

Revised October 12, 1989

Revised March 21, 1991

Revised April 17, 1992

Revised September 17, 2010

VII. Truck Routes Most Commonly Used to Transport Hazardous Materials

I-75 - Completely through Fayette County

I-64 - Completely through Fayette County

New Circle Road - Complete

Newtown Pike - I-75 to Main Street

Nandino Boulevard - Newtown Pike to Georgetown Street

Georgetown Street - Outside New Circle to Mercer Road and Nandino

Mercer Road - From Georgetown Street to Greendale Road and including Buck Lane

Leestown Road - Inside New Circle to Forbes Road and outside New Circle to Alexandria Drive

Old Frankfort Pike - Inside New Circle Road to Forbes Road and outside New

Circle Road to Alexandria Drive including Laco Drive and Bizzell Drive

Versailles Road - From county line to Forbes Road

Harrodsburg Road - County line to Red Mile Road

Red Mile Road - From Harrodsburg Road to Versailles Road

Nicholasville Road - From county line to New Circle Road

Richmond Road - From I-75 to Main Street

Greendale Road - Complete

Citation Boulevard - Complete

Athens-Boonesboro Road - From I-75 to Blue Sky Parkway

Man-O-War Road - Complete

Palumbo Drive - Complete

Winchester Road - I-75 to Third Street

Delaware Avenue - From Winchester Road to Henry Clay Boulevard

Walton Avenue - From Winchester Road to National Avenue

National Avenue - From Walton to Kentucky Paint

Paris Pike - From county line to I-75

North Broadway - From I-75 to Loudon Avenue

Loudon Avenue - From Newtown Pike to North Broadway

Russell Cave Road - From New Circle Road to North Broadway

Lisle Road – Complete

VIII. Community Resources

The following agencies have roles/responsibilities during hazardous material incidents:

Division of Emergency Management (DEM)

- Notification to state and federal agencies as required
- Technical and regulatory information
- Liaison with state, federal and private resources organizations
- Notification to the public
- Custodian of records

Division of Fire and Emergency Services

- Local on-scene coordinator
- Exclusion zone entry team
- Decontamination of all victims and team members
- Fire suppression
- Emergency medical services for all victims and team members
- Rescue
- Mitigate the hazards or stabilize the situation by positive action or by isolation of any chemical or petroleum incident
- Train division personnel to the technician level to ensure appropriate response capabilities
- Conduct critique as soon as practicable after incident
- Prepare reports for the mayor, council members, concerning team activities

Lexington-Fayette County Health Department

- Assist with identification of material/resources

- Investigate and advise of hazards to public
- Assist in investigation of responsible parties
- Assist with sample collection
- Assist in any incident involving a facility regulated by the Health Department

Division of Water Quality

- Identify sanitary sewer system components
- Technical assistance
- Protect pump stations and treatment plants from harm caused by hazardous materials entering sanitary sewer system. This may include diverting flow or disconnecting equipment.
- Resource for equipment and/or materials

Division of Streets, Roads & Forestry

- Identify storm sewer system components
- Removal and disposal of petroleum contaminated materials or chemicals that have been rendered harmless from streets, roads (under their jurisdiction), and other areas when necessary
- Resource for equipment and/or materials

Division of Police

- Evacuation
- Traffic control
- Site security
- Criminal investigation
- Provide communication truck and/or command post
- Activation of Cable Interrupt system and EAS warning system, and Outdoor Siren Warning system.

Division of Government Communications

- Media liaison
- Development and dissemination of press release and advisories
- Coordination of information released to the public

- Establishment of media staging area
- Photography/videography, if needed

Kentucky Department of Highways

- Removal and disposal of petroleum contaminated materials or chemicals that have been rendered harmless from roads & highways (under their jurisdiction)
- Resource for equipment and/or materials

Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement

- Conduct or provide assistance with traffic control and evacuations
- Conduct investigations and enforcement of illegal activities
- Planning for transportation and security of hazardous materials, including chemical weapons and nuclear materials

IX. Hazardous Materials Emergency Response

Lexington-Fayette County has one merged urban-county government; therefore, community emergency response resources are the same for all facilities located in Fayette County.

As stated in Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Ordinance No. 23-2013, *§§ 1—25, adopted Mar. 7, 2013 Sec*. **16A-9.** the Hazardous Materials Commander (HMC) shall be the leader of the Hazardous Materials Team and shall coordinate all activities of that team. The HMC shall be responsible for implementation of the Emergency Response Management Program and shall serve as the local on-scene coordinator at an incident involving hazardous materials.

The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Hazardous Materials Team (HMT) consists of members from the Division of Fire and Emergency Services.

The Incident Command System has been designated as the form of emergency management to be used during response to a hazardous materials incident. Initial response to a hazardous materials incident is made by the Division of Fire and Emergency Services. The Division has the following resources:

Apparatus

Fire Suppression— 24 engines, seven ladders, ten supervisor cars

Emergency Medical—12 emergency care units, two reserve unit

Special Response Vehicles—multiple Special Response (HazMat), SCBA support, mobile command post, heavy rescue, two swift water rescue, one dive rescue, two rural mini-pumper, regional mass casualty unit.

Personnel

Over 500 full-time, paid firefighters and officers.

Certifications

Every member of the Division must maintain certification as:

- Firefighter—State Commission on Fire Protection personnel standards and education
- Emergency Medical Technician—Kentucky Board of Emergency Medical Services
- CPR Provider—American Heart Association
- Operations Level HazMat---Office of Applied Operations in compliance with 29CFR 1910.120 and NFPA

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All PPE utilize or issue to sworn division of fire and emergency services personnel conforms to current NFPA recommendations and OSHA regulations concerning the use of structural firefighting PPE. This is inclusive of the SCBA. Additionally, best practices concerning decon and issuance of PPE are adhered to. Standard protective equipment provided to each on-duty member of the Division consists of approved structural firefighting protective clothing ensemble and issued personal SCBA face piece. The division's HazMat Team is equipped with protective clothing and equipment that meet the requirements of OSHA for levels A, B, and C operations.

Training

In addition to required fire suppression and emergency medical training, all of the members of the Division have received training that meets or exceeds the level of competence required by 29CFR 1910.120 for Hazardous Materials First Responders, Operational Level. Over 120 members of the Division's HazMat Team have received training that meets or exceeds the level of competency required by 29CFR 1910.120 for Hazardous Materials First Responder, Technician Level.

Some members of the Division have attended special training classes provided by federal, state, and private agencies. Subjects of these classes include:

- Hazardous Materials, Recognition and Identification
- iCAMEO/aCAMEO
- Hazardous Materials Incident Analysis
- Radiation Detection and Monitoring (MERRTT, CTOS)
- Biological/WMD Detection and Monitoring
- Sampling for DPH

- Dangers of Pesticides
- Flammable Liquids and Gases
- Radioactive Materials in Transportation Incidents, Awareness
- Transport of Hazardous Materials by Rail
- Firefighter Safety
- Incident Command System
- Toxic Chemical Training Course (CSEPP)
- Chemistry of Hazardous Materials
- Incident Response to Terroristic Bombings
- Advanced Railcar Specialist Training
- Cargo Tank Specialist Course
- Public Safety Diving
- Technical Rescue Training (Rope, CSR, Trench, Swift Water)
- Urban Search and Rescue Training

The Division, along with members of the HMT, develops and conducts tabletop and field exercises to evaluate effectiveness and to practice skills.

HazMat Team

The Division's HazMat Team consists of 89 members who are assigned to five engine companies, two ladder companies, a Heavy Duty HazMat Response Vehicle, a Hazardous Materials Platoon Leader, an Executive Officer, and Special Operations Battalion Chief. This is in addition to standard fire suppression apparatus,

Tools and appliances. The Hazardous Materials team is a NIMS Type I team and has equipment and training to support that classification. This equipment includes but is not limited to the following:

- CBRNE monitoring and detection equipment
- Grounding and bonding tools
- Chemical identification for solid, liquids and gas
- Aqueous film-forming foam with applicators
- Absorbent pads, booms and granules

- Neutralizing agents
- Sampling and monitoring kits
- Plugging and patching kits
- Tank leak repair kits
- Non-sparking tools
- Decontamination units
- Resource and reference materials

X. Community Exercise Program

The exercise program for Fayette County follows the federal and state guidelines which require a four year cycle of exercises. A minimum of one exercise must be conducted in each year. Three of these exercises must be a functional exercise and one must be a full scale exercise. The general types of hazards are natural (tornado, flood), technological (hazardous materials release, power failure), and national security (civil disorder, terrorism). The hazard used in the scenario is left to the discretion of the county. The scenarios in this county are based on the hazards that are most likely to occur.

Functions that are exercised and evaluated include Direction and Control, Warning, Communications, Public Information, Reception and Care, Law Enforcement, Fire and Emergency Services, Engineering and Public Works, Hazardous Materials, Volunteer Organizations, Health and Medical, Schools, Transportation, and the activation of the Emergency Operations Center. Scheduling, designing, conducting, and documenting exercises is the responsibility of the DEM Director.

LEPC will assist the DEM Director to schedule exercises with EHS Plan facilities. The LEPC has the goal of conducting an informal exercise with one facility each year and of providing consulting with facilities on development testing and analysis of their plans.

XI. Hospital Decontamination Capability

As of January 2021, the capability of hospitals in Fayette County to provide treatment for persons who have been contaminated by chemicals is as follows. All Lexington Acute Care Hospitals can support small incidents of decontamination (six patients per hour). No medical facility has the capability of Mass Decontamination.

Baptist Health Hospital

There is an outdoor area that has been designated for patient decontamination. The facility has personnel trained to effectively conduct patient decontamination. CBH will set up hot, cold and clean zones. Has the ability to decon six patients per hour and handle ambulatory and non-ambulatory.

UK HealthCare-Good Samaritan Hospital

The facility has PPE and pop-up decon setups. Personnel have completed training to perform decontamination.

Saint Joseph East Hospital

St. Joseph East has a dedicated room in the Emergency Department for decontamination and treatment of persons contaminated with hazardous materials. The room has a separate entrance from the outdoors and is isolated from the rest of the Emergency Department. The ED has one negative pressure room. The facility has appropriate PPE and equipment to effectively conduct patient decontamination. Level C decon utilizing PAPRs will be the PPE utilized for first receivers' response. Personnel training is ongoing; all ED employees are trained in equipment setup and policy and procedure. If patient volume necessitates, Saint Joseph East has a portable decontamination shower for decontamination and treatment of persons contaminated with hazardous materials. The shower is assembled just outside the ED under a sheltered entry.

Saint Joseph Hospital

Saint Joseph has a portable decontamination Zumro system™ for patient decontamination. The shower is assembled just outside the Emergency Department. Additionally there is a single shower in the exterior ambulance bay for individual decontamination. The facility has appropriate PPE and equipment to effectively conduct patient decontamination. First Receivers utilize Level C decon with PAPRs as PPE. The ED has five negative pressure rooms within the department to sequester and treat appropriate patients. Competency training as First Receiver is provided 10 times annually with ongoing training as needed; all ED employees are trained in equipment setup and Code Orange policy and procedure.

University of Kentucky Hospital

UKMC Emergency Department maintains a dedicated decontamination room with a separate entrance and is isolated from the main ED. There is also a Mass Casualty Decontamination shower with a separate entrance and isolated from the main ED. The main ED has several negative flow rooms and a surge tent that is climate controlled. The surge tent can also maintain negative pressure if needed. All staff are trained as Hospital First Receivers using Level C PPEs. The ED also has a Special Operations Response Team that serves as the primary response team.

Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC)

The Lexington VAMC has a mobile Decon Trailer Unit that has a dedicated area set up outside the ED for patient decontamination. The Decon Trailer has two ambulatory lanes, and one non-ambulatory lane. The Medical Center also has one pop up decon shower in addition to the trailer, VAMC will set up a hot zone, warm zone, and cold zone.

The Medical Center has the appropriate PPE and trained personnel to effectively perform patient decontamination. VAMC continues to conduct ongoing recruitment, training, and exercises for Decon Team Members.

XII. Special Needs Facilities

A special needs facility is one identified by the LEPC as requiring early warning and/or special evacuation assistance in the event of a chemical emergency and may be characterized by one or more of the following:

A sensitive population, such as hospitals, licensed schools, nursing homes, senior citizen housing and licensed day care centers

A provider of essential services, such as hospitals, police and fire stations, emergency response units, and communication centers

A high density transient population, such as auditoriums, stadiums, race tracks, and sites of outdoor events

An essential public service or utility such as electric, telephone, water or wastewater treatment, natural gas, and cable television

Population of Concern

The population of primary concern in any chemical emergency involving the release of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) is the work force in the immediate area and others within the premises, special needs facilities, and the general public within the defined vulnerability zone (VZ). The special needs facilities and the general public might include people who are more susceptible to chemical exposure than the average person (e.g. the elderly, the young, pregnant women, and those with acute or chronic illnesses). EPA guidance recommends, as one option, the level of concern (LOC) for defining the VZ as one-tenth the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) value published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

The LOC is defined as the concentration of an airborne EHS that may cause serious irreversible health effects or even death as a result of the exposure for a short period of time. The conservative exposure level for the population must therefore be the first factor taken into consideration when defining a special needs facility within a community. Some emergency planners consider the use of one-tenth of the IDLH as the LOC to be overprotective for local circumstances. The Fayette County LEPC has the option to use a different LOC exposure level to determine an approximation of this value. The current plan uses this LOC for defining the extent of the VZ and the exposure level within the zone.

XIII. Reference Documents

- LFUCG Ordinance 16-A, Hazardous Materials Ordinance
- Chemicals in Your Community, E.P.A

- Public Law 99-499-Oct 17, 1986 Title III-Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know
- 1996 Emergency Response Guidebook, D.O.T
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, NRT-1
- Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis, E.P.A