

Appendix Q-7
Fayette Local Emergency Planning
Committee
Emergency Response Plan

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

2008

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	2
A.	Legal Authority and Responsibility	3
B.	Local Emergency Planning Committee	3
C.	Purpose.....	4
D.	Abbreviations and Definitions.....	4
E.	Hazards Analysis of Fixed Facilities	6
II.	Notification	7
III.	Reporting.....	7
III.	Reporting.....	7
A.	313 Reporting.....	7
B.	Release Reporting.....	8
IV.	On-Scene Management	9
A.	Direction and Control.....	9
B.	Incident Response Levels:	9
C.	Incident Phases.....	9
D.	Protective Actions.....	10
V.	Title III Local Planning Committee	12
VI.	By-Laws	14
VII.	Truck Routes Most Commonly Used to Transport Hazardous	
	Materials.....	20
VIII.	Community Resources	21
A.	Division of Environmental and Emergency Management (DEEM)	21
B.	Division of Fire and Emergency Services.....	21
C.	Lexington-Fayette County Health Department	21
D.	Division of Water and Air Quality	22
E.	Division of Streets and Roads	22
F.	Division of Police	22
G.	Division of Government Communications	22
H.	Kentucky Department of Highways	22
I.	Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement.....	22
IX.	Hazardous Materials Emergency Response.....	23

X.	Community Exercise Program	25
XI.	Hospital Decontamination Capability	25
A.	Central Baptist Hospital	26
B.	UK HealthCare-Good Samaritan Hospital	26
C.	Saint Joseph East Hospital	26
D.	Saint Joseph Hospital.....	26
E.	University of Kentucky Hospital	26
F.	Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC).....	26
XII.	Special Needs Facilities	27
XIII.	Reference Documents	28
XIV.	Fixed Facilities Tab Numbers	28
XV.	Review and Submittal	29

I. Introduction

Fayette County covers 283 square miles in the heart of Bluegrass country. The urban core encompasses 75.9 square miles, which includes most of the 280,000 people living in Fayette County.

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

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

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

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

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

When a material is released from its container and exposure becomes possible, the material is hazardous in the most real sense. On-scene conditions such as population

density, wind direction, and established factors such as threshold concentration levels and personal protection criteria will determine the probability of exposure. We must be prepared to react effectively and efficiently to public health, safety and environmental threats.

This plan, developed by the Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (Fayette LEPC), represents a commitment to the advancement of community preparedness. The committee performed its work in coordination and cooperation with those responsible for countywide disaster planning and hazardous materials emergency response, the Division of Environmental and Emergency Management (DEEM). Additional work is going on concurrently in this division in related areas such as right-to-know, spill and leak prevention, and hazardous waste compliance under the Hazardous Materials Ordinance and hazardous waste technical assistance program.

A. Legal Authority and Responsibility

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

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

B. Local Emergency Planning Committee

The Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee represents all segments of the community and a balance of interests and backgrounds and operates according to a set of bylaws. Its members are appointed by the Kentucky Emergency Response Commission. All meetings are open to the public, with 24 hour prior announcement. Minutes and other documentation pertaining to the work of the Committee may be viewed at the offices of the Division of Environmental and Emergency Management at 166 N. Martin Luther King Blvd. between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Information about the Fayette LEPC and facilities is located at <http://ehs.uky.edu/lepc/>.

C. Purpose

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

D. Abbreviations and Definitions

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

CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service Number
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. Section 9601, et. seq.
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERT	Emergency Response Team
DEEM	Division of Environmental and Emergency Management
ICS	Incident Command System
KERC	Kentucky Emergency Response Commission
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFUCG	Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NRC	National Response Center
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 P.L. 99-499 (Oct 17, 1986)

SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SIC	Standard Industry Classification
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TAC	Technical Advisory Commission on Hazardous Materials
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

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

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

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

Facility: All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or any person which controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft. For the purpose of this plan only facilities having extremely hazardous substances are included.

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

- **Chemical:** Toxic, corrosive or injurious substance, because of inherent chemical properties and include, but are not limited to, such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, drugs, mineral fibers.
- **Biological:** Microorganisms or associated products, which may cause disease in humans, animals, or economic crops; pathogenic waste from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, and the like.

- **Radiological:** Any radioactive substance emitting ionized radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.
- **Explosive:** Material capable of releasing energy with a blast effect in a split second upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity of the blast.
- **Etiological:** Available microorganism, or its toxin, which causes or may cause human disease.

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

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

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

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

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

E. Hazards Analysis of Fixed Facilities

The scope of work for the Hazard Analysis Subcommittee during the 2007-2008 planning period focused on the following: updating existing Tab Q-7s, adding new facilities to the plan, updating special facility information, and updating of facility maps and vulnerability zone maps. The integrated product of the Subcommittee's work effort is reflected in this section of the plan which provides an updated hazards identification, a revised vulnerability analysis which identifies the populations, facilities, property and environs that may be susceptible in the event of an extremely hazardous substance release, and a risk analysis to assess the likelihood of an accidental release and the consequences that might occur, based on the known vulnerable population and special facilities. A blank space in any data field denotes the information was unavailable or unknown at the time the report was completed.

II. Notification

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

Fayette LEPC

166 N. Martin Luther King Blvd.
Lexington, KY 40507
Attn: Official Custodian of Records

Kentucky Emergency Response Commission

Boone National Guard Center
Frankfort, KY 40601
Attn: Adjunct General

Fire and Emergency Services

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

III. Reporting

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

The communications person receiving the call will attempt to acquire all pertinent information possible from the person reporting the incident. The communications person will notify the community emergency coordinator, who is the director of DEEM. This also serves as reporting to the Fayette LEPC.

A. 313 Reporting

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

B. Release Reporting

1) If the release is:

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

The following must be notified by the facility:

- Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Fire Department (911)
- Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (911)
- Kentucky Emergency Response Commission 800-255-2587
- National Response Center 800-424-8802

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

- Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee
- Kentucky Emergency Response Commission

2) If the release is:

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

The following must be notified by the facility:

- Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Fire Department (911)
- Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee (911)
- Kentucky Emergency Response Commission 800-255-2587
- National Response Center 800-424-8802

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

IV. On-Scene Management

A. Direction and Control

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

B. Incident Response Levels:

Fayette County does not use Incident Response Levels.

C. Incident Phases

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

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

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

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

Phase III, Clean up: The incident is under control and all that is required is to clean up and dispose of the material. The person/facility that releases a hazardous material has the responsibility for cleaning up and disposing of the material. Clean-up and disposal operations will be done only by qualified persons/contractors. These operations will conform to the requirements stated in 29 CFR 1910.120 and other regulations specific to the material involved. The Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Division of Environmental and Emergency Management is responsible for monitoring and evaluating clean up and disposal operations. Pursuant to Chapter 16A of the Hazardous Materials

Ordinance, the LFUCG may require the person or organization responsible for the hazardous materials incident to reimburse the LFUCG for the expenses incurred in the management of the emergency.

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

- Decontamination--personnel/equipment
- Clean up site and other areas affected by contamination.
- Restore site and other areas to condition prior to contamination, or to level acceptable to DEEM or other government authorities with jurisdiction over the remediation work

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

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

- Complete documentation
- Discussion of events
- Determine expenses

D. Protective Actions

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

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

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

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

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

Planning considerations include:

- Identification of the specific area to be evacuated
- Designation of evacuation routes
- Notification and instructions to evacuees
- Transportation of evacuees who are without private transportation
- Assistance to populations with special needs
- Provision of shelters for evacuees
- Security for evacuated areas
- Traffic and pedestrian control
- Re-entry procedures

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

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

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

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

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

- **Emergency Alert System:** The EAS is the National Weather Service's network of television, radio, and cable systems that communicate information in an emergency. The designated EAS station in Fayette County is WVLC-AM 590, but other stations also re-broadcast announcements. Fayette County has an agreement with

the National Weather Service to make announcements for non-weather related events as well.

- **Outdoor Sirens:** There are 25 sirens located in parks throughout Fayette County. When a tornado warning or chemical emergency occurs, a loud siren sound will be played. In the event of other severe emergencies, the sirens can play voice messages and instructions.
- **Television:** Fayette County has partnered with local television stations to broadcast alerts, warnings, and instructions during emergencies.
- **Cable Interrupt System:** When an emergency occurs, our local cable company can break into any station in order to broadcast emergency alerts.
- **Alert and Notification System:** E-911 is developing a computer based automated telephone dialing system which will be used to notify Special Needs Facilities of an emergency and inform them of the recommended protective actions.

V. Title III Local Planning Committee

Facility/Organization

Trane
GE Kentucky Glass Plant
Parks and Recreation, Div of
Greenebaum, Doll & McDonald
Webasto
LFUCG Council
Environmental and Emergency Mgt, Div of

Commonwealth Technology, Inc.
Link-Belt Construction Equipment Co.
A T & T
A T & T
Ashland
Ashland
Avon Golf Course
C.I. Thornburg
CarQuest Distribution Center
Central Kentucky Processing
Central Kentucky Processing
Coca Cola

Representative

Joe Jefferies (Chair)
John Stinnett (Vice Chair)
John Bobel (Parliamentarian and PIO Chair)
Benjamin Allen (Secretary)
Hal Grant (Treasurer)
Julian Beard
Steve Jackson (Community Emergency
Coordinator and Official Custodian of Records)
Fred Rial (Response and Exercises Chair)
Ken Johnson (Compliance Chair)
Eric Baker
Gary Combs
Steve Gilley
Tim Heaberlin
Don Davis
Tom Robson
Randy Onarato
James Bishop
Jim Gullett
Jim Swearington

Dixie consumer Products LLC	Kraig Weber
G E Kentucky Glass	Diane Coleman
GE Lexington Lamp	Raquel Gorena
Home City Ice	Billy Campbell
IBM Facility	Glen Hager
J M Smucker	John Helfenberger
Jack Parker Battery	John Meholovitch
Kearney Hill Golf Link	Jeff Harris
Kentucky-American Water Co.	Susan Lancho
Kentucky-American Water Co.	Frank Ross
KY DEM Area 13	Steve Oglesby
KY DEM Area 13	Fonseca Welch
Lakeside Golf Course	Danny Snelling
Lexington Fayette County Health Dept	Jessica Cobb
LexMark	Steve Davis
LexMark	Jeff Fuller
LexMark	Frank Whitehouse
LFUCG Fire Station #1	Mike Gribbin
LFUCG (Div of Air Quality & Waste Mgt)	Robin Wright
LFUCG (Div of Fire & EMS)	Joe Kinney
LFUCG (Div of Police)	Melissa Sedlaczek
LFUCG/Fleet Services	Dave Toombs
LFUCG-DEEM	Pat Dugger
LGE	Sherry Pryor
OKI Systems	Jim Obert
Pepsi Cola Bottling Co.	Eddie Collins
Portman Equipment	Tom Bullock
Safety Kleen Systems, Inc	Ed Krise
Safety Kleen Systems, Inc.	Chad Yaden
Sam's Club #8188	David Vankleeck
Semicon Associates	Scott Roberts
Southern States	Mark Southworth
Square D Company	Gregg France
Square D Company	Karen Milligan
Square D Company	Sophia Wright
Tates Creek Golf Course	Mike Fields
UAP Mid-South	Tom Corder
UK Main Campus	Robert Kjelland
UK North Farm	David Smith
University of Kentucky North Farm Are	Steve Higgins
Verizon/Live Source	Mike Blumetti
Verizon/Live Source	Denise Swope
Webasto	Marty Bryant
Windstream	James Brewer
Windstream Main Co	Barry Fowler
WKYT-TV	Barbara Bailey

VI. By-Laws

ARTICLE I

Name

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

ARTICLE II

Purpose

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

ARTICLE III

Duties and Functions

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

- A. To prepare and update an Emergency Plan in accordance with Section 303 of the Act and KRS 39E.
- B. Adopt rules by which the Fayette LEPC shall function, to include but not necessarily be limited to, provisions for public notification of Fayette LEPC activities, public meetings to discuss the Emergency Plan, response to public comments by the Fayette LEPC, and distribution of the Emergency Plan.
- C. Establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information under Section 324 of the Act, including Tier II information under Section 312 of the Act.
- D. Cooperate with the Lexington-Fayette County Government Division of Environmental and Emergency Management (hereinafter "DEEM") in an effort to ensure that the Emergency Plan developed by the Fayette LEPC is consistent with the county-wide disaster plan developed by DEEM.

ARTICLE IV
Membership

A. Fayette LEPC

1. Composition

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

2. Term

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

3. Vacancies/Substitutions

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

4. Attendance

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

It is recognized that participation, including but not limited to attendance at meetings, in subcommittee activities by members of the LEPC is important. Upon motion by a co-chair of a subcommittee, the Executive Committee shall review the participation of a particular member and may declare the position vacant or reassign the member to another subcommittee as the Executive Committee deems appropriate. If the position is declared vacant, the Chairman of the LEPC shall then proceed to fill the vacancy according to Article IV (A)(3).

B. Executive Committee

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

C. Subcommittees

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

ARTICLE V
Voting

A. Fayette LEPC

Ten members of the Fayette LEPC shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business. Binding action by the Fayette LEPC shall be by majority vote of the members present at a regular or special meeting at which a quorum is present.

B. Executive Committee

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

C. Subcommittees

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

**ARTICLE VI
Officers**

A. Elected Officers

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

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

B. Duties of Elected Officers

1. Chairman

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

2. Vice Chairman

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

3. Secretary

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

4. Treasurer

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

5. Parliamentarian

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

6. Community Emergency Coordinator

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

7. Official Custodian of Records

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

for complying with public notice requirements; and shall perform such other duties as the Chairman may designate.

ARTICLE VII
Fayette LEPC Meetings

A. Regular Meetings

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

B. Special Meetings

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

C. Executive and Subcommittee Meetings

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

ARTICLE VIII
Parliamentary Authority

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

ARTICLE IX
Adoption and Amendment of By-Laws

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

ARTICLE X
Effective Date

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

Adopted January 13, 1989
Revised October 12, 1989
Revised March 21, 1991

Revised April 17, 1992
Revised March 17, 2000
Revised September 19, 2003

**VII. Truck Routes Most Commonly Used to
Transport Hazardous Materials**

I-75 - Completely through Fayette County
I-64 - Completely through Fayette County
New Circle Road - Complete
Newtown Pike - I-75 to Main Street
Nandino Boulevard - Newtown Pike to Georgetown Street
Georgetown Street - Outside New Circle to Mercer Road and Nandino
Mercer Road - From Georgetown Street to Greendale Road and including Buck Lane
Leestown Road - Inside New Circle to Forbes Road and outside New Circle to Alexandria Drive
Old Frankfort Pike - Inside New Circle Road to Forbes Road and outside New Circle Road to Alexandria Drive including Laco Drive and Bizzell Drive
Versailles Road - From county line to Forbes Road
Harrodsburg Road - County line to Red Mile Road
Red Mile Road - From Harrodsburg Road to Versailles Road
Nicholasville Road - From county line to New Circle Road
Richmond Road - From I-75 to Main Street
Greendale Road - Complete
Citation Bouvelard - Complete
Athens-Boonesboro Road - From I-75 to Blue Sky Parkway
Man-O-War Road - Complete
Palumbo Drive - Complete
Winchester Road - I-75 to Third Street
Delaware Avenue - From Winchester Road to Henry Clay Boulevard
Walton Avenue - From Winchester Road to National Avenue
National Avenue - From Walton to Kentucky Paint
Paris Pike - From county line to I-75
North Broadway - From I-75 to Loudon Avenue
Loudon Avenue - From Newtown Pike to North Broadway
Russell Cave Road - From New Circle Road to North Broadway
Lisle Road - Complete

VIII. Community Resources

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

A. Division of Environmental and Emergency Management (DEEM)

- Notification to state and federal agencies as required
- Technical and regulatory information
- Liaison with state, federal and private resources organizations
- Recovery of expenses (only by DEEM)
- Reorder of equipment and supplies (only for DEEM)
- Act as the IC during the clean-up phase
- Monitor the disposal of hazardous materials or hazardous waste

B. Division of Fire and Emergency Services

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

C. Lexington-Fayette County Health Department

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

D. Division of Water and Air Quality

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

E. Division of Streets and Roads

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

F. Division of Police

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

G. Division of Government Communications

- Media liaison
- Development and dissemination of press release and advisories
- Coordination of information released to the public
- Establishment of media staging area
- Photography/videography, if needed

H. Kentucky Department of Highways

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

I. Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement

- Conduct or provide assistance with traffic control and evacuations
- Conduct investigations and enforcement of illegal activities

- Planning for transportation and security of hazardous materials, including chemical weapons and nuclear materials

IX. Hazardous Materials Emergency Response

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

As stated in Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Ordinance No. 216-85, Section 16A-12, the Hazardous Materials Coordinator (HMC) shall be the leader of the Hazardous Materials Team and shall coordinate all activities of that team. The HMC shall be responsible for implementation of the Emergency Response Management Program and shall serve as the local on-scene coordinator at an incident involving hazardous materials.

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

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

Apparatus

- Fire Suppression—23 engines, seven aerials, ten supervisor cars
- Emergency Medical—nine emergency care units, two reserve unit
- Special Response Vehicles—two Special Response (HazMat), SCBA support, mobile command post, heavy rescue, two swiftwater rescue, two rural pumper, regional mass casualty unit

Personnel

- Over 500 full-time, paid firefighters

Certifications

Every member of the Division must maintain certification as:

- Firefighter—State Commission on Fire Protection personnel standards and education
- Emergency Medical Technician—Cabinet for Human Resources
- CPR Provider—American Heart Association
- Operations Level HazMat--Office of Applied Operations

Personal Protective Equipment

Standard protective equipment provided to each on-duty member of the Division consists of approved structural fire fighting protective clothing, approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus, and a Personal Alert Safety System (PASS). The Division's HazMat Team is equipped with protective clothing and equipment that meet the requirements of OSHA for levels A, B, and C operations.

Training

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

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

- Hazardous Materials, Recognition and Identification
- Hazardous Materials Incident Analysis
- Dangers of Pesticides
- Flammable Liquids and Gases
- Radioactive Materials in Transportation Incidents, Awareness
- Transport of Hazardous Materials by Rail
- Firefighter Safety
- Incident Command System
- Toxic Hazardous Materials
- Chemistry of Hazardous Materials

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

HazMat Team

The Division's HazMat Team consists of 94 members who are assigned to five engine companies, two aerial company, three special response (HazMat) units and one Battalion Chief. In addition to standard fire suppression appliances and accessories, the team has special equipment that can be used for response to a hazardous materials incident. This equipment includes:

- Aqueous film-forming foam with applicators
- Absorbent pads, booms and granules
- Neutralizing agents

- Sampling and monitoring kits
- Plugging and patching kits
- Chlorine tank leak repair kits
- Non-sparking tools
- Decontamination unit
- Resource and reference materials

X. Community Exercise Program

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

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

LEPC will assist the DEEM Director to schedule exercises with Tab Q-7 facilities. The LEPC has the goal of conducting an informal exercise with one facility each year and of providing consulting with facilities on development testing and analysis of their plans.

XI. Hospital Decontamination Capability

As of March 2003, the capability of hospitals in Fayette County to provide treatment for persons who have been contaminated by chemicals is as follows. All Lexington Acute Care Hospitals can support small incident's of decontamination (six patients per hour). No medical facility has the capability of Mass Decontamination.

A. Central Baptist Hospital

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

B. UK HealthCare-Good Samaritan Hospital

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

C. Saint Joseph East Hospital

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

D. Saint Joseph Hospital

Saint Joseph has a portable decontamination shower for decontamination and treatment of persons contaminated with hazardous materials. The shower is assembled just outside the ED under a sheltered entry. The ED has eight negative pressure rooms. The facility has appropriate PPE and equipment to effectively conduct patient decontamination. Level C decon utilizing PAPRs will be the PPE utilized for first receivers' response. Personnel training is ongoing; all ED employees are trained in equipment setup and policy and procedure.

E. University of Kentucky Hospital

UKMC has an enclosed stationary area that has been designated for patient decontamination and portable units as well. The facility has the appropriate PPE and equipment and personnel have been trained to effectively conduct patient decontamination.

F. Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC)

The VAMC has both PPE and a pop-up decon unit. Training of a decontamination team is on-going and has been minimally exercised in 2006. Due to the size of the portable unit, the facility is only able to handle small numbers of contaminated

patients. PPE and equipment is on hand to support a decontamination team of 24 members.

XII. Special Needs Facilities

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

- A sensitive population, such as hospitals, licensed schools, nursing homes, senior citizen housing and licensed day care centers
- A provider of essential services, such as hospitals, police and fire stations, emergency response units, and communication centers
- A high density transient population, such as auditoriums, stadiums, race tracks, and sites of outdoor events
- An essential public service or utility such as electric, telephone, water or wastewater treatment, natural gas, and cable television

Population of Concern

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

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

XIII. Reference Documents

- LFUCG Ordinance 16-A, Hazardous Materials Ordinance
- Chemicals in Your Community, E.P.A
- Public Law 99-499-Oct 17, 1986 Title III-Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know
- 1996 Emergency Response Guidebook, D.O.T
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, NRT-1
- Technical Guidance for Hazardous Analysis, E.P.A

XIV. Fixed Facilities Tab Numbers

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Tab Number</u>
Ashland, Inc.	Q-7-01
AT&T	Q-7-27
AT&T	Q-7-28
Avon Golf Course	Q-7-39
C.I. Thornburg Co., Inc.	Q-7-33
CarQuest Distribution Center	Q-7-30
Central Kentucky Processing	Q-7-02
CKP - Heat Treatment Division	Q-7-03
Coca-Cola Enterprises, Inc.	Q-7-34
Dixie Consumer Products, LLC	Q-7-45
G.E. Kentucky Glass Plant	Q-7-05
G.E. Lexington Lamp LLC	Q-7-22
Home City Ice	Q-7-13
IBM	Q-7-35
J.M. Smucker Co.	Q-7-19
Jack Parker Batteries	Q-7-41
Kearney Hill Golf Links	Q-7-37
Kentucky American Water Co.	Q-7-14
Kentucky American Water Co.	Q-7-15
Lakeside Golf Course	Q-7-40
Lexmark	Q-7-16
LFUCG Division of Fleet Services	Q-7-44
LFUCG Division of Water and Air Quality	Q-7-17
Link Belt Construction Equipment	Q-7-36
OKI Systems Limited	Q-7-24
Pepsi Cola Bottling Co.	Q-7-18
Portman/IBEX Equipment Co.	Q-7-20
Safety Kleen Systems, Inc.	Q-7-21
Sam's Club	Q-7-43
Semicon Associates	Q-7-23

Southern States	Q-7-25
Square D Company	Q-7-26
Tates Creek Golf Course	Q-7-38
Trane	Q-7-48
UAP Midsouth	Q-7-29
University of Kentucky - Main Campus	Q-7-47
University of Kentucky North Farm	Q-7-31
Verizon/LiveSource	Q-7-49
Webasto Roof Systems	Q-7-32
Windstream Alexandria	Q-7-50
Windstream East Co.	Q-7-06
Windstream Elkhorn Co.	Q-7-07
Windstream Lakeside Co.	Q-7-08
Windstream Main Co.	Q-7-09
Windstream North Co.	Q-7-10
Windstream South Co.	Q-7-11
Windstream Southeast Co.	Q-7-12
Windstream, University of KY	Q-7-46
Reserved	Q-7-51 – Q-7-99

Additional Tabs

Tab Number

Public Notice	Q-7-100
Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form	Q-7-101
Title III Reporting Form	Q-7-102

XV. Review and Submittal

Plan has been reviewed and updated as of the date shown immediately below.

Fayette Local Emergency Planning Committee

By: Committee Chairperson

Date