

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

I. AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE OF PLAN

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Sections 301-303 required the establishments of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), that were required to develop, implement, and exercise a comprehensive emergency response plan.

In the State of Maine each County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) is required by the State of Maine and State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) in 1986 to establish an LEPC within its administration. Washington County Emergency Management Agency established its Local Emergency Planning Committee which first developed this LEPC and Hazardous Materials attachment to the County Emergency Operations Plan in 2004.

The purpose of this Plan is to identify facilities within the county that store chemicals (listed in U.S. EPA EPCRA listing 40 CFR Part 55, Appendices A and B – Extremely Hazardous Substance [EHS] chemicals) above threshold planning quantities (TPQs); and, to provide planning and resource information to Washington County and State of Maine public safety agencies, and to those county facilities identified as an “EHS Facility.”

This Plan has been developed to meet the requirements of the National Response Team’s (NRT’s) guidance under SARA Section 303 (now Document NRT1-X), and to comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), established by the Department of Homeland Security in 2004. The NRT1-X document includes guidance on integrating local emergency response plans prepared and updated by Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) with the planning requirements contained in recent legislation.

II. NATURE OF THE HAZARD

The most likely technological hazard to occur in Washington County that would rapidly overwhelm municipal resources would be an incident involving Hazardous Materials (HazMat). Hazardous materials are defined as explosive, flammable, combustible, corrosive, oxidizing, toxic, infectious, or radioactive materials that, when involved in an accident and released in sufficient quantities, put some portion of the general public in immediate danger from exposure, contact, inhalation, or ingestion.

The Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) materials present in Washington County are Anhydrous Ammonia, Sulfuric Acid, Formaldehyde, Cyclohexylamine, and Nitric Acid. These chemicals are primarily corrosive gases and liquids that will not travel far from their containers unless in gaseous form. The primary damage will be from inhalation of the EHS for people caught in the downwind cloud plume. Extremely hazardous substance materials are primarily transported to the fixed facility by over-the-road motor carriers.

There have been numerous HazMat incidents throughout the years, with the vast majority involving petroleum products. The vast majority of incidents have not created any casualties, but numerous containment and clean-up efforts have occurred.

In February of 2017, there was a toxic gas release at the Woodland Pulp plant where 18 people were affected.

In October of 2017, a log truck collided with a train in Danforth partially derailing the train. Fortunately, the train cars were not breached avoiding a HazMat situation.

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III. RISK AREAS

A hazardous material incident could occur in Washington County at a fixed facility, railcar, or by motor carrier. Washington County has 20 registered Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) facilities that can be found in Section XIX of this document. A hazardous materials incident at a fixed facility will mostly impact the communities of Cherryfield, Deblois, East Machias, Machias and Baileyville where the six facilities that have EHS off-site consequences are located.

The Woodland Pulp facility has 28 reported chemicals on-site, three of which are EHS. In the event of a catastrophic cascading incident, first responders and the general public may be at an unanticipated high-risk for inhalation illnesses and/or exposure due to various chemicals reacting with one another. In particular, the low stability of Chlorine Dioxide stored on-site that is a powerful oxidizer, water reactive and explosive when unstable.

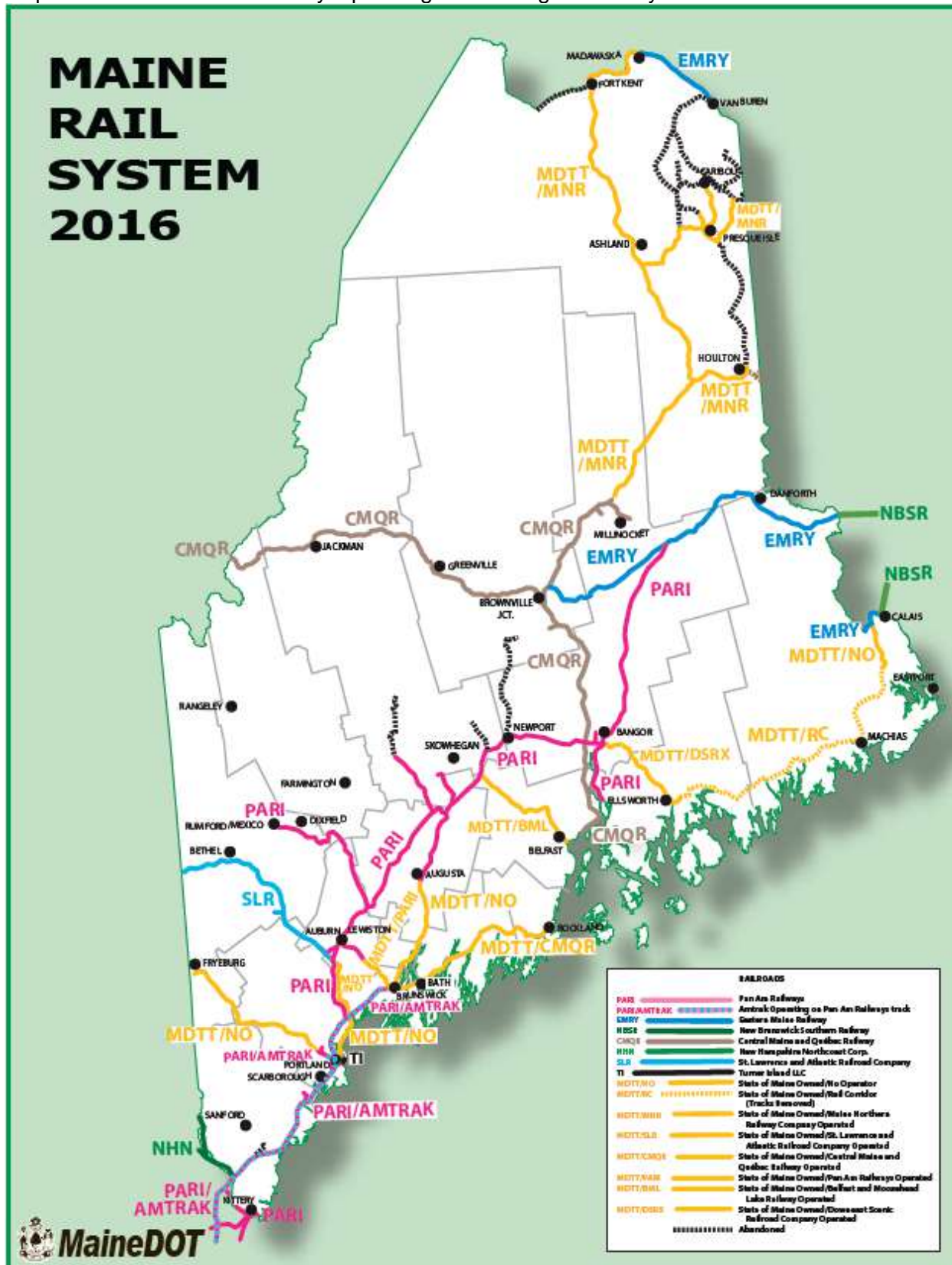
The University of Maine in Machias is vulnerable to a release at Maine Wild Blueberry given the time of year and the right weather conditions.

There is a significant amount of commodity flow along U.S. Route 9 coming in and out of Canada as well as being transported along U.S. Route 1 into Machias. An anhydrous ammonia release at Cherryfield Foods, Jasper Wyman & Son or Maine Wild Blueberry may potentially shut down traffic on U.S. Route 1, which is the main interstate for all coastal communities traveling in and out of Washington County. In addition, a significant release at the Maine Wild Blueberry facility in Machias would likely impact the majority of the town given the right weather conditions.

There are environmental concerns from an EHS release that would be detrimental to the sensitive marine and wildlife ecosystems that are unique to the State of Maine and Downeast. Specifically, the mouth Machias River watershed, which is home to the country's largest, self-sustaining wild Atlantic Salmon run is adjacent to the Maine Wild Blueberry facility. Additionally, the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge is adjacent to U.S. Route 1 and is susceptible to a HazMat spill via a tractor-trailer accident.

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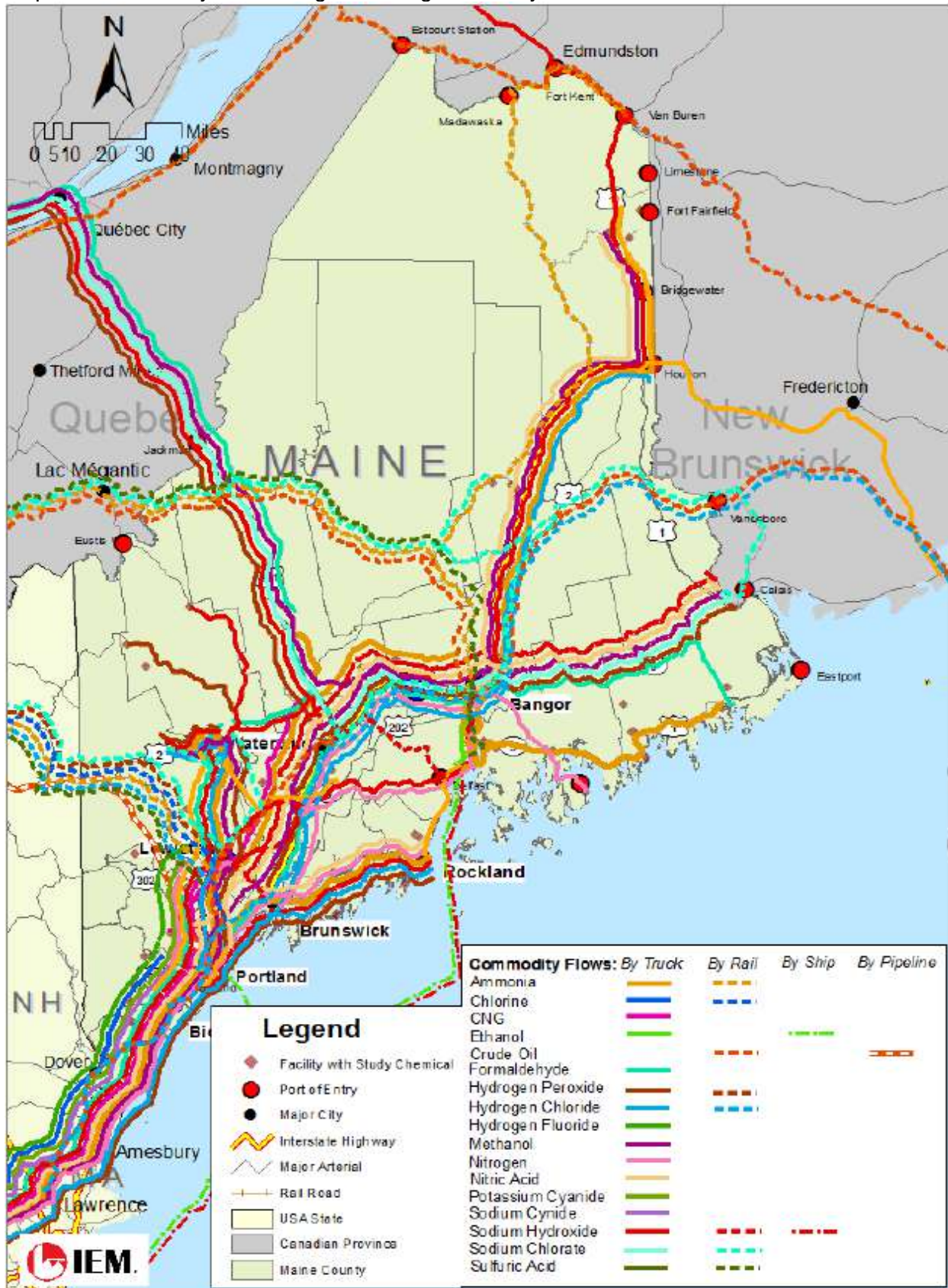
Map 1.1: Eastern Maine Railway Operating in Washington County.



* Maine Department of Transportation, 2016.

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Map 1.2: Commodity flow through Washington County.



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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The following map shows hazard receptors (sensitive populations, critical infrastructure, and sensitive environmental receptors) along half-mile corridors around priority hazardous materials routes for Washington County.

County	Total Hazard Corridor Population	Sensitive Population Receptors	Critical Infrastructure Receptors	Sensitive Environmental Receptors					
				Aqua-culture Sites	Aquifers	Water*	Habitat (Acres)	Agriculture Area (Acres)	Wetland Area (Acres)
Washington	6,391	35	32	1	67	47	8,085	4,215	15,407

*Water includes public drinking water (wells, surface intakes, and reservoirs)

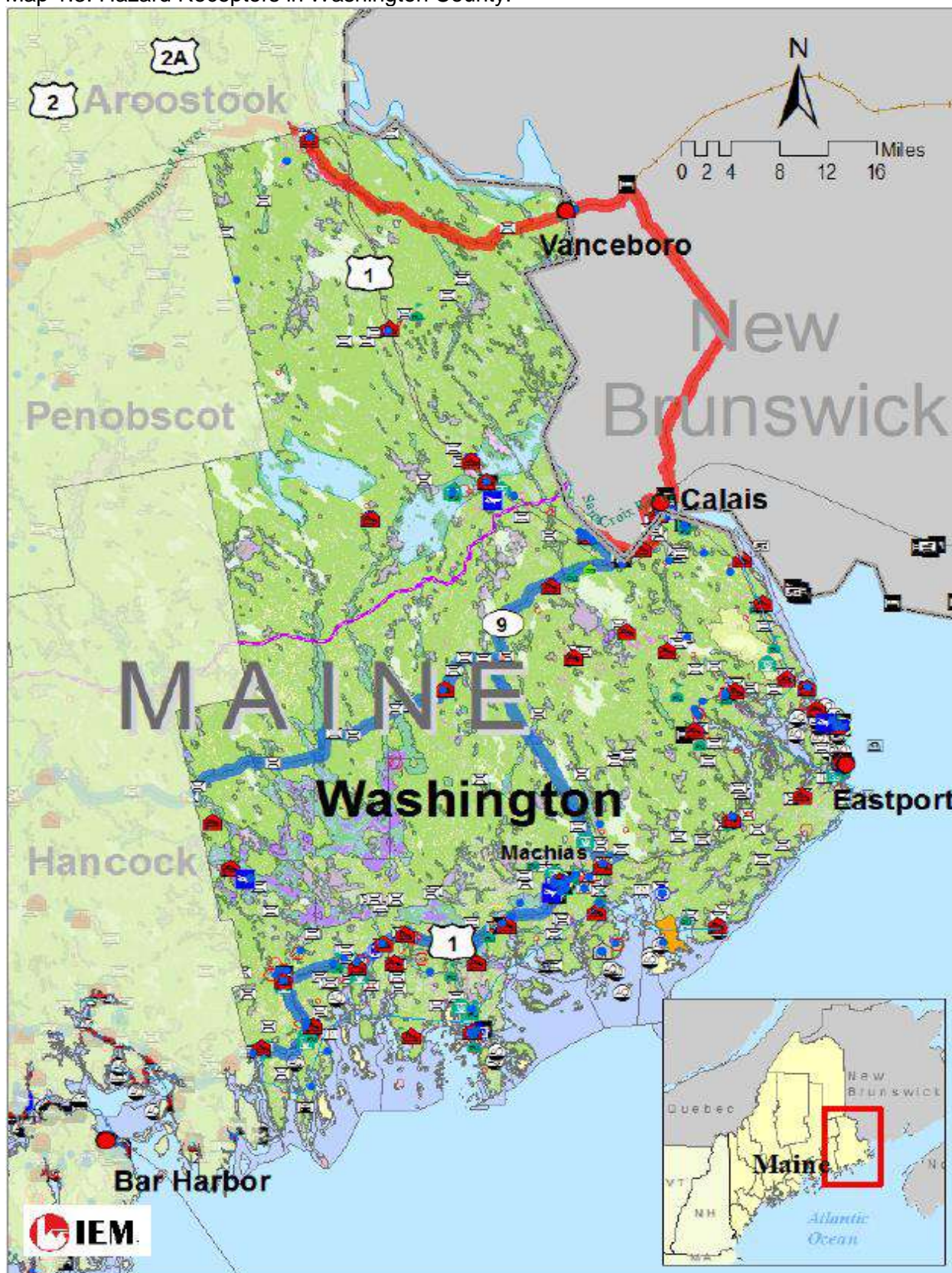
Refer to the legend below for Map 1.3 symbology on Page 6.

LEGEND

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port of Entry Tier II Facility Nuclear Power Plants Airport Ports Amtrak Stations Major Transit Stations County EMA Fire Station Emergency Medical Service Police Station Hospital Nursing Home Armories Private Schools Public Schools Colleges and Universities Day Care Center Correctional Institution Large Employer Amusement and Theme Parks Theatres and Performing Arts Centers Shopping Malls Hotels Places of Worship Bridge Tunnel Military Base MPO Boundary River Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interstate Highway Aterial Rail Road Crude Oil Pipeline Natural Gas Pipeline Highway HazMat Flow Half Mile Buffer Rail HazMat Flow Half Mile Buffer Marine HazMat Flow Half Mile Buffer Well Public Drinking Water Intake Watershed <p style="margin: 0;">Environment Sensitive Entity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Aquifer Molluscan Shellfish Habitat Eelgrass Habitat Waterfowl Habitat Roseate Habitat Shorebird Habitat Mussell Seed Conservation Areas Endangered Piping Plover/Least Tern Essential Habitat <p style="margin: 0;">Land Cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Land Other Barren Shrubland Woodland Developed Wetlands Water Perennial Ice/Snow
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Map 1.3: Hazard Receptors in Washington County.

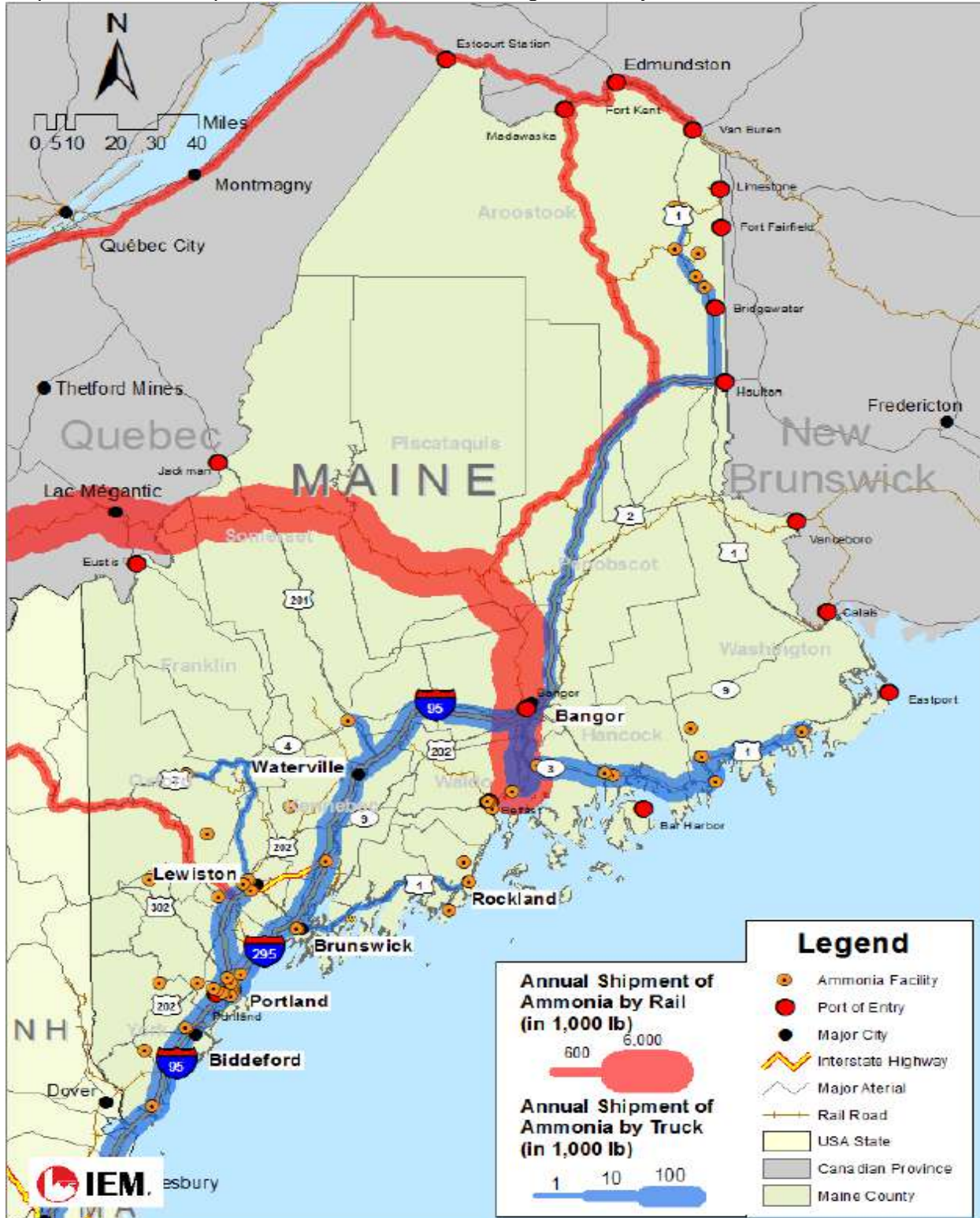


* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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The following maps contain details on transportation routes for commodities depicting annual volumes of priority hazards by motor carrier (blue), railway (red), pipeline (purple), and barge (green) that pass-through and/or are stored within Washington County.

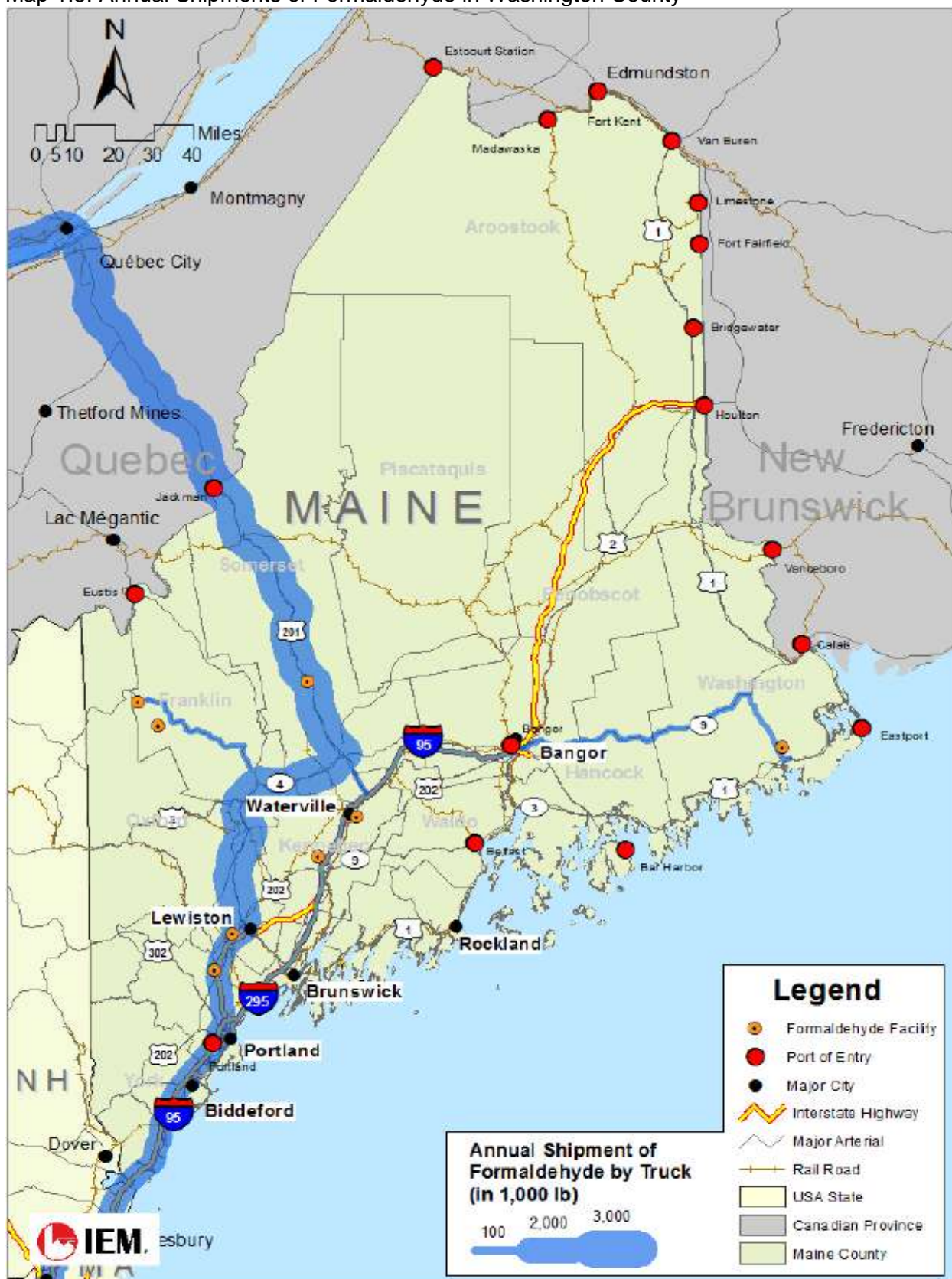
Map 1.4: Annual Shipments of Ammonia in Washington County



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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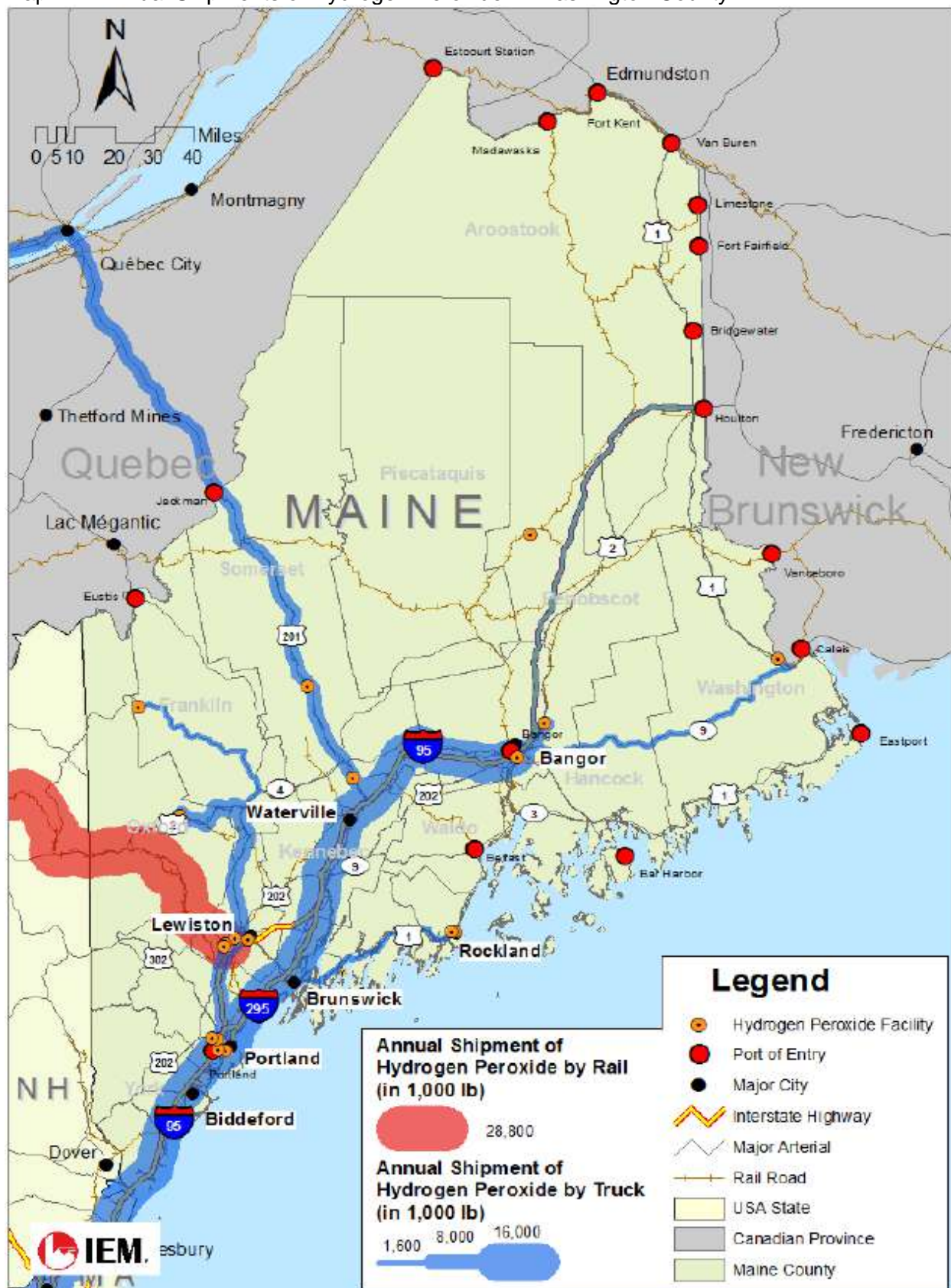
Map 1.5: Annual Shipments of Formaldehyde in Washington County



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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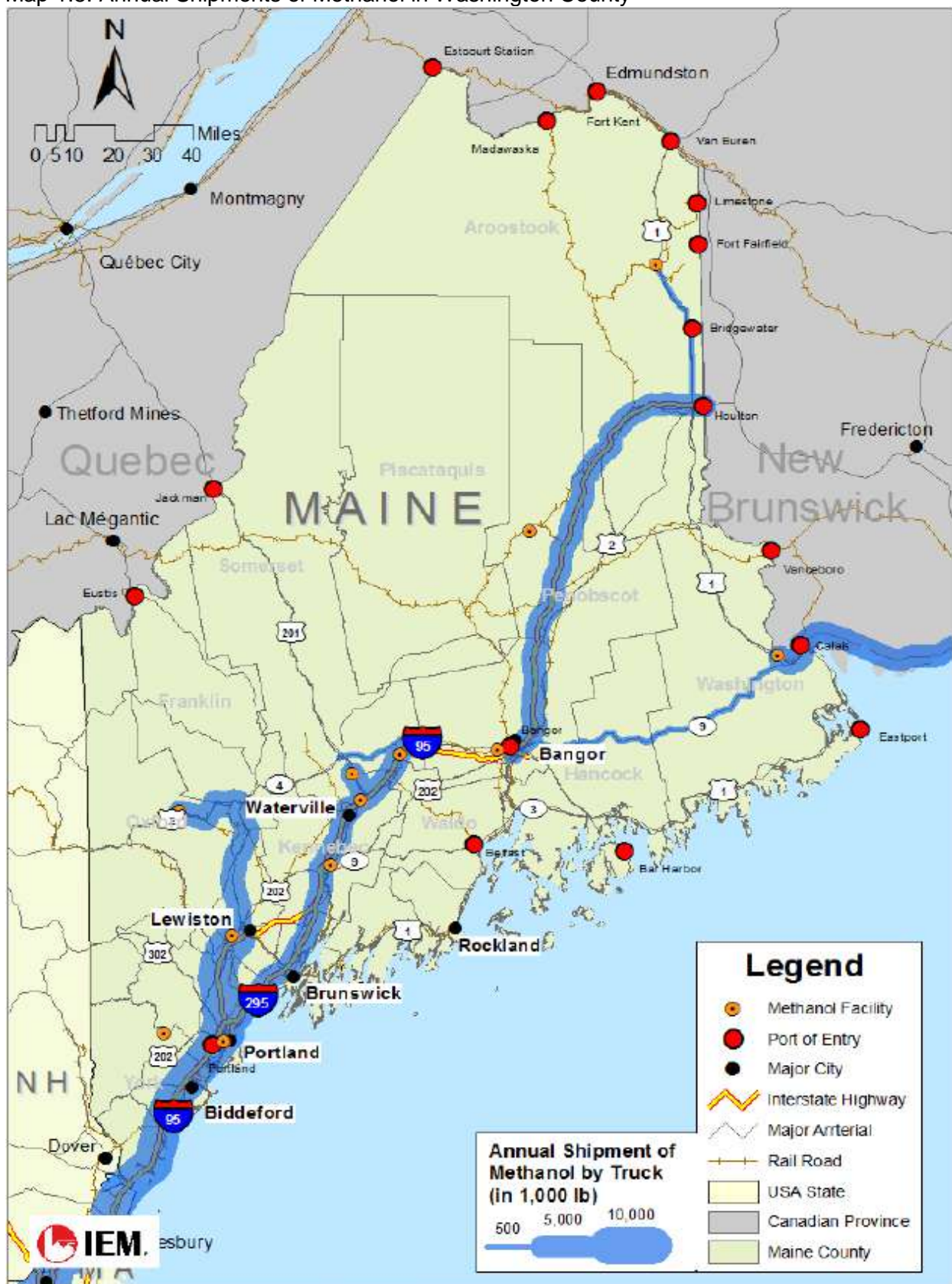
Map 1.7: Annual Shipments of Hydrogen Peroxide in Washington County



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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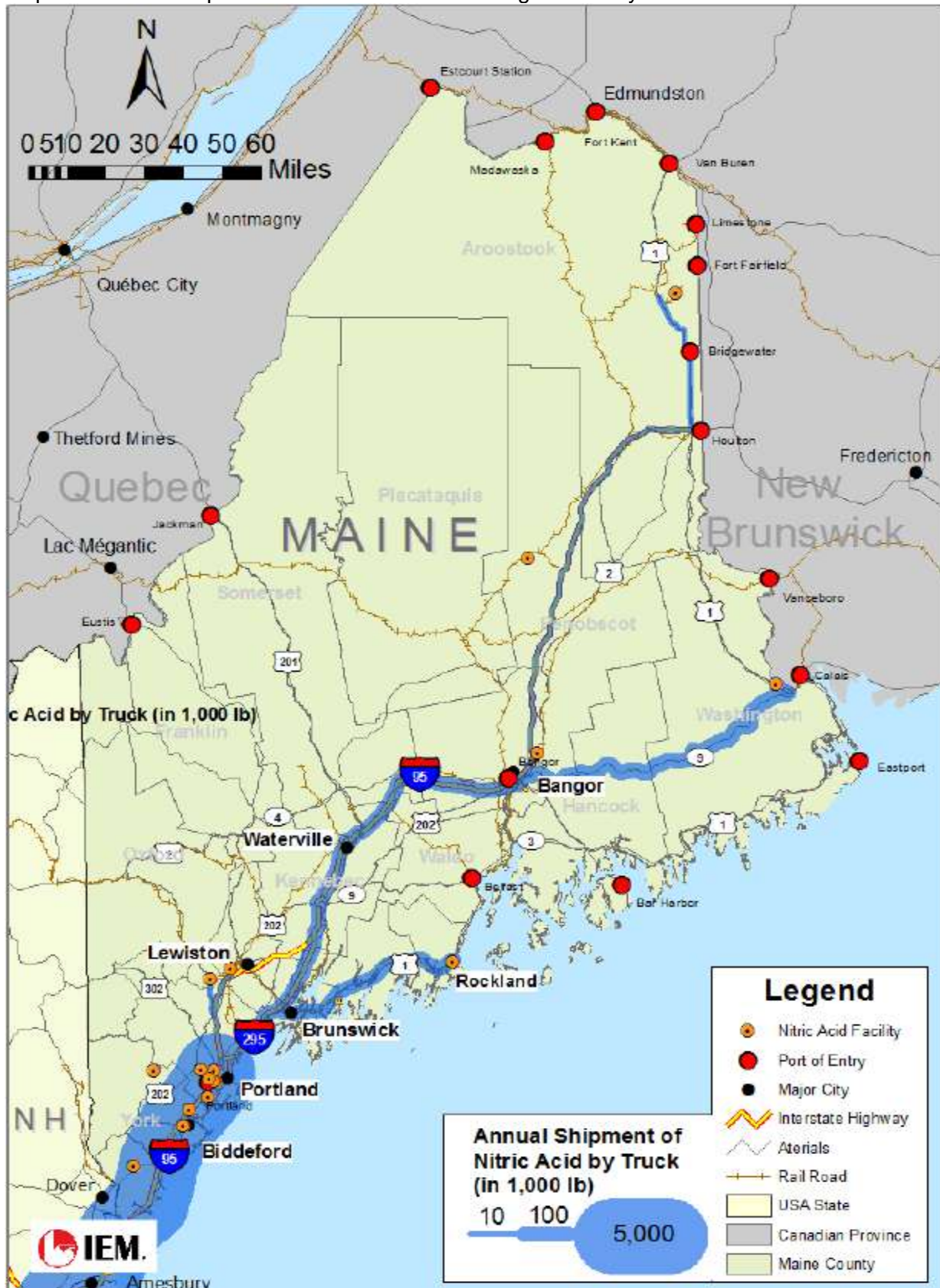
Map 1.8: Annual Shipments of Methanol in Washington County



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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Map 1.9: Annual Shipments of Nitric Acid in Washington County



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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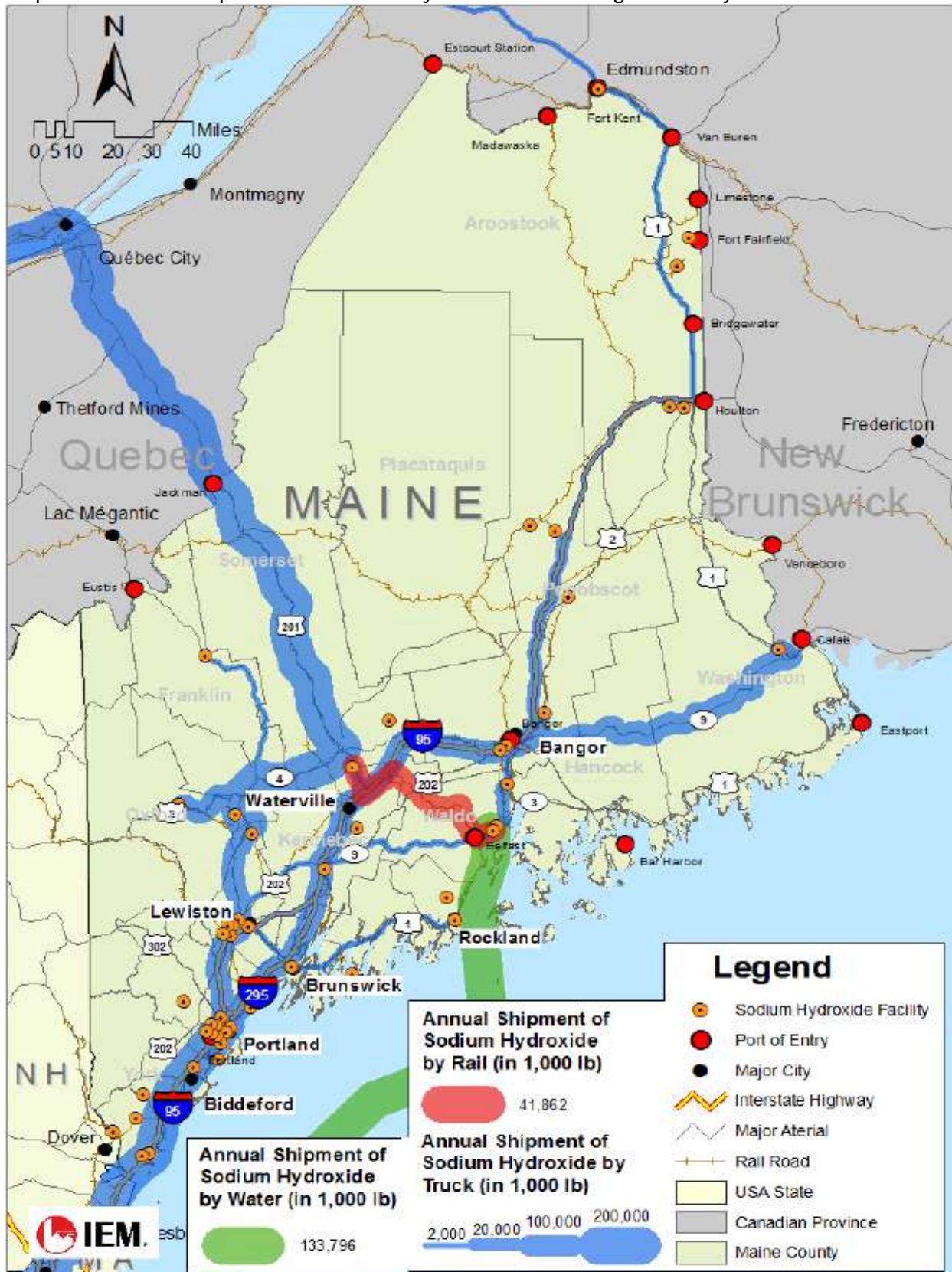
Map 1.10: Annual Shipments of Sodium Chlorate in Washington County



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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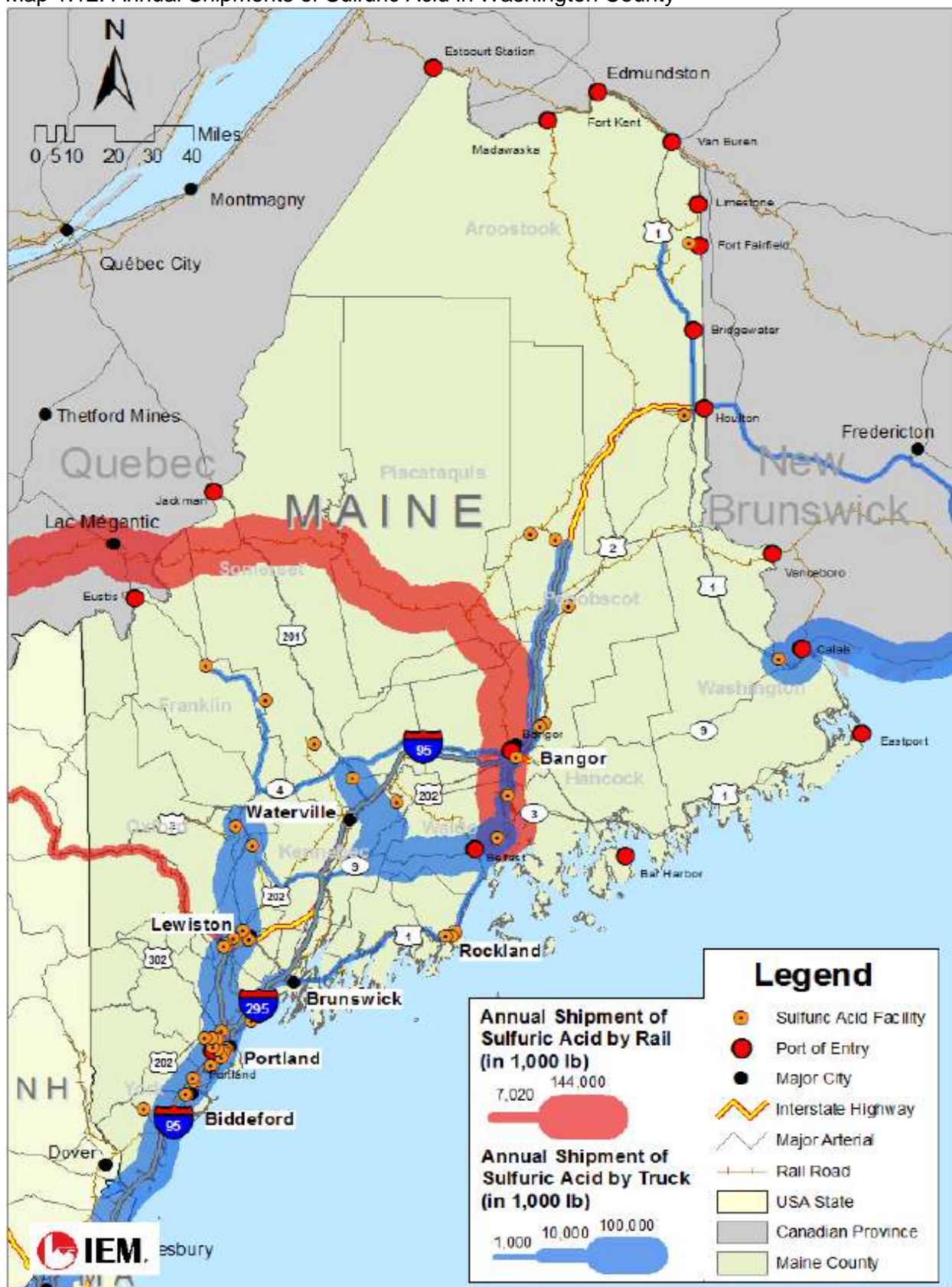
Map 1.11: Annual Shipments of Sodium Hydroxide in Washington County



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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Map 1.12: Annual Shipments of Sulfuric Acid in Washington County



* Maine Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials, 2015.

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IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The Incident Commander and/or the EMA Director (Chemical Emergency Coordinator) are the designated authorities to implement the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan as well as being responsible for coordination of all emergency response activities in support of a chemical release emergency.

Facility Emergency Coordinators have authority to activate their respective facility emergency response plan for any chemical spill. It shall be the Facility Emergency Coordinator's responsibility to coordinate and carry out response and containment activities, within facility boundaries and using trained and equipped employees or contractors as necessary. For chemical releases that go beyond facility boundaries and/or may involve response coordination with public safety, the Incident Commander, in consultation with the County Chemical Emergency Coordinator, may activate any or all parts of the County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.

The Washington County Regional Communications Center (WRCC) will receive calls, elicit information, dispatch first responders, relay information to first responders prior to their arrival on scene, and make notifications. Use of the AR-1 form will simplify the process.

The WRCC shall notify the Washington County Emergency Management Director/Designee and DEP of any HazMat release at either a fixed facility or on a transportation route in Washington County, following receipt of data from the Incident Commander.

The Washington County Emergency Management Director/Designee shall notify the SERC at Maine Emergency Management Agency as well as the duty officer and decide if the county EOC needs to be activated for any particular HazMat release or situation.

The Washington County Emergency Management Director/Designee shall notify the chairman of the Washington County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to schedule an emergency LEPC meeting regarding the HazMat release and coordinate LEPC responsibilities.

First responders will make an initial assessment when they arrive on scene. The assessment information shall be given to the WRCC as soon as practical. The information needed shall include, but not be limited to; materials involved, amount spilled or released, number of injured (if any), geographic area involved, weather, danger to vulnerable populations such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, waterways, etc.

The senior trained local responder will assume Incident Command, establish an Incident Command Post in an area that is outside the Hot and Warm zones and warn others of these hazards. First responders in Washington County are trained in HazMat Awareness/Operations and will attempt to safely identify the hazardous material based on their level of training. First responders will perform any obvious rescues as incident permits without putting themselves in severe danger. Incident Command must notify the local hospital that would be receiving any victims exposed to possible hazardous materials.

The Facility owner or their designated emergency contact will implement their own emergency response plan and notify employees of the release. They will contact DEP and the appropriate public safety entity to respond and mitigate the release and then would contact a cleanup company to assist with disposal. Each of the six EHS off-site consequences facilitates annotate that they do not maintain emergency equipment to respond to an EHS release. Protocols are to

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isolate and/or control the release, evacuate the facility, and notify public safety and private-sector entities to assist in HazMat response and clean-up.

The Orono Regional Response Team can be requested to respond to any HazMat incidents by contacting Maine Emergency Management Agency, Penobscot County Emergency Management Agency or pursuant to a mutual aid agreement.

The Washington County Emergency Management Director can request additional regional response teams thru MEMA if requested to do so by the local incident management staff, EOC, or Washington County EOC.

Local fire, police and emergency medical services that arrive on the scene of a HazMat incident will take awareness-level actions only unless the local service is trained and certified at greater response levels. Awareness level responders identify, report, evacuate, and secure the incident scene.

V. COMMUNICATIONS

In the event of a Hazardous Materials incident, rapid communication is important to ensure a prompt and coordinated response. Communications must be maintained between the WRCC, the first responders, the hospital emergency rooms, and the municipal and County EOCs.

When a fixed facility has a chemical release in an amount that reaches or exceeds the established reportable quantity (RQ), the Facility Emergency Coordinator is responsible for making the release notification to specified agencies/organizations (i.e., *fire department in the town where the release occurred; State Emergency Response Commission and Maine Department of Environmental Protection; Chemical Emergency Coordinator; and the National Response Center*).

First responders will rely primarily on radio communications, augmented by cellular phones. The County and municipal EOCs will communicate with the responders by radio and with each other and other agencies by phone.

All radio communication traffic will be managed by the WRCC. The Incident Commander, with assistance from the municipal or County EOC will establish communications and frequency protocols and assignments to reduce confusion on the radios.

VI. WARNING

There will be no warning prior to the accidental release of a hazardous material. The facility manager, transporter, or first responders will be the first on scene who have the capability to identify the incident as involving hazardous materials. The facility manager or incident commander must notify and warn the WRCC of the incident specifics so that other responders and emergency managers may take appropriate actions.

For Hazardous Materials incidents, public warning may be accomplished door-to-door or through mobile or portable public address systems by on-scene personnel under the direction of the IC. Public warning may be accomplished by the municipal or County EOCs by contacting local television and radio stations and requesting that emergency information be transmitted.

The Washington County EMA will notify the Maine Emergency Management Agency if an Emergency Alert System (EAS) warning through all cable television systems and radio stations

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as well as wireless emergency alert (WEA) through mobile cellular carriers is needed to warn the general public.

All spills of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 Title III extremely hazardous substances, at or above the reportable quantity (RQ), must be reported. It is the responsibility of the facility to call the closest local fire department/RCC, the Maine State Police 1-800-452-4664 for SERC and DEP notification, the Washington County Sheriff's Office for Local Emergency Coordinator notification, and the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.

Facilities should use the State of Maine AR-1 form (see Attachment I) to gather the information needed and to ensure that all calls are made.

VII. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

The flow of accurate and timely emergency information is critical to the protection of lives and property immediately following a HazMat release.

The news media will be the public's primary source of information, from both official and other sources, over the course of the emergency. The Washington County EOC Public Information Officer will immediately establish a Media Center and contact the local television and radio stations. Information to safeguard the public from the current hazard will be made available for transmission to the public. Public information should be coordinated with DEP and MEMA.

The Public Information Officer will:

1. Inform the public of health hazards associated with the Hazardous Materials incident.
2. Provide personal protective actions instructions, including sheltering-in-place.
3. Event-specific evacuation instructions and information (road closures, available transportation)

A. PREPARATION OF STATEMENT

1. Nature of incident - CHEMICAL RELEASE
2. Location of incident
3. Special instructions, e.g.:
 - staying indoors
 - special structural protective measures
 - evacuation instructions
 - where to go
 - what to bring
 - travel routes to follow
 - instructions for receiving additional information

B. DISSEMINATION OF STATEMENT

Information will be disseminated by local radio and/or television stations that provide coverage to all of Washington County, and social media platforms.

C. FORMAT FOR BROADCAST OF STATEMENT

When the radio/television station is ready to broadcast the emergency information statement, the following broadcast format will be utilized:

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“THIS IS _____ (name and title) WITH AN EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION STATEMENT. PLEASE STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION AND LISTEN CAREFULLY TO THE FOLLOWING EMERGENCY CONDITIONS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

A CHEMICAL EMERGENCY EXISTS IN (identify the area(s). THE FOLLOWING AREAS ARE AFFECTED: _____ (list all affected areas). WE ASK FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS: (provide all necessary instructions for preservation of life and property). PLEASE STAY TUNED TO THIS STATION FOR FURTHER EMERGENCY INFORMATION UPDATES.”

VIII. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES / EVACUATION PROCUDURES

This information provides the framework for the initiation of protective actions to avoid exposure of the public to a toxic chemical substance resulting from an accidental chemical release incident. The following definitions will serve to delineate differences between the four protective measures described herein.

A. ISOLATION

The initial emergency action of public safety personnel, when they arrive on scene, is to remove people in the direct area of the chemical release from immediate life-threatening exposure. Failure to act quickly may result in serious injury or death. Public safety officials should reference the most recent U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guide (ERG) when establishing protective measures.

B. EVACUATION

The collective mass movement of people, outside the initial isolation zone, by foot or vehicle to avoid downwind exposure to a chemical substance. This usually means a prolonged period of time away from the area, affected by the release, which may last from several hours to several days.

C. PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION

The removal (evacuation) of people potentially at risk of chemical exposure should an accidental release occur. Frequently, this is a protective action decision implemented by public safety officials, for the protection of the public, in situations with unpredictable consequences.

D. IN-PLACE SHELTERING

A protective action measure of directing people to quickly go inside, or to remain indoors, when insufficient time is available to effect evacuation or to escape short-term exposure to toxic vapors or gas. People will be directed to close all doors and windows and to shut off all ventilating, heating, and cooling systems. Because the exposure of people inside a structure, to toxic gases or vapors, is dependent on the “air tightness” of a structure, supplemental taping and sealing to further reduce infiltration of toxic gases/vapors will be advisable. Sheltering in place is not appropriate when gas or vapor discharges are expected to be prolonged and outdoor air toxic concentrations are expected to be harmful and/or in explosive situations.

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IX. EVACUATION

Evacuation may be required from inside the perimeter of the scene to guard against further casualties from contamination by the hazardous material. Evacuations will be authorized and initiated by the Incident Commander. The IC must coordinate with the other communities and counties that may be impacted by the evacuation.

The Incident Commander will establish a Protective Action Zone, if necessary. This is an area in which people can be assumed to be at risk of harmful exposure, and in need of either in-place protective shelter or evacuation.

A. METHODS USED IN EVACUATION

The general public will utilize personal transportation resources for evacuation movement. Those without their own transportation, including the elderly, handicapped and institutionalized will be transported by other public and private transportation resources. Currently, due to confidentiality laws protecting individuals' rights from disclosure of physical and psychological disabilities, we have no means available to assess the transportation needs of a large segment of mobility-or-otherwise-impaired individuals. Refer to the County's Emergency Operations Plan and Resource Management, within the EOC, for available emergency transportation resources.

B. METHODS FOR SPECIAL FACILITIES

During a HAZMAT incident, special attention will need to be paid to the following facilities if they are likely to be impacted: licensed care facilities, hospitals, assisted living centers, day care centers, the county jail, and schools. As residents of licensed care facilities, assisted living facilities and hospitals generally have special medical and transportation needs, and as the buildings in which they are located are generally well-equipped to handle sheltering-in-place, the IC/UC shall give strong consideration to that option versus evacuation. *Sheltering-in-place* should also be strongly considered as an alternative to evacuation at the county jail, schools, and large daycare centers. These large populations may be difficult to move en masse with any amount of speed and bringing them outside may only worsen their situation. In the case of schools, *sheltering-in-place* should alleviate some of the traffic congestion and confusion of parents trying to reunite with children as schools should inform parents that in a shelter-in-place situation they should not proceed to the school until told to do so. Pre-plans for *sheltering-in-place* should be developed jointly by the facility, local public safety entities, local/county emergency management agencies and other responsible agencies. Once the plan is in place, the IC/UC only needs to inform the responsible party at the facility of his/her recommendation of shelter-in-place vs. evacuation. The County EMA may reach out to West's Transportation in Milbridge to help with evacuations if necessary.

C. EVACUATION ROUTES

The only pre-designated and identified evacuation routes within Washington County are Hurricane evacuation routes. Below is a map of pre-identified evacuation routes with primary routes being U.S. 1 and S.R. 9.

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Map 1.13: Designated Evacuation Routes in Washington County



*Maine Emergency Management Agency Evacuation Network Map, Esri

The very nature of the chemical release, based on wind direction, warrants the ability to move persons, at risk, in any direction. All streets and roads are potential evacuation routes. When a chemical release emergency event occurs and the downwind vulnerability zone has been identified (through use of CAMEO[®] and ALOHA[®]), local law enforcement officials will designate the primary routes of travel for evacuation purposes. Key intersections and possible traffic congestion points will be manned to expedite vehicle movement.

D. ORDERLY RETURN OF EVACUATED AREA

Upon termination of the response phase, when it has been determined that toxic gas/vapors have dispersed through the appropriate use of air monitoring equipment, reoccupation of evacuated sectors will occur. Air monitoring and reoccupation authorization will be a collaborative effort between the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, the Orono Regional Response Team, and/or the National Response Corporation. The incident commander will work with the Facility Emergency Coordinator once the all clear is given for reoccupation. Evacuees will return to evacuated locations in the same manner as they initially evacuated in an orderly manner, by sectors, under the control of law enforcement officials.

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X. SHELTERING IN PLACE

Temporary in-place sheltering may be appropriate if there is a short-duration release of hazardous materials or if it is determined to be safer for individuals to remain in place. Sheltering in place is when people make a shelter out of the place, they are in. It is a way for people to make the building as safe as possible to protect them until help arrives.

The goal of sheltering in place during HazMat events is to minimize the exposure of the threatened public to the dangerous substances. Sheltering in place uses a structure and its indoor atmosphere to temporarily separate people from a hazardous outdoor atmosphere. The people will still be in the endangered area but will be protected by the barrier created by the shelter and the short-term protection of its indoor atmosphere. Over time, small cracks in buildings will allow contaminated air to enter the indoor atmosphere. Some exposure will occur, but if properly undertaken, sheltering in place can provide substantial protection from doses high enough to cause injury. The selection of sheltering in place to protect the public may be preferable when the leak is very fast, a migrating toxic vapor cloud could quickly overtake unprotected or evacuating citizens, the material released has a low health hazard, or evacuation would create problems that would outweigh its usefulness.

Sheltering in place will be authorized and initiated by Incident Commanders, municipal or County officers, or municipal or County emergency management directors.

XI. CONDITIONS DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR INDOOR PROTECTION OR EVACUATION; AREAS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED; and DECISION-MAKING CRITERIA

To assist facility owners, emergency response officials and decision-makers in taking into account the large number of factors to be considered in determining areas likely to be affected, and then selecting evacuation versus in-place sheltering, it is recommended that the *“Estimating the Community Area Likely to be Adversely Affected by the Dispersion of a Chemical Vapor”* (See Attachment II) and *“Checklist for Selecting Evacuation or In-Place Sheltering”* (see Attachment III) be utilized. Utilization of these checklists will help establish values for all decision factors; will serve as a record of the protective action decision process; and will be useful in post-emergency criticism and/or litigation. Each of the six EHS off-site consequences facilities annotate that they map their facility using CAMEO[®], ALOHA[®], and MARPLOT[®] for determining areas likely to be affected by a release. This plan will be distributed to each EHS facility for reference as well as be posted on the Washington County Emergency Management Agency’s website.

XII. HEALTH AND MEDICAL

Issues that may be different during a HazMat incident include decontamination, safety of victims and responders, and in place sheltering versus evacuation. Local hospital and EMS personnel should anticipate the need to handle large numbers of people who may or may not be contaminated but who are fearful about their medical well-being. The Incident Commander will need to identify locations for setup of decontamination stations and for mobile triage support. With assistance from the Orono Regional Response Team, the IC will need to determine safety perimeters, based on materials.

Once the protective action decision has been made by the Incident Commander, it will require the combined cooperative efforts of all involved organizations to implement and carry out the protective actions necessary for health and safety of the general public.

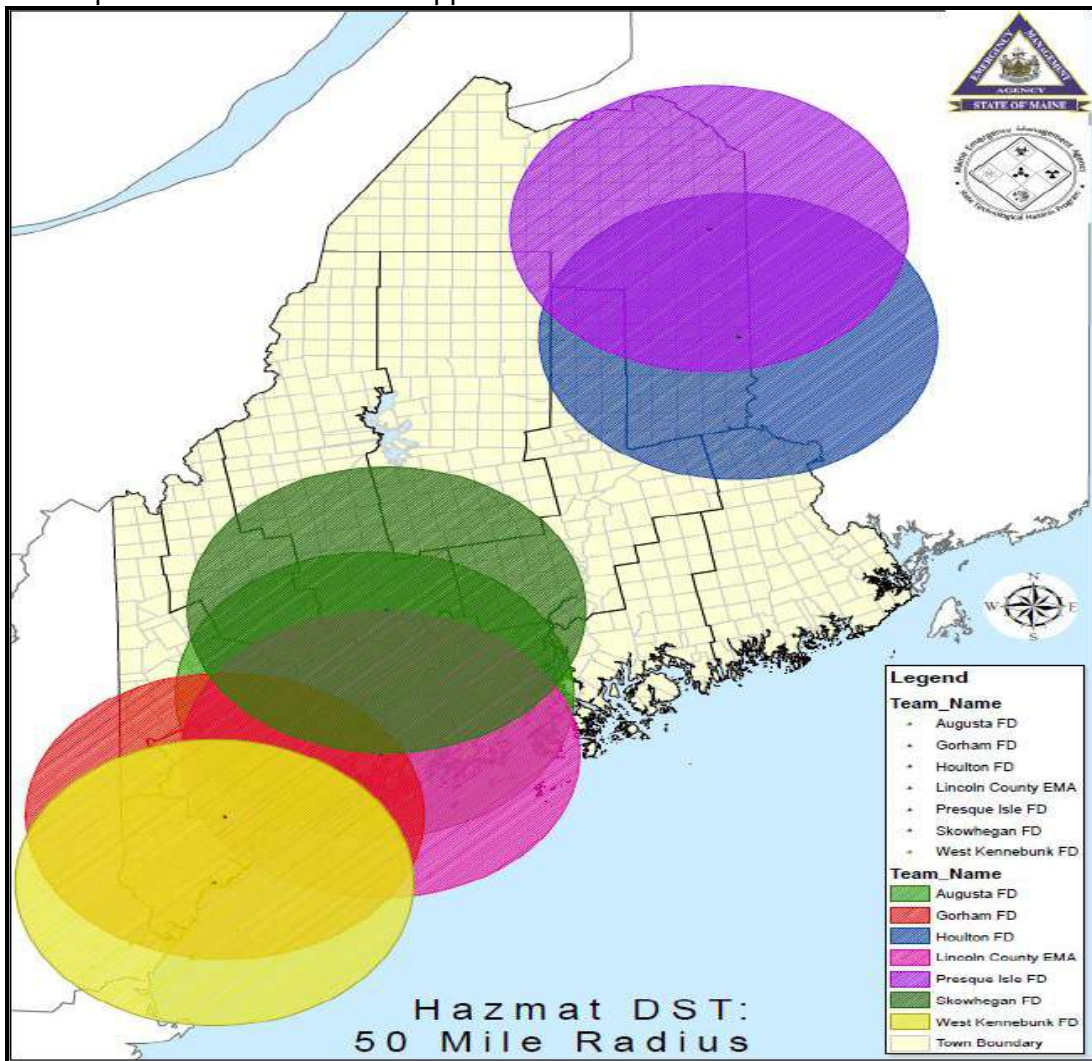
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XIII. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. REGIONAL AND STATE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE RESOURCES

Washington County has no local HAZMAT response team or decontamination strike team and relies on regional assets for response efforts. Orono Regional Response Team (RRT) and Houlton Decontamination Strike Team (DST) are the closest response units.

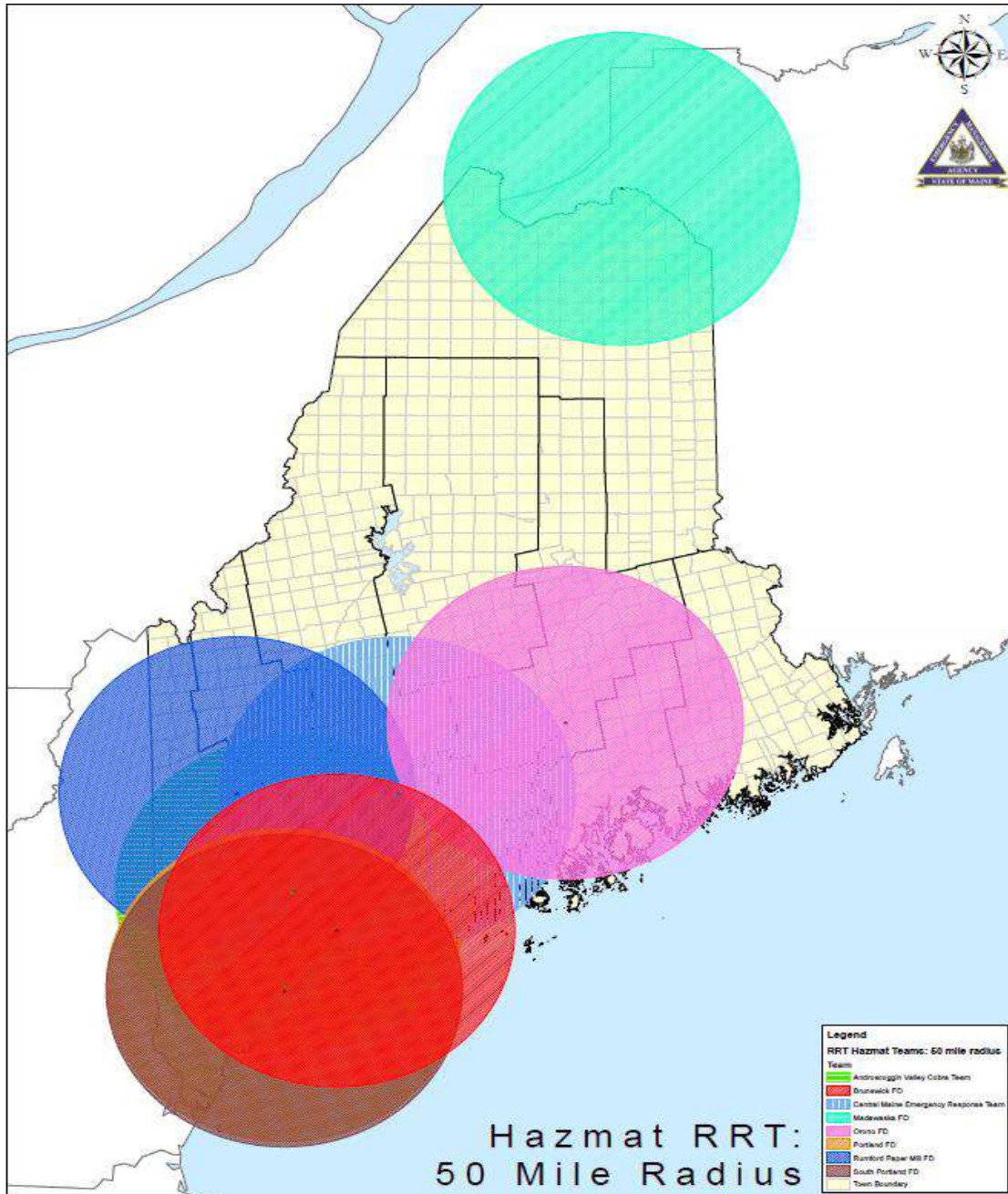
Regional Decontamination Strike Teams – There are seven state funded DSTs in the State of Maine. These are located in Augusta, Houlton, Lincoln County, Presque Isle, Presumpscot Valley, Skowhegan, and York County. The Washington County EMA Director shall contact MEMA to request the activation and support of these other teams.



* Maine State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), 2016

Regional Hazardous Material Response Teams – There are eight state funded RRT's in the State of Maine. These teams are Androscoggin Valley Cobra Team, Central Maine Emergency Response Team, Madawaska, Rumford Mill, Orono, Portland, South Portland, and Brunswick. These HazMat Teams are typed according to the FEMA typing standards and are either Type 1 or 3. The Washington County EMA Director shall contact MEMA to request the activation and support of these other teams.

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* Maine State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), 2016

Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Emergency and Spill Response Teams – The Maine DEP maintains Chemical Spill Response Teams in Augusta, Bangor, Presque Isle, and Portland. The Maine DEP is fully equipped and trained to respond at the HazMat Technician level and has met the FEMA typing standard of a Type 1 team. The Washington County EMA Director shall contact the MEDEP to request the activation and support of DEP.

WMD Civil Support Team – The Maine Army National Guard WMD/HazMat Civil Support Team located at the Waterville Maine Armory is a fully equipped technician level (Type 1) response unit. The Civil Support Team is activated by contacting MEMA who will confer with the commissioner of DVEM and the commander of the CST on how best to support the initial responders. This process is started by a request to the Washington County EMA director.

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B. FACILITY EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT SUPPLEMENTING COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Facility emergency response equipment could potentially be available if needed to supplement community resources, to include local public safety as well as the Orono RRT. While there are no mutual aid agreements between facilities and local agencies stipulating that facility emergency response personnel will respond, some facility hazardous materials resources may be available for use outside of their respective facility boundaries if authorized by the facility.

If a hazardous materials incident should require the acquisition of a facility resource(s) and there are personnel who are adequately trained to use this equipment, such can be requested by calling the facility's primary or alternate contact (who has the authority to release a resource).

XIV. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Responsibilities:

1. Appointed by Governor by Executive Order No. 15 FY 1986/1987, dated April 13, 1987.
2. Designates emergency planning districts.
3. Appoints local emergency planning committees for each district.
4. Supervises and coordinates the activities of planning committees.
5. Reviews emergency plans.
6. Receives chemical release notifications.
7. Establishes procedures for providing information in response to requests from the public.

B. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Responsibilities:

1. Each county has a planning district with LEPC members appointed by the SERC.
2. Designates an official to serve as coordinator of information.
3. Establishes rules, gives public notice of its activities, and establishes procedures for handling public requests for information.
4. Develops and emergency response plan evaluating the available resources for preparing for and responding to a potential chemical accident.
5. Receives chemical release information.

C. Municipal Fire Department Responsibilities

1. Participates in planning efforts to ensure response capabilities exist.
2. Provides training for hazardous materials response.
3. Participates in exercises and drills.
4. Receives chemical release notifications.
5. Responds to hazardous material incidents.

D. Hazardous Material Facility or Transporter Responsibilities:

1. Develops on-site or transportation emergency plans detailing procedures and responsibilities for responding to such hazardous situations.
2. Provides the technical and planning support for the hazard analysis and local emergency plan.
3. Provides a representative to the incident command post and EOC to assist and coordinate response operations.
4. Provides technical staff to support operations.
5. Assists the local community with specialized equipment required for the chemical

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

release.

6. Provides support and participates in drills, exercises, and training with the local community.
7. Provides material safety data sheets (SDS), notification forms and release forms to the designated agencies.

E. State/Federal Agencies (i.e., MEMA, DEP, FEMA, EPA, etc.) Responsibilities:

1. Coordinate State and Federal support and assistance.
2. Provide technical assistance to the county and local communities.
3. Provide specialized equipment to monitor the release of a toxic chemical.
4. Provide assistance in the assessment of the environmental impact of a release.
5. Coordinate State and Federal funding due to any release of toxic chemical (disaster).
6. Enforce State and Federal regulations regarding hazardous materials.
7. Provide hazardous materials training to local personnel.

XV. PROTECTION

The responses to a hazardous materials incident may differ significantly from the responses to any other type of emergency. Personnel within the various emergency services agencies may be required to follow special procedures to ensure their safety. The protection of water supplies and sewage systems (including treatment plants) are of primary concern. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection and Department of Human Services may provide field monitoring teams and response teams.

Safety of Response Personnel - To reduce the risk to first responders in a hazardous materials incident, health and safety procedures have been developed that include:

- Change in complexion, skin discoloration
- Change in demeanor / response
- Changes in speech pattern
- Dizziness
- Cramps
- Lack of coordination
- Excessive salivation/papillary
- Headaches
- Blurred vision
- Irritation of eyes, skin or respiratory

XVI. PACKAGE/ENVELOPE HANDLING

At the end of this plan, a copy of the State of Maine's Protocol for Suspicious Substance Incidents, State of Maine Standard Suspicious Substance Screening Tool July 2011. Also attached is the State of Maine Form AR-1 (rev 7/12).

XVII. TRAINING

All emergency response and medical personnel shall receive hazardous materials training based on the duties and functions to be performed by each responder, consistent with OSHA 29 CFR, Part 1910.120 (q)(6); OSHA 29 CFR, Part 1910.1200; EPA 40 CFR, Part 311; and NFPA 472.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Training will be based upon the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this Plan, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations of a hazardous materials incident. Responders who participate in a chemical emergency shall be given training in accordance with their assigned duties. Public safety and medical (hospital) personnel are encouraged to contact the County's Emergency Management Agency staff to schedule required training. The local departments will reach out to a State Emergency Response Commission approved instructor of their choice and request the course by completing the SERC training application. Once completed, it is submitted to the Local Emergency Planning Committee for approval. The final step is for the SERC to approve or deny. NIMS compliancy is a factor in this decision.

A. First Responder Awareness Level

First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release.

B. First Responder Operations Level

First responders at the operations level respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release.

C. Hazardous Materials Technician Level

First responders at the technician level respond to hazardous material incidents using a risk-based response process by which they analyze a problem, select applicable decontamination procedures, and controls a release using specialized protective clothing and control equipment.

D. Training Schedules for Local Response Agencies

Public safety and medical (hospital) personnel are encouraged to contact the County's Emergency Management Agency staff to schedule required training. In addition to facilitating training requests (i.e., scheduling, conducting, obtaining qualified instructors, securing funding, etc.), this Agency schedules open enrollment Awareness and Operations Level courses (Full Course and Refresher) on an as-needed basis. During FY18/19, the Washington County LEPC allocated \$5,595 toward hazmat training for (1) Operations course and (2) Hazmat Refresher courses. Being that this is the typical annual training requests given our SERC training allotment, the County's proposed upcoming annual training schedule is as follows:

1. Fund (1) Operations course
2. Fund (2) Hazmat Refresher courses

XVIII. EXERCISES

The Washington County LEPC is responsible for designing, scheduling, and evaluating LEPC exercises and drills. Exercise development and conduct is a basic, annual responsibility of the

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Local Emergency Planning Committee. Any planned or contemplated test/exercise involving hazardous substances, by public or private entities, should be coordinated with the Local Emergency Coordinator (County Emergency Management Agency). This will ensure maximum utilization of very limited resources between public safety agencies and affected facilities.

An exercise program should start out small and progress toward more sophisticated activity over a period of time. A variety of exercises, to assess the adequacy of the County's and facilities' Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan, are identified as follows:

TABLETOP EXERCISE - Is a verbal walk-through, of the plan, where participants discuss actions to be taken during simulated emergency situations. Requires only internal coordination.

FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE - Is a limited, function(s)-specific activity, where Direction and Control, Alerting and Warning, Evacuation, etc., is/are exercised. This requires internal and external coordination of activities.

FULL-SCALE EXERCISE - This exercise involves extensive functional and field exercise activities. It requires maximum participation of all relevant agencies and personnel. This exercise (tests) major portions of the plan with a high degree of realism and involvement.

As the County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan cannot be exercised without some external participation, every attempt is made to incorporate facilities, with Federal/State exercise requirements, along with public safety and transportation companies into these exercises. Each exercise shall be followed by an after-action report to review the effectiveness of this Plan and its support systems. Results of exercises and drills provide a basis for changes each of the response agencies and responsible facilities response plans, implementation procedures, and for future emergency response training for personnel.

A. County's proposed schedule, to exercise this Plan, is as follows:

Tabletop Exercise – Completed within the calendar year of 2020 based off of the county's most recent hazard vulnerability assessment.

Functional Exercise – Completed within the calendar year of 2021 and building off of the previous tabletop exercise.

Full-Scale Exercise – Completed within the calendar year of 2022 and building off of the previous functional exercise.

XIX. EHS FACILITIES

In reporting year 2018, Washington County has 20 facilities that have EHS. Due to the nature of the EHS at many of these facilities if a release were to occur it would likely not have a consequence off site. These facilities are listed here.

<u>FACILITY NAME</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>EHS MATERIAL</u>	<u>FACILITY EMERGENCY COORDINATOR</u>	<u>PHONE #</u>
AT&T	Beech St. Vanceboro	Sulfuric Acid 592 lbs.	Tony Desroches	(617) 610-0108
AT&T	Deport St.	Sulfuric Acid	Tony Desroches	(617) 610-0108

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

	Danforth	592 lbs.		
Emera Maine	117 County Rd. / Route 190. Eastport	Sulfuric Acid 695 lbs.	Tim Dysart	(207) 942-4878
Fairpoint	14 Church St. Calais	Sulfuric Acid 17,284 lbs.	Robert Fogg	(877) 746-3198
Fairpoint	15 Station Rd. Columbia	Sulfuric Acid 8,404 lbs.	Robert Fogg	(877) 746-3198
Fairpoint	Calais Rd. Danforth	Sulfuric Acid 8,404 lbs.	Robert Fogg	(877) 746-3198
Fairpoint	22 Stevens Ave. Eastport	Sulfuric Acid 8,404 lbs.	Robert Fogg	(877) 746-3198
Fairpoint	67 Court St. Machias	Sulfuric Acid 36,968 lbs.	Robert Fogg	(877) 746-3198
Fairpoint	137 North Main St. Milbridge	Sulfuric Acid 8,404 lbs.	Robert Fogg	(877) 746-3198
Fairpoint	48 Ayers Junction Rd. Pembroke	Sulfuric Acid 8,404 lbs.	Robert Fogg	(877) 746-3198
Fairpoint	33 Main St. Princeton	Sulfuric Acid 8,404 lbs.	Robert Fogg	(877) 746-3198
New Cingular	204 Flaherty Rd. Milbridge	Sulfuric Acid 1,324 lbs.	MNOC Hotline	(800) 638-2822
TerraForm Wind	1650 Power Alley T8 R3	Sulfuric Acid 11,246 lbs.	Ray O'Brien	(207) 447-8116
U.S. Coast Guard	1 Bridge St. Jonesport	Sulfuric Acid 1,000 lbs.	Duty Officer	(207) 497-2200

XX. EHS FACILITIES WITH OFF-SITE CONSEQUENCES

Washington County has six facilities that have off-site consequences based on the type and quantity of material stored at the location. Demographic data was drawn from the 2010 U.S. Census survey within CAMEO[®], and chemical data was compiled from the 2016 U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guide (ERG), CAMEO Chemicals[®], as well as the National Fire Protection Association codes and standards.

The current means available for determining the areas likely to be affected, by a release, is through the use of computer plume dispersion modeling, specifically CAMEO[®] and ALOHA[®]. These chemical database and dispersion modeling programs are utilized for planning and estimating real-time plume speed, direction, and concentrations in an actual, airborne chemical release. CAMEO[®] and ALOHA[®] programs have severe limitations in that they are not capable of modeling chemicals involved in a fire, multiple chemical reactions, particulates, solutions and mixtures or the effects of topography on a release. One should keep in mind that CAMEO[®] and ALOHA[®] are only tools whose usefulness depends on the accuracy and interpretation of data provided to the Emergency Management Agency personnel for input into these computer programs. The six facilities that have off-site consequences and the associated plume dispersion modeling for each are listed below.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

**C&D Corporation
601 Beddington Rd. / Route 193
Deblois, ME. 04622**

24 hr. alarm center: 207-546-3381

Facility Emergency Coordinator:
Darin Hammond 207-460-0702

Facility phone # 207-638-2201

Nearest Hazmat Team: Orono RRT
Closest Medical Facility: Northern Light Maine Coast Hospital
Closest EMS Provider: Cherryfield Ambulance
Equipment Available Onsite: Safety goggles, impervious clothes, and respirators.

Chemicals on site:
Anhydrous Ammonia

Chemicals of concern:
Anhydrous Ammonia 35,120 lbs. Located both inside the facility as well as in tanks on the North and South side of the building.

Anhydrous Ammonia



NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	Flammability	1	Must be preheated before ignition can occur.
	Instability	0	Normally stable, even under fire conditions.
	Special		

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

I. FACILITY PROCEDURES IN RESPONSE TO A RELEASE IDENTIFIED IN EOP (Pg.: 2-5).

“In the event of an uncontrollable release or fire, this procedure is to be followed.

“Uncontrollable” meaning: a spill/fire which prevents any person from entering an ammonia environment to stop the free flow of ammonia without the benefit of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).”

1. Sound the building’s internal evacuation alarm and immediately call 911 to report the situation and request assistance from local emergency response personnel (i.e.: fire and police). Immediately remove all affected employees and others on site to a safe location (Muster area) away from the flow of the ammonia. Once on site, the community emergency command structure will take “command” of the situation. Company personnel will collaborate in establishing and implementing any further evacuation requirements of company or community personnel. All “command decisions” will be in the control of the emergency control structure.
2. Local emergency personnel (via the dispatch system) will be expected to notify the Maine Emergency Management Agency to alert the nearest Haz-mat team. The nearest available team could be as close as Orono or as far away as Belfast, both are at least two hours away from the facility. In any case, it could be as long as two hours before any trained and equipped Haz-mat personnel could be on site. (This two-hour response time is no better or worse than when the company was relying on its own internal Haz-mat resources to be called, gathered, and organized on site).
3. While waiting arrival of the Haz-Mat team, community emergency management personnel and Wyman’s personnel will together monitor the situation from a safe distance, monitor the flow of any released ammonia to the extent possible and control any liquid spill from outside the danger area, establish and implement any further notification or evacuation needs – either of Wyman’s personnel or of local residents, organize the data necessary to guide the Haz-Mat team when it arrives. Additionally, the direction of the wind, via a windsock will also aid in evacuation and assembly of personnel.
4. The responding Haz-Mat team will be requested to stem the flow of ammonia to the extent possible. Maps, charts, plant lay-outs will be made immediately available to the team. It will be totally at the team’s discretion as to how intense their “stop” efforts will be. Jasper Wyman & Son, USA must be prepared to accept the Haz-Mat team’s decision that the ammonia will be allowed to be totally released before any “corrective” measures are attempted.

“Evacuation

The Emergency Response Coordinator will have the internal facility alarms activated to notify personnel in the event of a need to evacuate the facility. Know the specific alarm system for each work site. Check direction of wind by observing the windsock located on top of the building. All employees, contractors and support personnel will be directed to the designated area by Supervisor for further instructions as needed and are to remain with their Supervisor at all times until everyone is accounted for and further instructions are issued. Each Supervisor will be responsible with accounting for all of his/her personnel and are to immediately report findings to the Emergency Response Coordinator.”

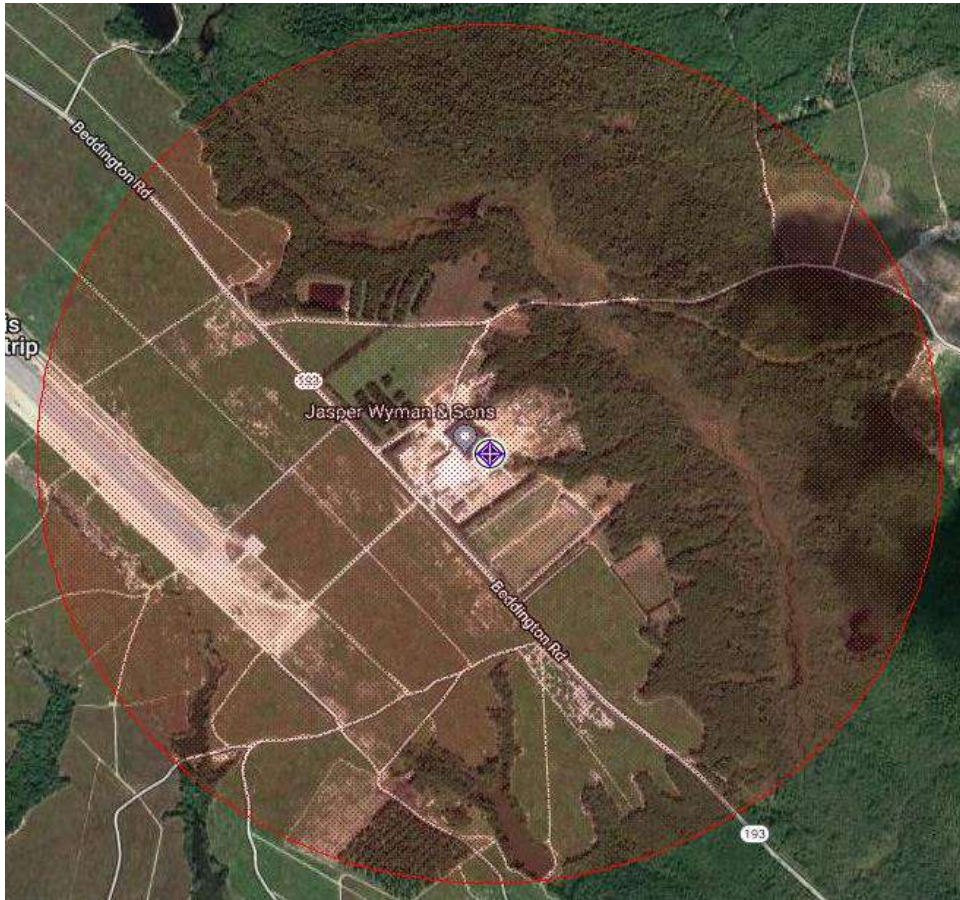
Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

“Decontamination

(Will be coordinated with local Fire Department and Haz-Mat Team members.)

Contract supervisors are to account for his/her personnel and report his/her findings to the company supervisor who will then report to the Emergency Response Coordinator. No personnel will be allowed to leave the designated area until all personnel have been accounted for and the Emergency Response Coordinator has given approval.”

II. CAMEO[®] SCREENING SCENARIO MAPPING – ANHYDROUS AMMONIA



*0 Housing Units; 0 Population within CAMEO[®] screening scenario.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Facility / Route Name <input type="text" value="C & D CORPORATION"/>		
Chemical <input type="text" value="ANHYDROUS AMMONIA"/>	CAS <input type="text" value="7664-41-7"/>	
Scenario Name <input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Datasheet"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Inventory	<input type="checkbox"/> In Transit	<input type="checkbox"/> Shipper
Scenario Description		Notes
Amount Released <input type="text" value="10000"/> pounds	Physical State <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gas	
Concentration <input type="text" value="100"/> weight %	<input type="radio"/> Liquid	
Release Duration <input type="text" value="10"/> minutes	<input type="radio"/> Solid	
If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike <input type="text"/> sq ft		
Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern <input type="text" value="0.35"/> gm/m ³		
LOC Description <input type="text" value="Greenbook LOC"/>		
Weather Information		
Wind Speed <input type="text" value="3.35"/> mph	Ground Roughness <input type="text" value="open country"/>	
Wind From <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270)	Stability Class <input type="text" value="A"/>	
Risk Assessment		
Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Probability of described accident occurring		
Consequences <input type="text" value="Low"/> Severity of consequence to people		
Overall Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Combination of probability and severity of consequence		
Threat Zone Radius <input type="text" value="0.7"/> miles	<input type="button" value="Show on Map"/>	

A. FACILITIES SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

The predicted affected area is based on a consistent set of variables auto populated in CAMEO® screening scenarios, using the EPA's worst-case assumptions. The resultant maps and data are meant only as a reference as part of the decision-making process for in-place shelter or evacuation, and they are not intended to be a definitive prediction of actual effects of a real world EHS chemical release.

There are no facilities in the immediate vicinity that would cause a cascading incident in the event there was an anhydrous ammonia release at C&D Corporation. However, there is DeBlois Flight Strip, which is a small, regional aircraft runway across the street.

B. FACILITIES CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

There are no facilities in the immediate vicinity that would cause a cascading incident in the event another facility had an emergency of any kind.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

**Cherryfield Foods
36 Stillwater Rd.
Cherryfield, ME. 04622**

24 hr. alarm center: 207-546-1929

Facility Emergency Coordinator:
Bob Jamieson 207-546-1929

Facility phone # 207-255-8364 Ext 3215

Nearest Hazmat Team: Orono RRT
Closest Medical Facility: Northern Light Health Maine Coast Hospital
Closest EMS Provider: Cherryfield Ambulance
Equipment Available Onsite: Safety goggles, impervious clothes, and respirators.

Chemicals on site:
Anhydrous Ammonia

Chemicals of concern:
Anhydrous Ammonia 1,169 lbs. located inside within the freezer.

Anhydrous Ammonia



NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	Flammability	1	Must be preheated before ignition can occur.
	Instability	0	Normally stable, even under fire conditions.
	Special		

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Chemicals on site:

Sulfuric Acid

Chemicals of concern:

Sulfuric Acid 1,548 lbs. located inside the building.

Sulfuric Acid



NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	Flammability	0	Will not burn under typical fire conditions.
	Instability	2	Readily undergoes violent chemical changes at elevated temperatures and pressures.
	Special	W	Reacts violently or explosively with water.

A. FACILITY PROCEDURES IN RESPONSE TO A RELEASE IDENTIFIED IN EOP (Pg.: 15).

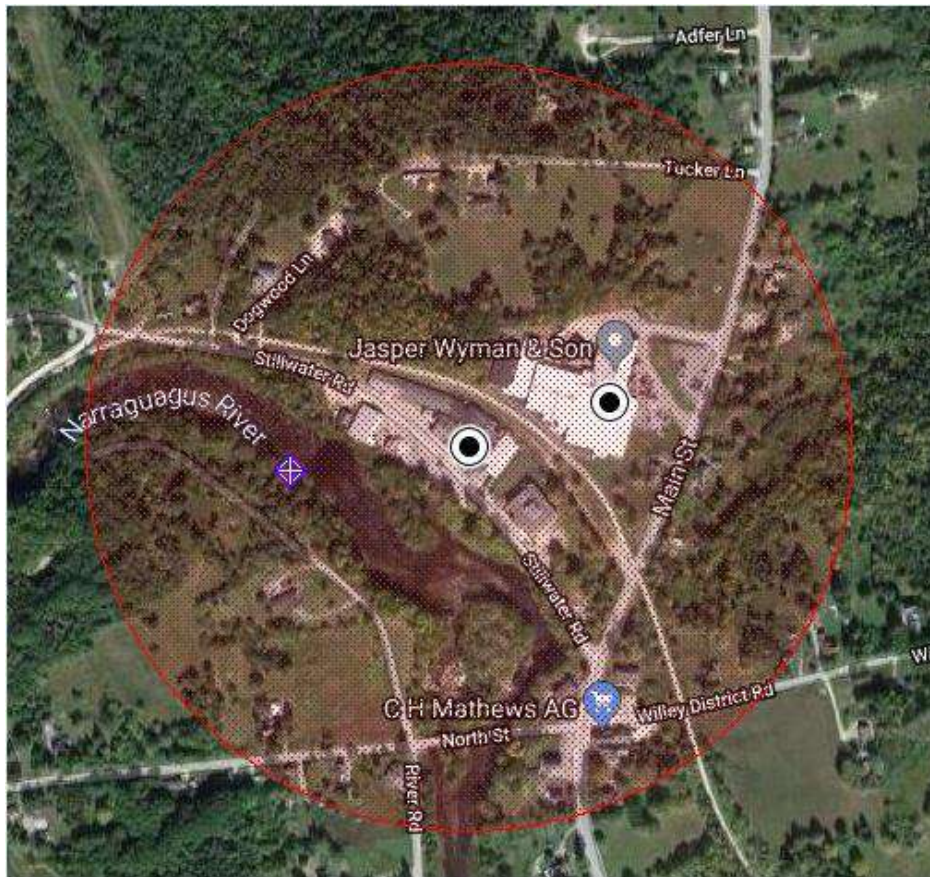
Hazardous Materials Evacuation Alarm – Ammonia

- i. “In the event of a hazardous materials release (ammonia) which requires the evacuation of facility personnel, the ammonia alarm system which includes audible alarms and blue strobe lights. There are audible visual alarms located inside and outside the engine room, and one inside the freezer and on the loading dock.”
- ii. “Upon activation of the emergency evacuation system, the following procedures should be followed:
 1. All personnel, visitors and contractors will immediately assemble at the Primary Assembly Area unless otherwise notified by a Facility Emergency Coordinator (FEC). Operating personnel should shut down the equipment or place it into a safe operating mode before evacuating.
 2. No persons shall leave the assembly area unless specifically authorized by the FEC or his/her designee.
 3. All persons will be accounted for by their immediate supervisors and a head count will be conducted by the Evacuation Coordinator. Contractors, visitors, and truck drivers are required upon entering the facility to sign a visitor’s log. In the event of an incident requiring an evacuation, these logs will be retrieved by security and used by the Evacuation Coordinator to account for those contractors, visitors, and truck drivers on-site at the time. Contractors receive a site orientation which includes what to do in the event of a plant evacuation.
 4. In all questions of accountability, immediate supervisors will be responsible for those persons reporting to them.
 5. Visitors will be the responsibility of those employees they are seeing. Contractors are the responsibility of those persons administering the individual contracts. Truck drivers are the responsibility of Security.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

6. Upon completion of the head count, the Evacuation Coordinator will present an attendance list to the FEC. All other personnel will remain at the assembly area until given further instructions.
7. A search and rescue effort may NOT be enacted to locate any missing personnel by Cherryfield foods employees. No attempt to find persons not accounted for will involve endangering lives of others by re-entry into emergency areas.
8. Professional emergency crews arriving at the facility will be notified in order to find all persons not accounted for.
9. Re-entry into the facility will be made only after clearance is given by the FEC.”

III. CAMEO[®] SCREENING SCENARIO MAPPING – ANHYDROUS AMMONIA



*3 Housing Units; 6 Population within CAMEO[®] screening scenario.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Facility / Route Name <input type="text" value="Cherryfield Foods, Inc"/>	
Chemical <input type="text" value="AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) (LIQUEFIED)"/>	CAS <input type="text" value="7664-41-7"/>
Scenario Name <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Datasheet"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> In Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Shipper	
Scenario Description Amount Released <input type="text" value="1169"/> pounds Concentration <input type="text" value="100"/> weight % Release Duration <input type="text" value="10"/> minutes If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern <input type="text" value="035"/> gm/m ³ LOC Description <input type="text" value="Greenbook LOC"/>	Notes Physical State: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gas <input type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="radio"/> Solid
Weather Information Wind Speed <input type="text" value="3.35"/> mph Ground Roughness <input type="text" value="open country"/> Wind From <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. Stability Class <input type="text" value="A"/> <small>(for example: 015, 315, 270)</small>	
Risk Assessment Risk: <input type="text" value="Low"/> Probability of described accident occurring Consequences: <input type="text" value="Low"/> Severity of consequence to people Overall Risk: <input type="text" value="Low"/> Combination of probability and severity of consequence	
Threat Zone Radius <input type="text" value="0.2"/> miles <input type="button" value="Show on Map"/>	

A. FACILITIES SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

The predicted affected area is based on a consistent set of variables auto populated in CAMEO[®] screening scenarios, using the EPA’s worst-case assumptions. The resultant maps and data are meant only as a reference as part of the decision-making process for in-place shelter or evacuation, and they are not intended to be a definitive prediction of actual effects of a real world EHS chemical release.

CH Mathews Grocery
 141 Main St, Cherryfield
 Owner, Bruce Mathews
 207-546-2601

Jasper Wyman
 178 Main St, Cherryfield
 Plant Mgr., Homer Woodard
 207-546-2737

B. FACILITIES CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

Cherryfield Foods is across the street from Jasper Wymans, an anhydrous ammonia site as well, and is within the Orange Threat Zone “Greater Than 160 pmm” plume. In the event of a release at Jasper Wyman’s, it may result in an evacuation, or a shelter-in-place order given for Cherryfield Foods. The designated facility emergency manager will initiate its own emergency evacuation plan and coordinate with the on-scene Incident Commander for logistics support as needed.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Cooke Aquaculture – Gardner Lake Hatchery
144 Chases Mill Rd.
East Machias, ME. 04630

24 hr. alarm center 207-461-9616

Facility Emergency Coordinator:
Craig Lithgow 207-461-9616

Facility phone # 207-259-3900

Nearest Hazmat Team: Orono RRT
Closest Medical Facility: Downeast Community Hospital
Closest EMS Provider: Machias Ambulance
Equipment Available Onsite: Safety goggles, impervious clothes, and respirators.

Chemicals on site:
Formaldehyde, Solution

Chemicals of concern:
Formaldehyde, solution 1,510 lbs. located in chemical storage room in filter building.

Formaldehyde Solution



NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	Flammability	4	Burns readily. Rapidly or completely vaporizes at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature.
	Instability	0	Normally stable, even under fire conditions.
	Special		

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

I. FACILITY PROCEDURES IN RESPONSE TO A RELEASE IDENTIFIED IN EOP (Pg.: 19-25).

“During a chemical emergency, the Facility Emergency Coordinator (FEC) coordinates the response within the facility. Technical, legal, and operational personnel provide support to the FEC. During a chemical emergency, the FEC and support personnel form a Command Post and meet at the front gate or the main office, as deemed appropriate by the FEC, to coordinate resource requirements and response activities.”

A. Medical Surveillance

“A member of the facility response team or facility medical personnel will be assigned to maintain surveillance of response team members and employees leaving the contaminated area for indicators of toxic exposure effects. This designated member is trained in first aid response for exposure to ammonia and chlorine, and in how to monitor the health conditions of emergency responders.”

B. Zones

“A "hot zone" is established when contamination does or could occur. All response personnel entering the "hot zone" wear prescribed levels of protective equipment according to the chemical protocol. An entry and exit checkpoint are established to regulate the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the zone and to verify that procedures are followed. A "warm zone" is established where decontamination of personnel and equipment may take place.”

C. Containment

“The Facility Emergency Coordinator, with the advice of the Facility Response Team Coordinator, is responsible for selecting, implementing, and monitoring the on-site response activities to ensure proper containment/displacement techniques are initiated. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection and/or NRC may be called on to provide technical advice on containment and displacement techniques which can be initiated before they arrive on the scene.”

D. Decontamination

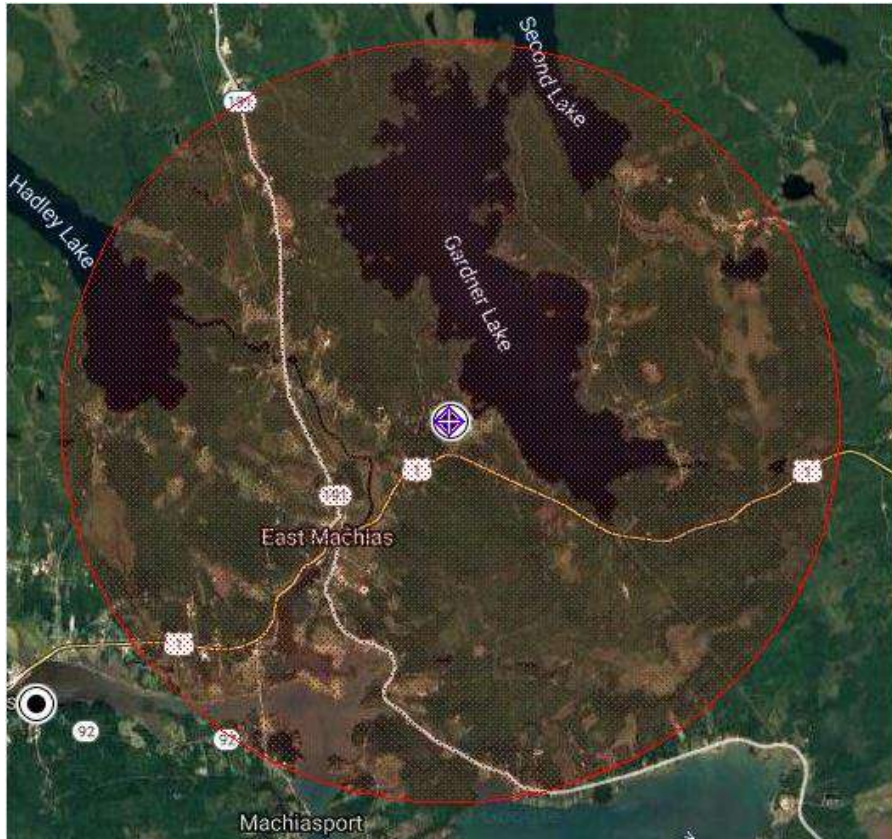
“Decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment are only undertaken by those qualified to perform them. In most cases, facility personnel should not be used. Decontamination procedures are included on the chemical-specific protocols.”

E. Clean-up

“Cooke Aquaculture, U.S.A., Inc. recognizes that it is by law responsible for all clean-up countermeasures. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection is responsible for determining the extent of this responsibility and monitoring the clean-up operation. NRC may be called upon to assist with clean-up.”

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

II. CAMEO[®] SCREENING SCENARIO MAPPING – FORMALDEHYDE, SOLUTION



*1,031 Housing Units; 1,619 Population within CAMEO[®] screening scenario.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Facility / Route Name: Cooke Aquaculture USA, Inc. Gardner Lake Hatchery											
Chemical: formalin solution	CAS: 50-00-0										
Scenario Name: <input type="text"/>											
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> In Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Shipper											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scenario Description</th> <th>Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Amount Released: 505 pounds Concentration: 100 weight % Release Duration: 10 minutes If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern: 012 gm/m³ LOC Description: Greenbook LOC </td> <td> Physical State: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gas <input type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="radio"/> Solid </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Weather Information Wind Speed: 3.35 mph Ground Roughness: open country Wind From: <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270) Stability Class: F </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Risk Assessment Risk: Low Probability of described accident occurring Consequences: Low Severity of consequence to people Overall Risk: Low Combination of probability and severity of consequence </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Threat Zone Radius: 3.9 miles <input type="button" value="Show on Map"/> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Scenario Description	Notes	Amount Released: 505 pounds Concentration: 100 weight % Release Duration: 10 minutes If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern: 012 gm/m ³ LOC Description: Greenbook LOC	Physical State: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gas <input type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="radio"/> Solid	Weather Information Wind Speed: 3.35 mph Ground Roughness: open country Wind From: <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270) Stability Class: F		Risk Assessment Risk: Low Probability of described accident occurring Consequences: Low Severity of consequence to people Overall Risk: Low Combination of probability and severity of consequence		Threat Zone Radius: 3.9 miles <input type="button" value="Show on Map"/>	
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Weather Information Wind Speed: 3.35 mph Ground Roughness: open country Wind From: <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270) Stability Class: F											
Risk Assessment Risk: Low Probability of described accident occurring Consequences: Low Severity of consequence to people Overall Risk: Low Combination of probability and severity of consequence											
Threat Zone Radius: 3.9 miles <input type="button" value="Show on Map"/>											

A. FACILITIES SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

The predicted affected area is based on a consistent set of variables auto populated in CAMEO[®] screening scenarios, using the EPA's worst-case assumptions. The resultant maps and data are meant only as a reference as part of the decision-making process for in-place shelter or evacuation, and they are not intended to be a definitive prediction of actual effects of a real world EHS chemical release.

East Machias Fire Department
 571 Main St. East Machias
 Chief, Jack Gardner
 (207) 255-6282

Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses
 88 Rim Rd. Machiasport
 Minister, Stephen Jackson
 (207) 255-8300

East Machias Town Office
 32 Cutler Rd. East Machias
 Clerk, Tanya Wilder
 (207) 255-8598

Lubec Regional Medical Center
 893 Main St. East Machias
 CEO, Marilyn Hughes
 (207) 255-0102

Elm Street School
 38 Jacksonville Rd. East Machias
 Superintendent, Scott Porter
 (207) 255-8692

Lifespring Chapel
 91 Main St. East Machias
 Reverend, Tom Neal Jr.
 (207) 259-0943

First Congregational Church of East Machias
 12 Cutler Rd. East Machias
 Pastor, Lori Lynch
 (860) 710-3352

United States Postal Service
 580 Main St. East Machias
 Postmaster, Ben Hooper
 (207) 255-8380

Jacksonville United Methodist Campground

Washington Academy

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

601 Jacksonville Rd. East Machias
Pastor, Janice Rhenow
(207) 255-6282

66 Cutler Rd. East Machias
Head of School, Judson McBrine
(207) 255-8301

Jacksonville United Methodist Church
325 Jacksonville Rd. East Machias
Pastor, Janice Rhenow
(207) 255-3079

B. FACILITIES CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

There are no facilities in the immediate vicinity that would cause a cascading incident in the event another facility had an emergency of any kind.

Jasper Wyman & Son
178 Main St.
Cherryfield, ME. 04622

24 hr. alarm center 207-669-4134

Facility Emergency Coordinator:
Maintenance Manager, Scot Wilson 207-598-0211

Facility phone # 207-469-7951

Nearest Hazmat Team: Orono RRT
Closest Medical Facility: Northern Light Health Maine Coast Hospital
Closest EMS Provider: Cherryfield Ambulance
Equipment Available Onsite: Safety goggles, impervious clothes, and respirators.

Chemicals on site:
Anhydrous Ammonia

Chemicals of concern:
Anhydrous Ammonia 22,452 lbs. Located all inside the facility.

Anhydrous Ammonia



Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	Flammability	1	Must be preheated before ignition can occur.
	Instability	0	Normally stable, even under fire conditions.
	Special		

I. FACILITY PROCEDURES IN RESPONSE TO A RELEASE IDENTIFIED IN EOP (Pg.: 2-5).

“In the event of an uncontrollable release or fire, this procedure is to be followed.

“Uncontrollable” meaning: a spill/fire which prevents any person from entering an ammonia environment to stop the free flow of ammonia without the benefit of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).”

1. “Sound the building’s internal evacuation alarm and immediately call 911 to report the situation and request assistance from local emergency response personnel (i.e.: fire and police). Immediately remove all affected employees and others on site to a safe location (Muster area) away from the flow of the ammonia. Once on site, the community emergency command structure will take “command” of the situation. Company personnel will collaborate in establishing and implementing any further evacuation requirements of company or community personnel. All “command decisions” will be in the control of the emergency control structure.
2. Local emergency personnel (via the dispatch system) will be expected to notify the Maine Emergency Management Agency to alert the nearest Haz-mat team. The nearest available team could be as close as Orono or as far away as Belfast, both are at least two hours away from the facility. In any case, it could be as long as two hours before any trained and equipped Haz-mat personnel could be on site. (This two-hour response time is no better or worse than when the company was relying on its own internal Haz-mat resources to be called, gathered, and organized on site).
3. While waiting arrival of the Haz-Mat team, community emergency management personnel and Wyman’s personnel will together monitor the situation from a safe distance, monitor the flow of any released ammonia to the extent possible and control any liquid spill from outside the danger area, establish and implement any further notification or evacuation needs – either of Wyman’s personnel or of local residents, organize the data necessary to guide the Haz-Mat team when it arrives. Additionally, the direction of the wind, via a windsock will also aid in evacuation and assembly of personnel.
4. The responding Haz-Mat team will be requested to stem the flow of ammonia to the extent possible. Maps, charts, plant lay-outs will be made immediately available to the team. It will be totally at the team’s discretion as to how intense their “stop” efforts will be. Jasper Wyman & Son, USA must be prepared to accept the Haz-Mat team’s decision that the ammonia will be allowed to be totally released before any “corrective” measures are attempted.”

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Evacuation

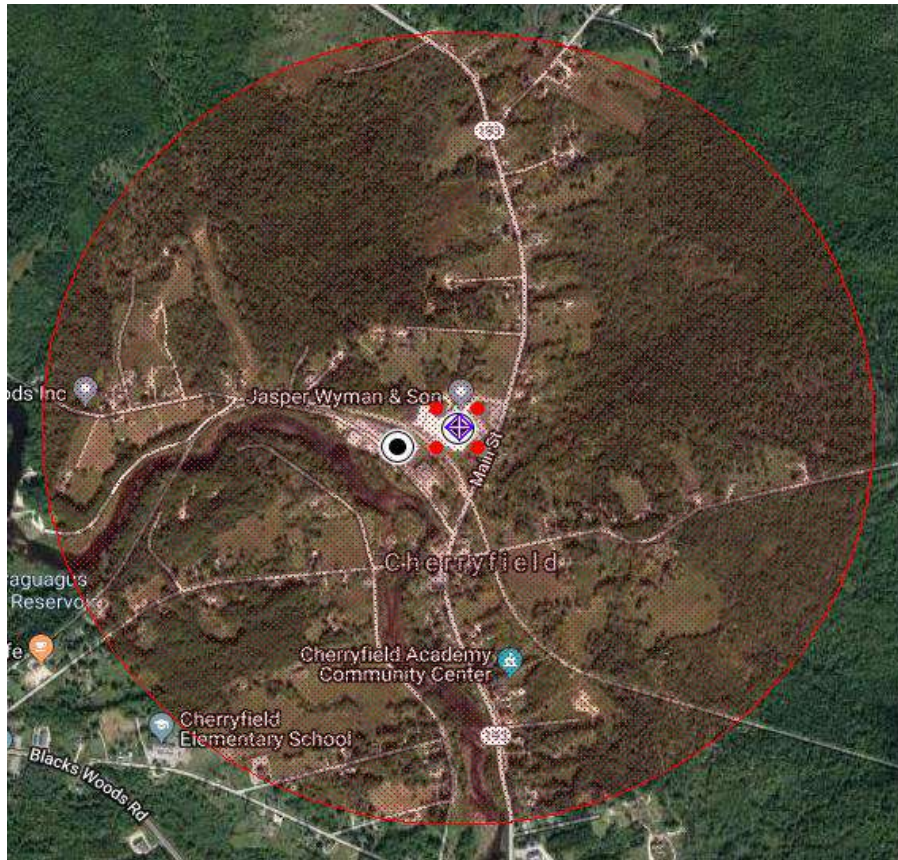
“The Emergency Response Coordinator will have the internal facility alarms activated to notify personnel in the event of a need to evacuate the facility. Know the specific alarm system for each work site. Check direction of wind by observing the windsock located on top of the building. All employees, contractors and support personnel will be directed to the designated area by Supervisor for further instructions as needed and are to remain with their Supervisor at all times until everyone is accounted for and further instructions are issued. Each Supervisor will be responsible with accounting for all of his/her personnel and are to immediately report findings to the Emergency Response Coordinator.”

Decontamination

“(Will be coordinated with local Fire Department and Haz-Mat Team members.)

Contract supervisors are to account for his/her personnel and report his/her findings to the company supervisor who will then report to the Emergency Response Coordinator. No personnel will be allowed to leave the designated area until all personnel have been accounted for and the Emergency Response Coordinator has given approval.”

II. CAMEO[®] SCREENING SCENARIO MAPPING – AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS



*50 Housing Units; 89 Population within CAMEO[®] screening scenario.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Facility / Route Name <input type="text" value="Jasper Wyman & Son"/>											
Chemical <input type="text" value="AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS)"/>	CAS <input type="text" value="7664-41-7"/>										
Scenario Name <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Datasheet"/>											
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> In Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Shipper											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scenario Description</th> <th>Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Amount Released <input type="text" value="7290"/> pounds Concentration <input type="text" value="100"/> weight % Release Duration <input type="text" value="10"/> minutes If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern <input type="text" value="035"/> gm/m³ LOC Description <input type="text" value="Greenbook LOC"/> </td> <td> Physical State <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gas <input type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="radio"/> Solid </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Weather Information Wind Speed <input type="text" value="3.35"/> mph Ground Roughness <input type="text" value="open country"/> Wind From <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270) Stability Class <input type="text" value="A"/> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Risk Assessment Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Probability of described accident occurring Consequences <input type="text" value="Low"/> Severity of consequence to people Overall Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Combination of probability and severity of consequence </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Threat Zone Radius <input type="text" value="0.6"/> miles <input type="button" value="Show on Map"/> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Scenario Description	Notes	Amount Released <input type="text" value="7290"/> pounds Concentration <input type="text" value="100"/> weight % Release Duration <input type="text" value="10"/> minutes If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern <input type="text" value="035"/> gm/m ³ LOC Description <input type="text" value="Greenbook LOC"/>	Physical State <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gas <input type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="radio"/> Solid	Weather Information Wind Speed <input type="text" value="3.35"/> mph Ground Roughness <input type="text" value="open country"/> Wind From <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270) Stability Class <input type="text" value="A"/>		Risk Assessment Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Probability of described accident occurring Consequences <input type="text" value="Low"/> Severity of consequence to people Overall Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Combination of probability and severity of consequence		Threat Zone Radius <input type="text" value="0.6"/> miles <input type="button" value="Show on Map"/>	
Scenario Description	Notes										
Amount Released <input type="text" value="7290"/> pounds Concentration <input type="text" value="100"/> weight % Release Duration <input type="text" value="10"/> minutes If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern <input type="text" value="035"/> gm/m ³ LOC Description <input type="text" value="Greenbook LOC"/>	Physical State <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gas <input type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="radio"/> Solid										
Weather Information Wind Speed <input type="text" value="3.35"/> mph Ground Roughness <input type="text" value="open country"/> Wind From <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270) Stability Class <input type="text" value="A"/>											
Risk Assessment Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Probability of described accident occurring Consequences <input type="text" value="Low"/> Severity of consequence to people Overall Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Combination of probability and severity of consequence											
Threat Zone Radius <input type="text" value="0.6"/> miles <input type="button" value="Show on Map"/>											

A. FACILITIES SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

The predicted affected area is based on a consistent set of variables auto populated in CAMEO® screening scenarios, using the EPA’s worst-case assumptions. The resultant maps and data are meant only as a reference as part of the decision-making process for in-place shelter or evacuation, and they are not intended to be a definitive prediction of actual effects of a real world EHS chemical release.

CH Mathews Grocery
 141 Main St. Cherryfield
 Owner, Bruce Mathews
 (207) 546-2601

Cherryfield Foods
 36 Stillwater Rd. Cherryfield
 Plant Mgr., Bob Jamieson
 (207) 546-1929

Cherryfield Academy Community Center
 53 Main St. Cherryfield
 Trustee, Lori Barbee
 (207) 318-2209

St. Michael’s Roman Catholic Church
 51 Elm St. Cherryfield
 Reverend, Philip Clement
 (207) 255-3731

Cherryfield Elementary School
 85 School St. Cherryfield
 Principal, Katherine Mayo
 (207) 546-7949

B. FACILITIES CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

Jasper Wyman & Son is across the street from Cherryfield Food’s, an anhydrous ammonia site as well, and is within the Orange Threat Zone “Greater Than 160 pmm” plume. In the event of a release at Cherryfield Food’s, it may result in an evacuation, or a shelter-in-place order given for Jasper Wyman & Son. The designated facility emergency manager will initiate its own

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

emergency evacuation plan and coordinate with the on-scene Incident Commander for logistics support as needed.

**Maine Wild Blueberry Co.
78 Elm St.
Machias, ME. 04654**

24 hr. alarm center 207-546-1929

Facility Emergency Coordinator:
Bob Jamieson 207-546-1929

Facility phone # 207-255-8364

Nearest Hazmat Team: Orono RRT
Closest Medical Facility: Downeast Community Hospital
Closest EMS Provider: Machias Ambulance
Equipment Available Onsite: Safety goggles, impervious clothes, and respirators.

Chemicals on site:
Anhydrous Ammonia






Chemicals of concern:
Anhydrous Ammonia 21,610 lbs. Located all inside the facility.

Anhydrous Ammonia



Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	 Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	 Flammability	1	Must be preheated before ignition can occur.
	 Instability	0	Normally stable, even under fire conditions.
	 Special		

Chemicals on site:

Sulfuric Acid






Chemicals of concern:

Sulfuric Acid 11,063 lbs. located inside the building along the Northside near the new freezer.

Sulfuric Acid



NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	 Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	 Flammability	0	Will not burn under typical fire conditions.
	 Instability	2	Readily undergoes violent chemical changes at elevated temperatures and pressures.
	 Special	W	Reacts violently or explosively with water.

I. FACILITY PROCEDURES IN RESPONSE TO A RELEASE IDENTIFIED IN EOP (Pg. 15).

A: Hazardous Materials Evacuation Alarm

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

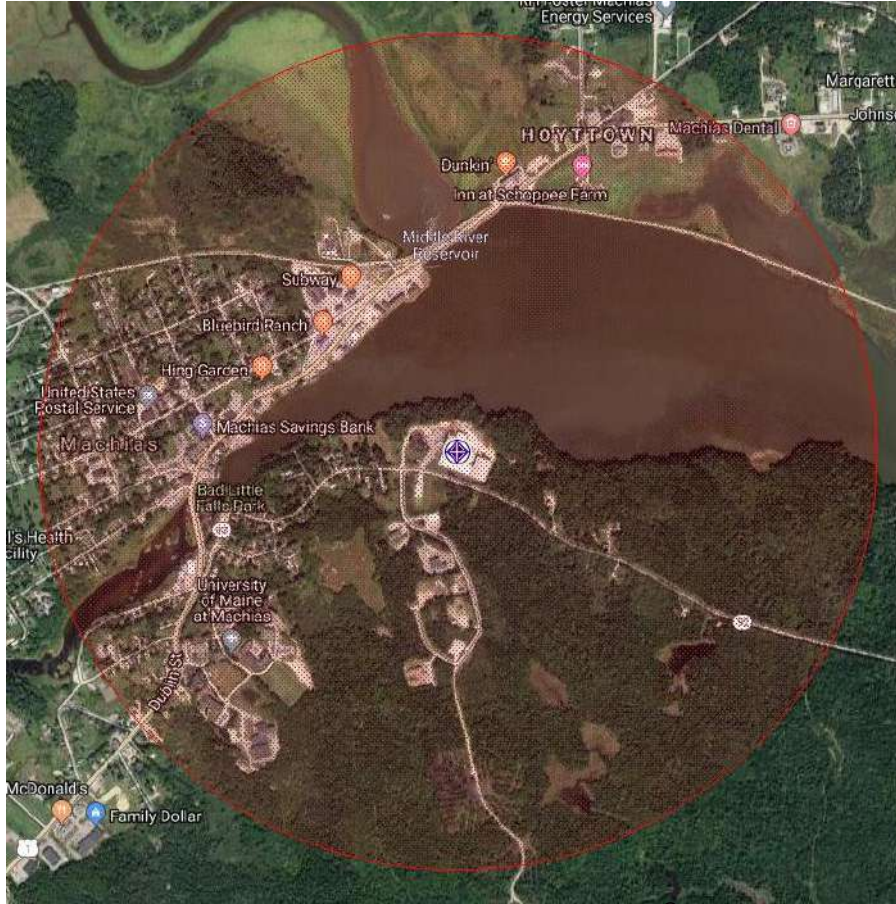
“In the event of a fire alarm or hazardous materials release (ammonia) which requires the evacuation of facility personnel, the ammonia alarm system which includes strobe lights, and the fire alarm shall be the signal for an ammonia evacuation. The public address system can also be used to evacuate the facility.”

“Upon activation of the emergency evacuation system, the following procedures should be followed:

1. All personnel, visitors and contractors will immediately assemble at the Primary Assembly Area unless otherwise notified by a Facility Emergency Coordinator (FEC). Operating personnel should shut down the equipment or place it into a safe operating mode before evacuating.
2. No persons shall leave the assembly area unless specifically authorized by the FEC or his/her designee.
3. All persons will be accounted for by their immediate supervisors and a head count will be conducted by the Evacuation Coordinator. Contractors, visitors, and truck drivers are required upon entering the facility to sign a visitor's log. In the event of an incident requiring an evacuation, these logs will be retrieved by security and used by the Evacuation Coordinator to account for those contractors, visitors, and truck drivers on-site at the time. Contractors receive a site orientation which includes what to do in the event of a plant evacuation.
4. In all questions of accountability, immediate supervisors will be responsible for those persons reporting to them.
5. Visitors will be the responsibility of those employees they are seeing. Contractors are the responsibility of those persons administering the individual contracts. Truck drivers are the responsibility of Security.
6. Upon completion of the head count, the Evacuation Coordinator will present an attendance list to the FEC. All other personnel will remain at the assembly area until given further instructions.
7. A search and rescue effort may NOT be enacted to locate any missing personnel by Maine Wild Blueberry employees. No attempt to find persons not accounted for will involve endangering lives of others by re-entry into emergency areas.
8. Professional emergency crews arriving at the facility will be notified in order to find all persons not accounted for.
9. Re-entry into the facility will be made only after clearance is given by the FEC.”

II. CAMEO[®] SCREENING SCENARIO MAPPING – AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan



*350 Housing Units; 826 Population within CAMEO® screening scenario.

Facility / Route Name <input type="text" value="Maine Wild Blueberry Co."/>	
Chemical <input type="text" value="AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS, LIQUEFIED"/>	CAS <input type="text" value="7664-41-7"/>
Scenario Name <input type="text"/> Datasheet	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> In Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Shipper	
Scenario Description	Notes
Amount Released <input type="text" value="12399"/> pounds Concentration <input type="text" value="100"/> weight % Release Duration <input type="text" value="10"/> minutes If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern <input type="text" value="035"/> gm/m ³ LOC Description <input type="text" value="Greenbook LOC"/>	Physical State <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gas <input type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="radio"/> Solid
Weather Information Wind Speed <input type="text" value="3.35"/> mph Ground Roughness <input type="text" value="open country"/> Wind From <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. Stability Class <input type="text" value="A"/> (for example: 015, 315, 270)	
Risk Assessment Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Probability of described accident occurring Consequences <input type="text" value="Low"/> Severity of consequence to people Overall Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Combination of probability and severity of consequence	
Threat Zone Radius <input type="text" value="0.7"/> miles Show on Map	

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

A. FACILITIES SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

The predicted affected area is based on a consistent set of variables auto populated in CAMEO® screening scenarios, using the EPA's worst-case assumptions. The resultant maps and data are meant only as a reference as part of the decision-making process for in-place shelter or evacuation, and they are not intended to be a definitive prediction of actual effects of a real world EHS chemical release.

Atlantic Mental Health Center
1 Stackpole Rd. Machias
CEO, Ellen Bemis
(207) 255-0996

Davis Estates (Assisted Living)
96 Stackpole Rd. Machias
Administrator, Shelley Otto
(207) 255-6611

Axiom Education & Training Center
6 Colonial Way. Machias
Administrator, Jane Blackwood
(207) 255-4917

Downeast Connection Partners (Daycare)
116 Obrien Ave. Machias
Administrator, Diane Briggs
(207) 667-2995

Centre St. Congregational Church
9 Center St. Machias
Reverend, Susie Maxwell
(207) 255-6665

East Point (Nursing Home)
96 Stackpole Rd. Machias
Administrator, Shelley Otto
(207) 255-6611

Child Development Services
9 Cooper St. Machias
Manager, Amy Barnard
(207) 255-4892

Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church
8 Free St. Machias
Reverend, Philip Clement
(207) 255-3731

Living Innovations (Dev. Disability Assist.)
89 Main St. Machias
Director, Andrew Taranko
(207) 255-3733

Saint Aidan's Episcopal Church
36 Dublin St. Machias
Reverend, Lynn Rutledge
(207) 255-4995

Machias Town Office
Court St. Machias
Clerk, Sandra Clifton
(207) 255-6621

Sunrise County Home Serv. (Asst. Living) 7
11 Broadway St. Machias
CEO, Marilyn Hughes
(207) 255-3344

Machias Valley Baptist Church
8 Broadway St. Machias
Pastor, Adam Wolfgan
(207) 255-4476

UMaine Machias Campus
116 Obrien Ave. Machias
Director of Safety, Jeremy Sales
(207) 255-1200

Machias Valley Christian School
118 Court St. Machias
Administrator, June Ashmore
(207) 255-6700

US Postal Office
89 Court St. Machias
Postmaster, Lisa Merritt
(207) 255-3725

Porter Memorial Library
92 Court St. Machias
Director, Lee Downing

Washington County Courthouse & Jail
83 Court St. Machias
Administrator, Betsy Fitzgerald

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

(207) 255-3933

(207) 546-2601

B. *FACILITIES CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY*

Maine Wild Blueberry is within 800 feet of a few residential homes to the Southwest, which in the event of a structure fire may result in an evacuation, or a shelter-in-place order given for Maine Wild Blueberry. The designated facility emergency manager will initiate its own emergency evacuation plan and coordinate with the on-scene Incident Commander for logistics support as needed.

**Woodland Pulp
144 Main St.
Baileyville, ME. 04694**

24 hr. alarm center 207-427-3311

Facility Emergency Coordinator:
Plant Manager Alex Claverie 207-427-3311

Facility phone # 207-427-4047

Nearest Hazmat Team: Orono RRT
Closest Medical Facility: Calais Regional Hospital
Closest EMS Provider: Downeast EMS
Equipment Available Onsite: Safety goggles, impervious clothes, and respirators.

Chemicals on site:
Cyclohexylamine

Chemicals of concern:
Cyclohexylamine 6,400 lbs. located inside the building.

Cyclohexylamine

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan



NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	Flammability	3	Can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions.
	Instability	0	Normally stable, even under fire conditions.
	Special		

Chemicals on site:

Nitric Acid

Chemicals of concern:

Nitric Acid 5,400 lbs. located inside the building in steal drums.

Nitric Acid



NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	4	Can be lethal.
	Flammability	0	Will not burn under typical fire conditions.
	Instability	0	Normally stable, even under fire conditions.
	Special	OX	Possesses oxidizing properties.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Chemicals on site:
Sulfuric Acid

Chemicals of concern:
 Sulfuric Acid 589,000 lbs. located inside the building and at the on-site water plant.

Sulfuric Acid



NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
	Health	3	Can cause serious or permanent injury.
	Flammability	0	Will not burn under typical fire conditions.
	Instability	2	Readily undergoes violent chemical changes at elevated temperatures and pressures.
	Special	W	Reacts violently or explosively with water.

I. FACILITY PROCEDURES IN RESPONSE TO A RELEASE IDENTIFIED IN EOP (Pg.: 6-7).

“In the event of a chlorine dioxide or methanol release, the following actions will be taken:

1. PGA (Pulp Group Assistant) investigates alarm.
2. PGA sizes-up the situation – minor or major/uncontrollable release and nature of release.”

“For minor releases:

1. PGA will take actions depending on the situation.
2. PGA notifies PGO (Pulp Group Operator) of the situation.
3. PGO notifies Area Shift Supervisor.
4. Leak is isolated and maintenance done.
5. Any emergency equipment used during the incident is put back into service immediately.
6. Incident investigation report to be completed.
7. Area Shift Supervisor to ensure proper internal notifications are made if the EOC has not been activated. Environmental will be responsible for external notifications if needed.”

“For major releases:

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

1. PGA shuts down R-10 generator.
2. PGA, PGO and/or RSO (Raw Stock Operator) isolates ClO₂ storage tank based on where leak is located.
3. PGO to notify Area Shift Supervisor and Kraft Mill Operators.
4. PGO determines if evacuation is needed.
5. Area Shift Supervisor determines if Hazmat Team is necessary
6. EOC is established. (See Notification of EOC Personnel)
7. PGO, Digester Operator and Raw Stock Operator perform emergency shutdown of the bleach plant, digester and brown stock areas respectively based on where leak is located.
8. Area Shift Supervisor to complete incident investigation report and damage assessment.
9. EOC to ensure proper internal and external notifications are made. (See Internal Notifications) (for external notifications See Federal and State Agency Notifications).”

“Internal Evacuation:

Supervisors will take action based on directions from the Qualified Individual, EOC and/or the Incident Commander. If necessary, the supervisor or designee will communicate with employees through evacuation system emergency messaging, telephone, radio, or individual contact, as the situation warrants. A decision to evacuate the area will cause supervisors to notify employees to properly shut down equipment, according to established departmental procedures, and to leave the area quickly and safely.”

II. CAMEO[®] SCREENING SCENARIO MAPPING – CYCLOHEXAMINE

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan



*0 Housing Units; 0 Population within CAMEO® screening scenario.

Facility / Route Name <input type="text" value="Woodland Pulp LLC"/>	
Chemical <input type="text" value="Cyclohexamine (Nalco Tri-Act 1825)"/>	CAS <input type="text" value="108-91-8"/>
Scenario Name <input type="text"/> Datasheet	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Inventory	<input type="checkbox"/> In Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Shipper
Scenario Description	
Amount Released <input type="text" value="6400"/> pounds	Physical State <input type="radio"/> Gas <input checked="" type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="radio"/> Solid
Concentration <input type="text" value="100"/> weight %	Ambient <input type="text"/>
Release Duration <input type="text"/> minutes	
If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft	
Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern <input type="text" value="16"/> gm/m ³	LOC Description <input type="text" value="Greenbook LOC"/>
Weather Information	
Wind Speed <input type="text" value="3.35"/> mph	Ground Roughness <input type="text" value="open country"/>
Wind From <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270)	Stability Class <input type="text" value="F"/>
Risk Assessment	
Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Probability of described accident occurring	
Consequences <input type="text" value="Low"/> Severity of consequence to people	
Overall Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Combination of probability and severity of consequence	
Threat Zone Radius <input type="text" value="0.2"/> miles Show on Map	

A. FACILITIES SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

The predicted affected area is based on a consistent set of variables auto populated in CAMEO® screening scenarios, using the EPA's worst-case assumptions. The resultant maps and data are meant only as a reference as part of the decision-making process for in-place shelter or evacuation, and they are not intended to be a definitive prediction of actual effects of a real world EHS chemical release.

There are no facilities in the immediate vicinity that would cause a cascading incident in the event there was a Cycloheximide release at Woodland Pulp.

B. FACILITIES CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

There are no facilities in the immediate vicinity that would cause a cascading incident in the event another facility had an emergency of any kind. The only outside threat would be a tanker roll-over within close proximity to Woodland Pulp traveling along Main Street. The designated facility emergency manager will initiate its own emergency evacuation plan and coordinate with the on-scene Incident Commander for logistics support as needed.

III. CAMEO® SCREENING SCENARIO MAPPING – NITRIC ACID



*54 Housing Units; 73 Population within CAMEO® screening scenario.

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Facility / Route Name <input type="text" value="Woodland Pulp LLC"/>	
Chemical <input type="text" value="Nitric Acid"/>	CAS <input type="text" value="7697-37-2"/>
Scenario Name <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Datasheet"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> In Transit <input type="checkbox"/> Shipper	
Scenario Description	
Amount Released <input type="text" value="600"/> pounds	Physical State <input type="radio"/> Gas
Concentration <input type="text" value="100"/> weight %	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Liquid <input type="text" value="Ambient"/>
Release Duration <input type="text"/> minutes	<input type="radio"/> Solid
If stored in container with a dike, enter surface area within dike: <input type="text"/> sq ft	
Atmospheric Concentration Level of Concern <input type="text" value=".026"/> gm/m ³	
LOC Description <input type="text" value="Greenbook LOC"/>	
Weather Information	
Wind Speed <input type="text" value="3.35"/> mph	Ground Roughness <input type="text" value="open country"/>
Wind From <input type="text"/> in degrees measured clockwise from 0 N. (for example: 015, 315, 270)	Stability Class <input type="text" value="F"/>
Risk Assessment	
Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Probability of described accident occurring	
Consequences <input type="text" value="Low"/> Severity of consequence to people	
Overall Risk <input type="text" value="Low"/> Combination of probability and severity of consequence	
Threat Zone Radius <input type="text" value="0.2"/> miles <input type="button" value="Show on Map"/>	

A. FACILITIES SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

The predicted affected area is based on a consistent set of variables auto populated in CAMEO[®] screening scenarios, using the EPA's worst-case assumptions. The resultant maps and data are meant only as a reference as part of the decision-making process for in-place shelter or evacuation, and they are not intended to be a definitive prediction of actual effects of a real world EHS chemical release.

Woodland Junior-Senior High School
14 1st Street, Baileyville
Principal, Dan Ross
(207) 427-3325

B. FACILITIES CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO PROXIMITY

There are no facilities in the immediate vicinity that would cause a cascading incident in the event another facility had an emergency of any kind. The only outside threat would be a tanker roll-over within close proximity to Woodland Pulp traveling along Main Street. The designated facility emergency manager will initiate its own emergency evacuation plan and coordinate with the on-scene Incident Commander for logistics support as needed.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY
LEPC and HAZMAT MATERIALS**

Attachment I.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT INITIAL
NOTIFICATION AR-1**

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

AR-1

Rev 7/12

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT INITIAL NOTIFICATION

1.	Date of Incident:	Time of Incident:	AM	PM
2.	Location (street or route, town, and county):			
3.	Contact Information: Spiller/Responsible Party: Call back Person/Number:			
4.	Type of Incident:			
5.	Material Released (if known):			
	Quantity Released (if known):			
6.	Is the Release on going:		Yes	No
7.	Released to:	Soil	Water	Ocean
	Well	Sewer	Containment	Air
				Other:
8.	Any Injuries or Fatalities?		Yes	No
9.	Assistance Needed:	Police	Fire	Ambulance
	Other:			HazMat Team
10.	THE FACILITY MUST CALL THESE NUMBERS IMMEDIATELY:			
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLOSEST LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT <input type="checkbox"/> DEP 1-800-482-0777 (before 5:00pm) <input type="checkbox"/> MEMA 1-800-452-8735 (before 5:00pm) <input type="checkbox"/> MAINE STATE POLICE 1-800-452-4664 (after 5:00pm to reach DEP and MEMA) <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (207-667-8866) for Local Emergency Coordinator notification <input type="checkbox"/> NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER 1-800-424-8802			
11.	Notification:	Date:	Time:	Received by:

This report is required for any release that goes beyond the facility boundary and is a release of a reportable quantity of a CERCLA Hazardous or Extremely Hazardous Substance. All chemical spills must be reported to the Maine DEP.

A follow-up report is required within 14 days regarding actions taken to respond to and control the release; the cause and events leading to the release; known or anticipated health risks, medical attention needs of exposed persons; and measures taken to avoid re-occurrence. (Ref. SARA, Title III, sec. 304)

LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATOR CONTACTS	
Androscoggin County	784-3622
Aroostook County	800-432-7842
Cumberland County	893-2810
Hancock County	667-8866
Franklin County	778-2680
Kennebec County	623-3591
Knox County	593-9132
Lincoln County	882-7332
Oxford County	800-733-1421
Penobscot County	942-7911
Piscataquis County	800-432-7372
Sagadahoc County	443-9711
Somerset County	877-200-9070
Waldo County	800-660-3398
Washington County	800-432-7303
York County	324-1111

**WASHINGTON COUNTY
LEPC and HAZMAT MATERIALS**

Attachment II.

**ESTIMATING THE COMMUNITY AREA LIKELY TO BE
ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE DISPERSION OF A
CHEMICAL VAPOR**

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

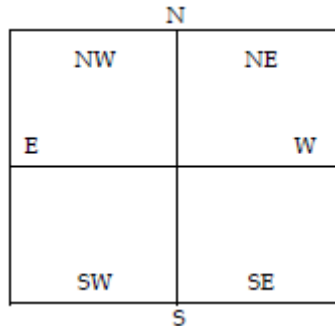
Utilization of the following step-by-step procedures will identify a downwind vulnerability zone where facility owners and public safety officials can determine community areas affected.

STEP 1. (Preparatory [before an emergency release event occurs] - Obtain a municipal map at a scale of 1" equals 1,000 feet. For practical purposes, map size scales should not be less than 1" = 1,000 feet and should not be greater than 1" = 2,000 feet.

STEP 2. (Preparatory) - Obtain a clear sheet of plastic or acetate with minimum dimension of 12" X 12" and prepare a template as follows:

1. Locate the center and mark appropriately.
2. Draw one continuous line across the entire width of the template through the center point. This line will represent the East/West axis.
3. Draw a second continuous line lengthwise, through the center point, perpendicular to the first line (the east/west axis). This line will represent the North/South axis. Your completed template should now be divided into four equal quadrants (or sectors) and should appear as it does in Exhibit A.

Exhibit A



STEP 3. (Emergency Response) - A chemical release emergency occurs necessitating the determination of the downwind vulnerability zone.

1. Set the template on the map with the center point at the exact location where the chemical release is occurring. Be sure to orientate the north/south axis line of the template with the corresponding north directional symbol on the map.

STEP 4. Identify the vulnerability zone (prior to impact from wind).

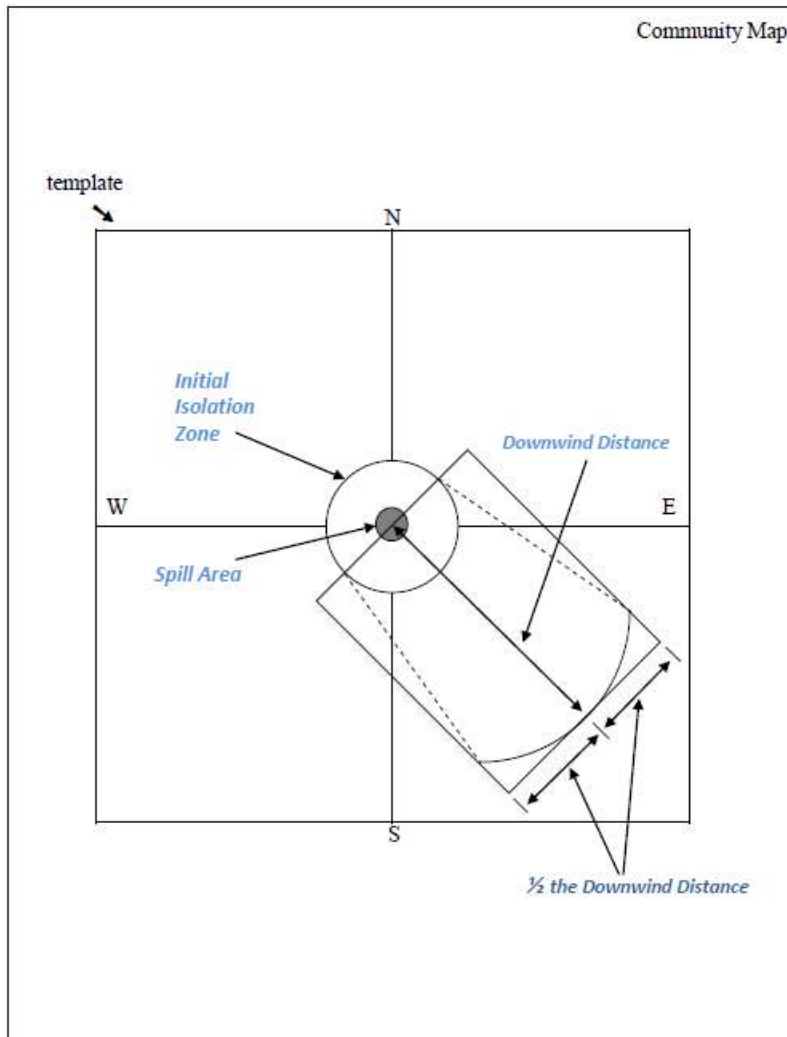
1. Using the center point, draw a circle with a radius equivalent to the initial isolation zone distance established by the Fire Service Incident Commander. The minimum, initial isolation distance will always be 500 feet, or the distance stipulated in guidance response manuals. This information can be found in the green section of the D.O.T. Emergency Response Guidebook).

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

STEP 5. The next and final step is to determine and position the center, downwind line.

1. Obtain the current wind direction and speed from an accurate local authority. **Access to an automated weather station capable of giving wind direction in compass degrees will increase plotting accuracy.**
2. Draw in the center downwind line in the exact direction the wind is blowing, starting at the center point, and drawing outward to the correct distance. The length of the center line will have to coincide with the scale of the map you are using as well as the recommended downwind distance derived for the specific chemical released or the speed at which it will be carried downwind. **NOTE: Remember that the width of the area at the furthest point downwind, in which people are at risk of harmful exposure, is the same distance as the length of the center downwind line.** See Exhibit B.
3. For practical purposes, the vulnerability zone (protective action zone) will always appear as a square. This square should further be divided into 4 equal quadrants (or sectors) for ease of organizing and implementing protective actions.

Exhibit B



**WASHINGTON COUNTY
LEPC and HAZMAT MATERIALS**

Attachment III.

**CHECKLIST FOR DETERMINING EVACUATING
OR IN-PLACE SHELTERING**

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

CHECKLIST FOR SELECTING EVACUATION OR IN-PLACE SHELTERING

<p>1. INSTRUCTIONS: This checklist can be used in a hazardous material emergency to help decide if the general public that may be in danger should be evacuated or sheltered-in - place. Follow the numbers on the checklist and instructions in each box. Fill in each blank, make each checkmark, and/or circle each word when it is appropriate to do so.</p>		
<p>2. GENERAL INFORMATION: Complete the following:</p> <p>NAME: _____ TITLE: _____</p> <p>ORGANIZATION: _____ DATE: ____/____/____ TIME: _____</p> <p>INCIDENT LOCATION:</p> <p>INCIDENT DESCRIPTION:</p>		
<p>3. INITIAL ASSESSMENT: Could this emergency be an actual or potential threat to the general public? <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/> UNCERTAIN</p> <p>If yes or uncertain, continue to evaluate the emergency and use this checklist.</p>		
<p>4. INFORMATION NEEDED FOR CHECKLIST: To use this checklist properly to select evacuation and/or in-place sheltering, information that can be obtained for these six categories is needed. Obtain and consider available information now. See below in considering the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • material(s) involved • population threatened • time factors involved • current and predicted weather conditions • ability to communicate with public and responders • capability of emergency response organization(s) 		
<p>5. EXPERT ADVICE: Has a recommendation been obtained from the facility, manufacturer, etc... to evacuate or shelter-in-place? <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO</p> <p>If yes, what was recommended? <input type="radio"/> evacuation <input type="radio"/> shelter-in-place <input type="radio"/> both</p> <p>Who made the recommendation:</p> <p>Time:</p>		
<p>6. FACTORS IMPORTANT TO THE DECISION: Use the checklist below to consider all factors that affect the value of evacuation or shelter-in-place. Mark as indicated.</p>		
<p>evaluate each of the following</p>	<p>using these factors (check when considered)</p>	<p>by considering these facts (circle or complete)</p>

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

<p>The hazardous material(s) involved, its (their) characteristics, amount, condition, configuration, location and level of certainty of information, and other relevant data.</p> <p>Name of chemical:</p>	o physical characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solid, dust, liquid, gas 2. Density: high, low; vapor pressure: high, low; water soluble: yes, no 3. Explosive/flammable: yes, no 4. Characteristics unknown
	o health characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highly toxic, toxic, irritant 2. Hazard to lung, eye, skin, ingestion 3. Immediate or long-term hazard 4. Hazardous residual: yes, no 5. Toxic combustion product: yes / no 6. unknown hazard
	o amount gals / pounds	1. large, small, unknown
	o condition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contained with potential for release 2. Uncontained: controlled, uncontrolled 3. Type: continuous, puff, liquid pool vapor, dust, ground hugging 4. Vapor is heated, cool, from fire
	o location	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accessible, inaccessible 2. Distance to public: feet / miles 3. Above, below, same level as general public 4. vapor enhancements, obstructions
	o configuration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accessible, inaccessible 2. Nearby hazard sources: yes / no 3. Stable, unstable, unknown
<p>The population at risk and its capability and resources to implement the recommended protective action</p>	o location	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distance from incident feet / miles 2. Direction (N, NW, etc... /every direction) 3. Plume enhancements, obstructions 4. above, below, level with release

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

	<p>o characteristics</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type: residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, transient 2. Density: high, low, mixed 3. Indoor, outdoor, close to structures 4. Structural protection available residential (single - mobile - multi-), institutions, commercial, industrial 5. Do / do not know area & roads 6. Do / do not know emergency plan 7. Families, groups, individual 8. different language spoken: yes / no
<p>The time factors involved in this emergency and their effect on the selected protective action.</p>	<p>o time of incident</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. day of week 2. season: holiday, tourist
	<p>o rate of escalation or de-escalation of the emergency</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Release over, occurring, predicted 2. Release unknown, unlikely 3. Rapid, slow, rate of release: 4. Likely release duration: _____min / _____ hours
	<p>o rate of movement of hazardous material</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rate known, predicted, uncertain 2. Movement is enhanced, obstructed 3. Time until contact with populated area _____min / _____hours

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

<p style="text-align: center;">The time factors involved in this emergency and their effect on the selected protective action (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">o estimated time needed for protective action</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deploy response personnel min. 2. Give public warning and instructions and have understanding ____min. 3. EVACUATION – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) likely public mobilization and travel time ____min. b) special needs mobilization and travel time ____min. (handicapped, institutional, commercial, industrial, recreational) 4. IN-PLACE SHELTERING – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) public response ____min / ____hours b) special needs response time ____min / ____hours (institutional, commercial, industrial, handicapped, recreational) c) likely duration ____min / ____hours d) time needed for environmental monitoring, termination, and building egress ____min / ____hours
<p style="text-align: center;">The effect of present and predicted meteorological conditions on the control and movement of hazardous materials and feasibility of protective actions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">o impact to hazardous material movement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wind direction (from N, NE, NW, etc...) 2. Speed mph; gusty yes / no 3. Rain: yes, no, stagnating 4. Weather to change? yes / no
	<p style="text-align: center;">o impact to emergency capability</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads: open, blocked, slowed 2. Travel: safe, dangerous 3. Large / small difference of outdoor from indoor temp
<p style="text-align: center;">The capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel during and after the emergency.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">o communicate with the public</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Able / unable to warn public, handicapped, institutions and transients 2. Able / unable to instruct public 3. Able / unable to update public and terminate response
<p style="text-align: center;">The capability to communicate with both the population at risk and emergency response personnel during and after the emergency (CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">o communicate with emergency responders</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Able / unable to notify and deploy 2. Able / unable to activate EAS, media 3. Total coverage of area: yes / no 4. Able / unable to contact mutual aid

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

The capability and resources of the response organizations to implement, control, monitor and terminate the protective actions	o mobilize available or needed/specialized personnel and resources	1. Able / unable to mobilize existing or additional resources and personnel 2. Able / unable to obtain specialized resources or control equipment
	o control the hazardous material	1. Able / unable to prevent, limit, contain, direct, and / or neutralize release
	o control an evacuation	1. Evacuation plan available: yes / no 2. Road capacity adequate: yes / no 3. Enough personnel / vehicles: yes / no 4. Able / unable to move handicapped, transients, institutionalized 5. Available reception / care facilities for evacuees: yes / no
	o control in-place sheltering	1. Structures available: yes / no 2. Public knowledgeable or will accept instructions: yes / no 3. Able / unable to initiate and terminate: yes / no 4. Institutions, commercial buildings, industries are prepared / unprepared

7. SELECT THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROTECTIVE ACTION: The checklist directs attention to the factors important for effective evacuation, in-place sheltering (or combination of both) to protect the public. Some factors are more important than others to the decision. Review the marks made on the checklist, noting the factors involved in this emergency. Determine if evacuation, in-place sheltering, or both are favored. Instruct the public and emergency response personnel appropriately. Record the decision. Monitor the emergency using this checklist and determine the public's response to instructions. Make changes as needed.

evacuation in-place sheltering were used (check both, if appropriate).

Area covered:

**WASHINGTON COUNTY
LEPC and HAZMAT MATERIALS**

Attachment IV.

**PROTOCOL FOR SUSPICIOUS SUBSTANCE
INCIDENTS SCREENING TOOL**

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

PROTOCOL
for Suspicious Substance Incidents
State of Maine Standard Suspicious Substance Screening Tool
July 2011

Initial Response

First step is to contact Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), local law enforcement, and local fire department. Local first responder will then conduct a threat assessment using the State of Maine Standard Suspicious Substance Screening Tool form. This should be done jointly by the local law enforcement and fire department.

1. Is the suspicious substance loose _____ (if Yes, skip to #7) or contained in a package or associated with a package? _____ (if Yes answer A, B, C, D)
 - a. Is the package from a known source? Yes _____ No _____
 - b. Where was the package first received? _____ Where is it now? _____
 - c. Has the package been received via: US Mail? _____ UPS? _____ Fed Ex? _____ Messenger? _____ Inter-office? _____ Unknown? _____
 - d. If placed, has it been disturbed? Yes _____ No _____

2. Has anyone who had contact experienced any ill effects? Yes _____ No _____

If so, what ill effects and how long after exposure were they experienced?

3. If a package, is there a return address _____

4. Is there a threat or implied threat? Yes _____ No _____ If so, what is the exact wording or nature of the threat? _____

5. Have any threats been received prior this incident? Yes _____ No _____

- a. Is a known biological, chemical or radiological threat present in the area?
Y N
- b. Is the sample/scenario consistent with that threat?
Y N
- c. Has a threat been made against any organization to which the affected party is a member? Employee?
Y N
- d. Is there any credible reason the affected party would be threatened?
Y N
(e.g., political or high profile figure, CEO....)
- e. Have there been recent "white powder" incidents locally?
Y N

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

6. Are there any existing conditions, which may have initiated this type of activity? (Domestic or labor disputes, Community action, sensitive research, etc.)

7. If known, is the substance: dust ___ powder ___ stained ___ liquid ___
discolored ___ residue ___ solid material ___ other ___ unknown ___

8. Did anyone report an unusual odor or smell? Yes ___ No ___ **DO NOT SMELL!!**

9. Who has had contact with the suspicious substance? Names _____

10. When was the first contact (time) made with the suspicious substance _____

by whom? _____

11. Has the package been opened? Yes ___ No ___ **IF UNOPENED, DO NOT OPEN**

If yes what are the contents? _____

Are they the expected contents? Yes ___ No ___

12. What is the postage date if any? _____

13. Is the exposed area secured? Yes ___ No ___

- If after completing the threat assessment it is determined that there is no health hazard, and no further action is needed, case is closed unless law enforcement feels a criminal act has taken place.
- If the presumed threat came via US Postal Service, responders should contact the **US Postal Inspection Service** at **1-877-876-2455** (select option # 2)
- If the threat assessment indicates a potential public health concern, contact the MEMA Duty Officer (phone **1-800-452-8735** or pager **207-851-8898**)
- MEMA will contact the appropriate Regional Response Team (RRT) and Maine DEP hazardous materials response team and request a "Go Team" be sent to the incident scene to conduct additional surveys.

Notifications

The MEMA Duty Officer may contact the following:

- MEMA Director: **800-452-8735**
- County EMA (if for some reason notification of incident came by other means)
- Maine National Guard 11th WMD Civil Support Team: **207-441-4109**
- Maine DEP: **800-452-4664**
- Maine CDC: **800-821-5821**
- Maine Fusion Center: **877-786-3636**
- Poison Control Center: **800-222-1222**
- US Postal Inspection Service: **877-876-2455** (Option #2) (if USPS issue)

Washington County LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

Incident Response

The RRT and DEP will communicate and send an advance team or “Go Team” (2 to 4 people) to the incident scene to conduct monitoring and perform field analysis of the substance.

The Advance team will monitor for the following and tests will be conducted based on the threat assessment and circumstances:

- Oxygen/Air Quality: to assess what level of PPE may be necessary
- Radiological: assure none exists
- UEL/Flammability: to assess danger of combustion
- Protein: Bio check 20/20 kit

If the results of field testing are negative the scene can be shut down by the Incident Commander or turned over to a law enforcement agency for further investigation as warranted.

If there are positive signs of a public health concern, the State of Maine standard protocols for sampling and evidence collection will be followed.

- See: *State of Maine Sampling Standard Operating Guidance*

Samples will be taken to the State Health Environmental Testing Lab (HETL) after a control number has been issued by the Department of Public Safety Emergency Communications Bureau in Augusta.

- To obtain a DPS Control Number: **800-452-4664**
- Transport should be coordinated by the Incident Commander at the scene.

Post Response

The HETL will contact the MEMA Duty Officer with the results of any testing.

The MEMA Duty Officer will contact the following:

- Local response agencies and the individual involved.
- MEMA Director
- County EMA
- MeNG 11th CST
- Maine DEP
- Maine CDC
- Maine Fusion Center
- Poison Control Center
- US Postal Inspection Service (1-877-876-2455 option # 2) (if USPS issue)

In the event that a sample has been transported an After Action Report (AAR) should be conducted, noting any improvements that may be made for future response to incidents. The AAR should be forwarded to the MEMA Director and County EMA.