

**Maximum credible event:** the worst single event likely to occur from the release of chemical agent as a result of an unintended, unplanned, or accidental event. It has a reasonable probability of happening.

**Memorandum of Understanding August 1988 (MOU):** the written agreement whereby the Army and Federal Emergency Management Agency have agreed to collaborate on the emergency preparedness aspects of the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program.

**Mustard agent:** the vesicant agents (H, HD, and HT) that cause blistering. In sufficient amounts they can be fatal if not quickly removed from the exposed skin or if inhaled.

**National Disaster Medical System (NDMS):** the system designed to deal with extensive medical care needs in very large disasters or emergencies. The system is a cooperative effort of the Department of Health and Human Services, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Defense, state and local governments, and the private sector.

**National Response Center:** a communications center for activities related to hazardous materials response actions, located at Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, D.C. The center receives and relays notices of discharges or releases to the appropriate on-scene coordinator, disseminates on-scene coordinator and Regional Response Team reports to the National Response Team when appropriate, and provides facilities for the National Response Team to use in coordinating a national response action when required.

**National Response Team:** the group consisting of representatives of 14 government agencies (Department of Defense, Department of Interior, Department of Transportation/Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Commerce, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of State, Department of Agriculture, Department of Justice, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Labor, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Department of Energy) that implement the National Contingency Plan.

**Nerve agent:** the nerve agents (GA, GB, VX) are lethal colorless, odorless, and tasteless agents that can be fatal upon skin contact or when inhaled. These agents attack the central nervous system by inhibiting the production of acetylcholinesterase, which is essential for proper operation of the nervous system.

**No-effects distance:** a calculated distance downwind from a chemical agent release, beyond which a toxicity level is not expected to have short-term adverse effects on humans (based on laboratory animal studies).

**Off-post:** those areas outside the limits of an Army installation.

**On-post:** a military installation, or facility, or that area.

**On-scene coordinator (OSC):** the federal official pre-designated by the EPA or the Coast Guard to coordinate and direct federal responses and removals under the NCP; or the DOD official designated to coordinate and direct the removal actions from releases

of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants from DOD vessels and facilities. For DA facilities, the Initial Response Force and the Service Response Force commander is the on-scene coordinator.

**Population at risk:** the population potentially affected by concentrations of agent. The PAR is calculated by determining the population within the radial distance estimated to be affected by lethal dosages of agent from a release.

**Precautionary zone (PZ):** the outermost zone extending beyond the protective action zone. Theoretically, it has no limits. Practically, its farthest point is that beyond which emergency planning for the CSDP would not be required under most conditions.

**Protection factor:** the measure of exposure reduction provided by a protective device or shelter. A protection factor of 100 means that the protected exposure is 1/100th of the unprotected exposure.

**Protective action:** an action or measure taken to avoid or reduce exposure to a hazard.

**Protective action decision making:** the process whereby off-post officials make a selection of one or more actions to protect the threatened population.

**Protective action recommendation (PAR):** the decisions to either in-place protect or evacuate. The Army will make recommendations as part of its accident assessment and off-post notification processes.

**Protective action zone (PAZ):** the second planning zone beyond the immediate response zone. Generally it extends to about 21 miles from the installation's chemical storage area, and at some installations it extends further.

**Public alert and notification system:** the system for obtaining the attention of the public and providing appropriate emergency information. Sirens are the most commonly used public alert devices but frequently are supplemented by the tone alert radios, visual warning devices for the hearing-impaired, and, telephone-based alert and notification systems.

**Public affairs officer (PAO):** the Army installation person responsible for public affairs. The PAO is the installation counterpart to the off-post Public Information Officer (PIO).

**Public information officer (PIO):** the person on the emergency management team who is in charge of public information affairs. The PIO is the counterpart to the on-post Public Affairs Officer (PAO).

**Regional Response Team (RRT):** the representatives of federal agencies and a representative from each state in the federal region. During a response to a major hazardous materials incident involving transportation or a fixed facility, the on-scene coordinator may request that the RRT be convened to provide advice or recommendations in specific issues requiring resolution.

**Route alerting:** this is normally a supplement to public alert system and is a method for alerting people in areas not covered by the primary system or in the event of failure of the primary system. Route alerting is accomplished by emergency instructions with public address systems or by door-to-door notification.

**Service Response Force (SRF):** DA-level emergency response organization, commanded by a general officer, capable of performing and sustaining the chemical accident/incident response mission. The SRF is composed of the IRF and follow-on forces consisting of a staff and specialized teams from various agencies and organizations involved in the response to and recovery from a chemical event.

**Site-Specific Emergency Response Concept Plan:** concept plan developed for a specific chemical agent stockpile location by applying the concepts and methodologies of the ERCP. Each site-specific concept plan categorizes the chemical events that could occur at that location and examines the topographic, meteorological, and population characteristics of the area to develop proposed EPZ boundaries and identify appropriate protective actions.

**Special populations:** those individuals or groups that may be institutionalized and/or have needs that require special consideration in emergencies.

**State Emergency Response Commission (SERC):** the state planning group designated by SARA, Title III legislation as the state coordinating body for hazardous materials activities.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA):** Title III of SARA includes detailed provisions for community emergency planning for fixed chemical facilities.

**Table-top exercise:** an activity in which emergency preparedness officials respond to a simulated incident in an informal and unstressful situation.

**Title III:** the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986." A law that requires the establishment of state and local planning structures (SERCs and LEPCs) for emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. It requires site-specific planning around extremely hazardous substances; facilities to participate in the planning process; and notifications to SERCs and LEPCs of releases of certain hazardous substances. It also provides for mechanisms to provide information on hazardous chemicals to the public.

**Traffic control point (TCP):** a location that is staffed to ensure the continued movement of traffic inside or outside an area of risk. Traffic control is a temporary function to be implemented at points where normal traffic controls are inadequate or where redirection of traffic becomes necessary due to emergency conditions.

**Vesicant agent:** a chemical agent that induces blistering.

**VX:** see nerve agent.

## **X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

This Appendix will be developed and maintained by the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program of Kentucky Disaster and Emergency Services.

## **XI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**

The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) portions of the KyEOP are administered in compliance with Federal and State guidance, and in accordance with the Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement (CCA).

## **XII. TABS**

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## **TAB Q-8-1**

### **CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP)**

#### **IN-PLACE PROTECTION**

##### **I. PURPOSE**

- A. To provide a method for protection of the population surrounding BGAD should there be an accidental release of chemical warfare agents into the atmosphere, and when there is little or no time to implement and/or complete evacuation. These are not the only reasons for in-place protecting in a CSEPP event. Other factors could include inclement weather, or another hazard which might either preclude or prevent evacuation.

##### **II. DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

- A. Direction and Control of this protective action is split between BGAD and the Madison County Policy Group. The Madison County Policy Group will receive a protective action recommendation based on available information and relayed to them from the EOC at BGAD. They, in-turn, will make the decision to either implement that action or not. By recommending the protective action and initiating the alert and warning process at the BGAD EOC, they join in the Direction and Control process.

##### **III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

- A. Upon receipt of notification, Madison County will use all available means at their disposal to alert and warn the public, and to give the appropriate protective action.
- B. One of the two protective action options is in-place protection.
- C. There are 9 essential steps to be taken to provide in-place protection. These are:
  - 1. Close windows and doors
  - 2. Shut off ventilation systems
  - 3. Tape windows and cracks in panes
  - 4. Tape doors

5. Tape sockets
6. Tape ducts
7. Place wet towels across bottom of outside doors
8. Remain calm
9. Listen to the radio or watch television to get further information.

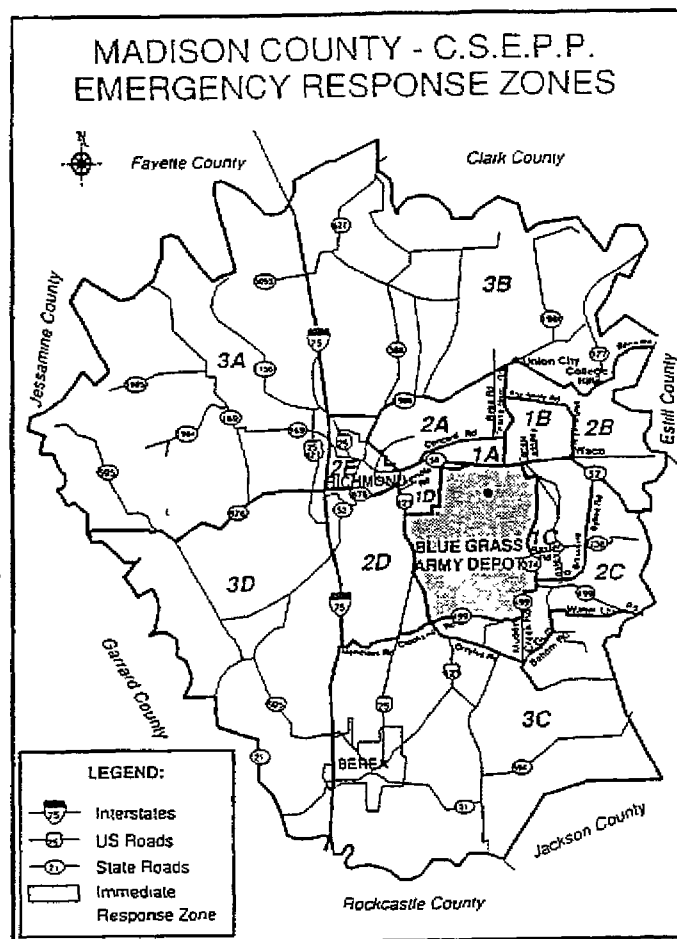
## TAB Q-8-2

### CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP)

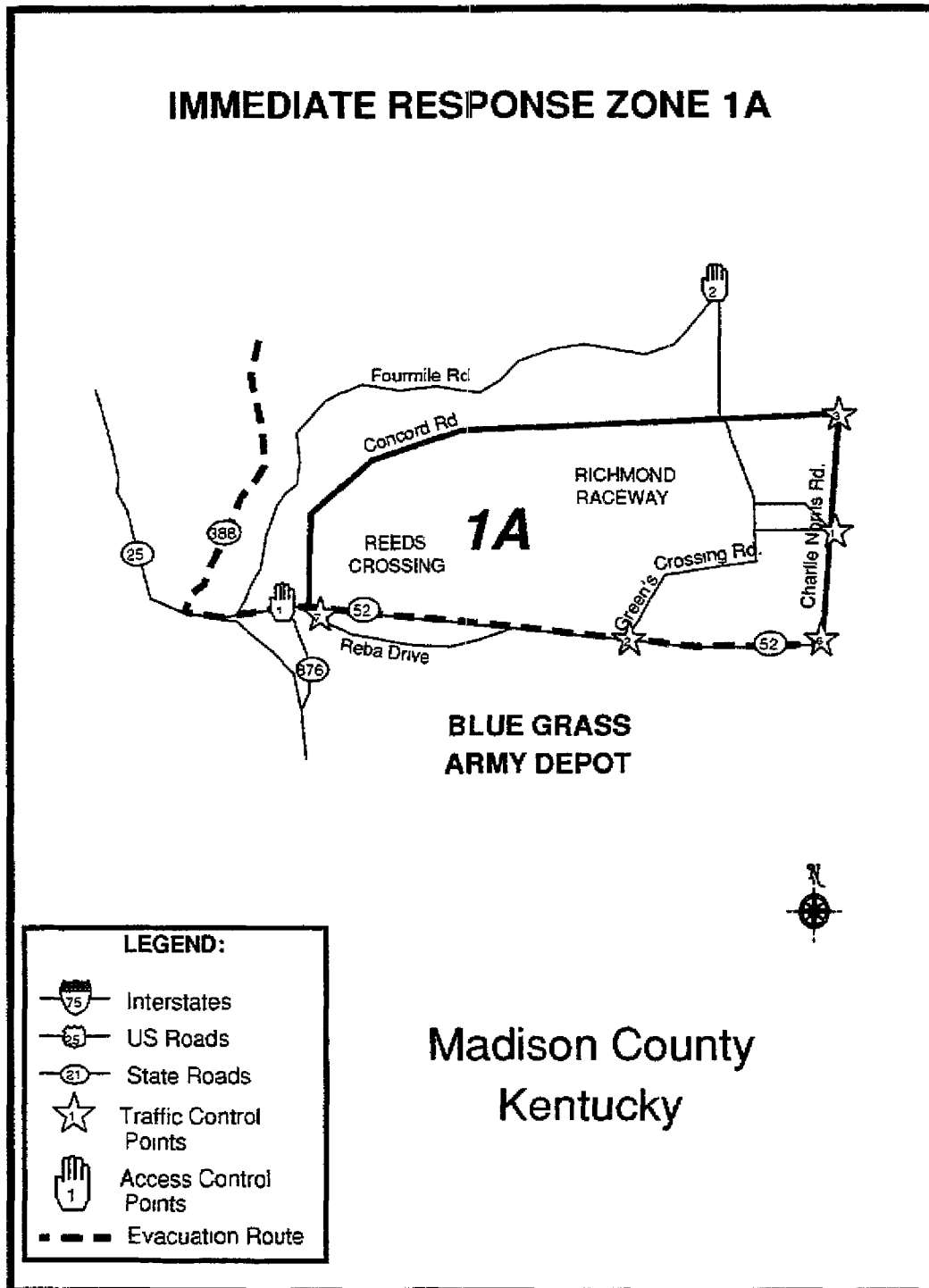
#### CSEPP MAPS AND CHARTS

##### I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this tab is to provide a visual explanation of the IRZ and PAZ, depict the evacuation routes, traffic control points, access control points, give a description of the zones in chart form, and provide the destinations of zones if they need to evacuate.



**TAB Q-8-2**  
**Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)**



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**TAB Q-8-2**  
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## ZONE 1 - A

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

Zone 1-A is bounded on the south by KY 52, beginning at the intersection of Charlie Norris Road and extending west to the intersection of Lake Reba Road; on the west and north by Reba Road (also known as Concord Road), from the intersection of the Reba Road and KY 52, extending north and east to the intersection of Charlie Norris Road; and on the east by the Charlie Norris Road, beginning at the intersection of the Reba Road, extending south to the intersection of KY 52

POPULATION / FACILITIES AT RISK	RELOCATION SITE
Population - 200	George Rogers Clark High School Winchester, Clark County
Eades Educare Center	TBD Powell County

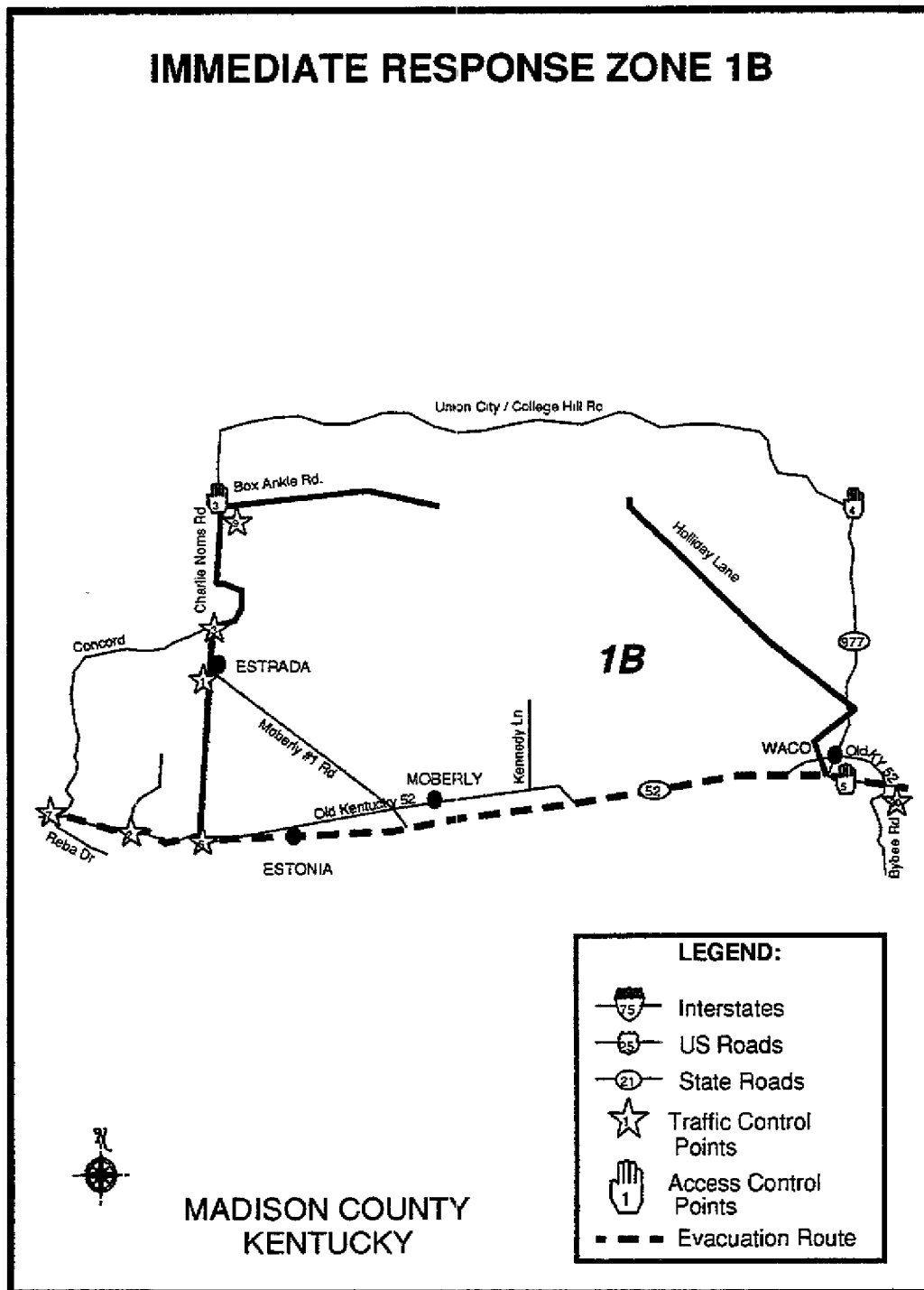
**EVACUATION ROUTES:**

KY Hwy 52 West to US Hwy 25 North to KY Hwy 388 to Winchester

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS:		ACCESS CONTROL POINTS:	
TCP - 1	Charlie Norris Rd & Moberly Rd	ACP - 1	KY Rt 52 & Rt 876
TCP - 2	KY Rt 52 & Greens Crossing Rd	ACP - 2	Todd Lane & Fourmile Rd
TCP - 3	Charlie Norris Rd & Concord Rd		
TCP - 6	KY Rt 52 & Charlie Norris Rd		
TCP - 7	KY Rt 52 & Reba Dr		

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## **ZONE 1 - B**

<b>BOUDARY DESCRIPTION</b>
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<p>Zone 1-B is bounded <u>on the south</u> by KY 52, beginning at the intersection of Charlie Norris Road, extending east to KY 977 at Waco; <u>on the west</u> by Charlie Norris Road, beginning at the intersection of KY 52, extending north to Box Ankle Road; <u>on the north</u> by Box Ankle Road, beginning at the intersection of Charlie Norris Road, extending east to the Madison County Landfill and Holiday Lane from its end, extending east to KY 977 (this boundary includes a defined line-of-sight [approximately 1600 km or 1000 yds] between Box Ankle road and Holiday Lane); and <u>on the east</u> by KY 977, beginning at the intersection of Holiday Lane, extending south to KY 52 at Waco.</p>
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<b>POPULATION / FACILITIES AT RISK</b>	<b>RELOCATION SITE</b>
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Population - 300	Powell County High School Stanton, Powell County

<b>EVACUATIONS ROUTES</b>
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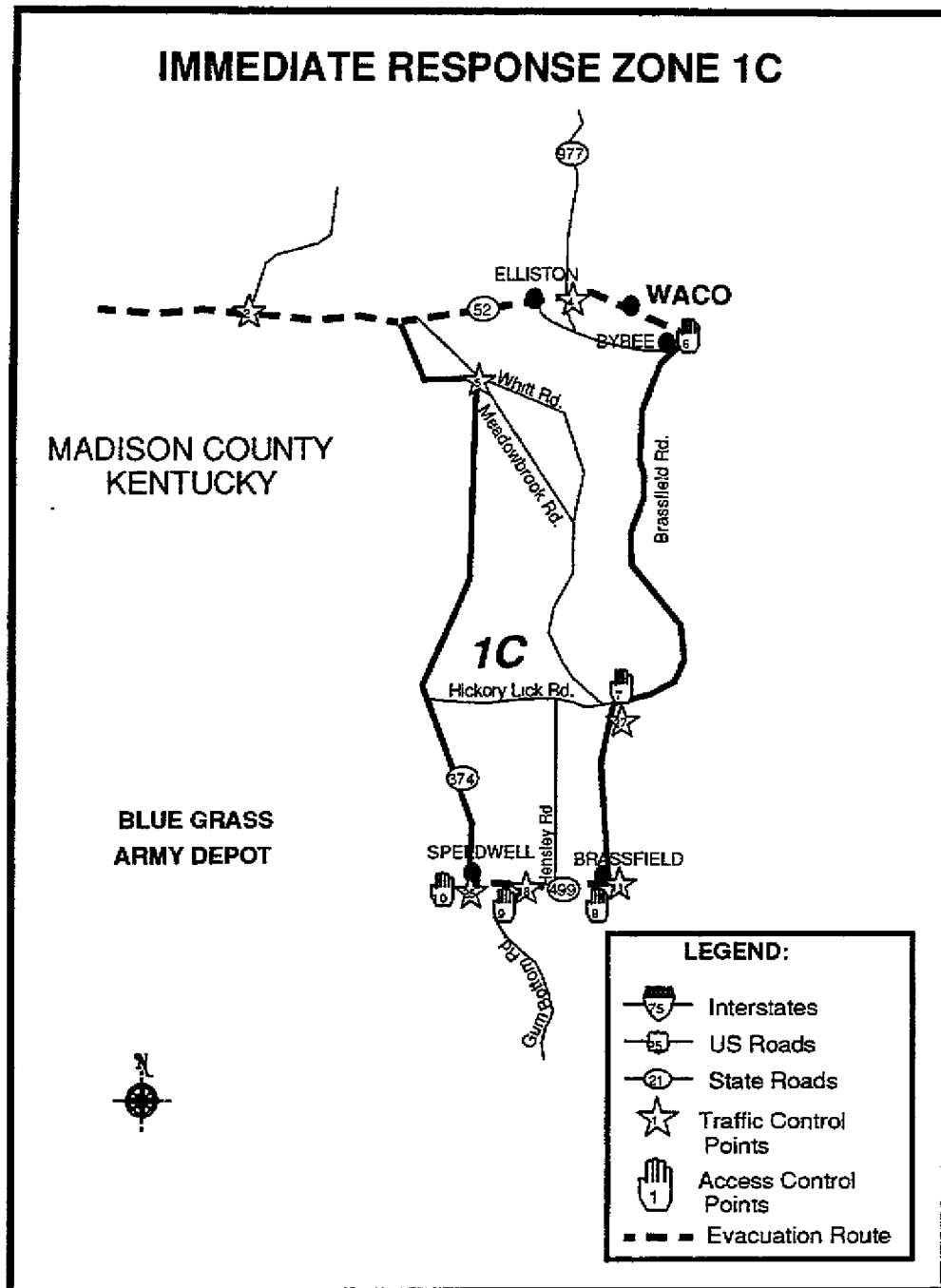
KY Hwy 52 East to Irvine to KY Hwy 89 North to KY Hwy 82 East to Mountain Parkway East to Stanton

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**Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)**

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS:		ACCESS CONTROL POINTS:	
TCP - 1	Charlie Norris Rd & Moberly Rd	ACP - 3	Charlie Norris Rd & Box Ankle Rd
TCP - 2	KY Rt 52 & Greens Crossing Rd	ACP - 4	KY Rt 977 & Union City/College Hill Rd
TCP - 3	Charlie Norris Rd & Concord Rd	ACP - 5	KY Route 52 & Waco Loop (Just South of Waco School)
TCP - 6	KY Rt 52 & Charlie Norris Rd		
TCP - 7	KY Route 52 and Reba Dr		
TCP - 9	Charlie Norris Rd and Box Ankle Rd		
TCP -30	KY Route 52 & Bybee Loop at Bybee		

**TAB Q-8-2**  
**Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)**



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**Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)**

## ZONE 1 - C

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
Zone 1-C is bounded <u>on the north</u> by KY 52, beginning at the intersection of Charlie Norris Road, extending east to the intersection of the Bybee Road at Bybee; <u>on the east</u> by the Bybee/Brassfield Road, beginning at the intersection of KY 52 at Bybee and extending south to the Brassfield Road at Brassfield; <u>on the south</u> by the Brassfield Road, beginning at Brassfield extending west to Speedwell; and <u>on the west</u> by the Depot boundary, extending north from Speedwell (Ky 374) to the Depot boundary on KY 52.

POPULATION / FACILITIES AT RISK	RELOCATION SITE
Population - 500	Powell County High School Stanton, Powell County

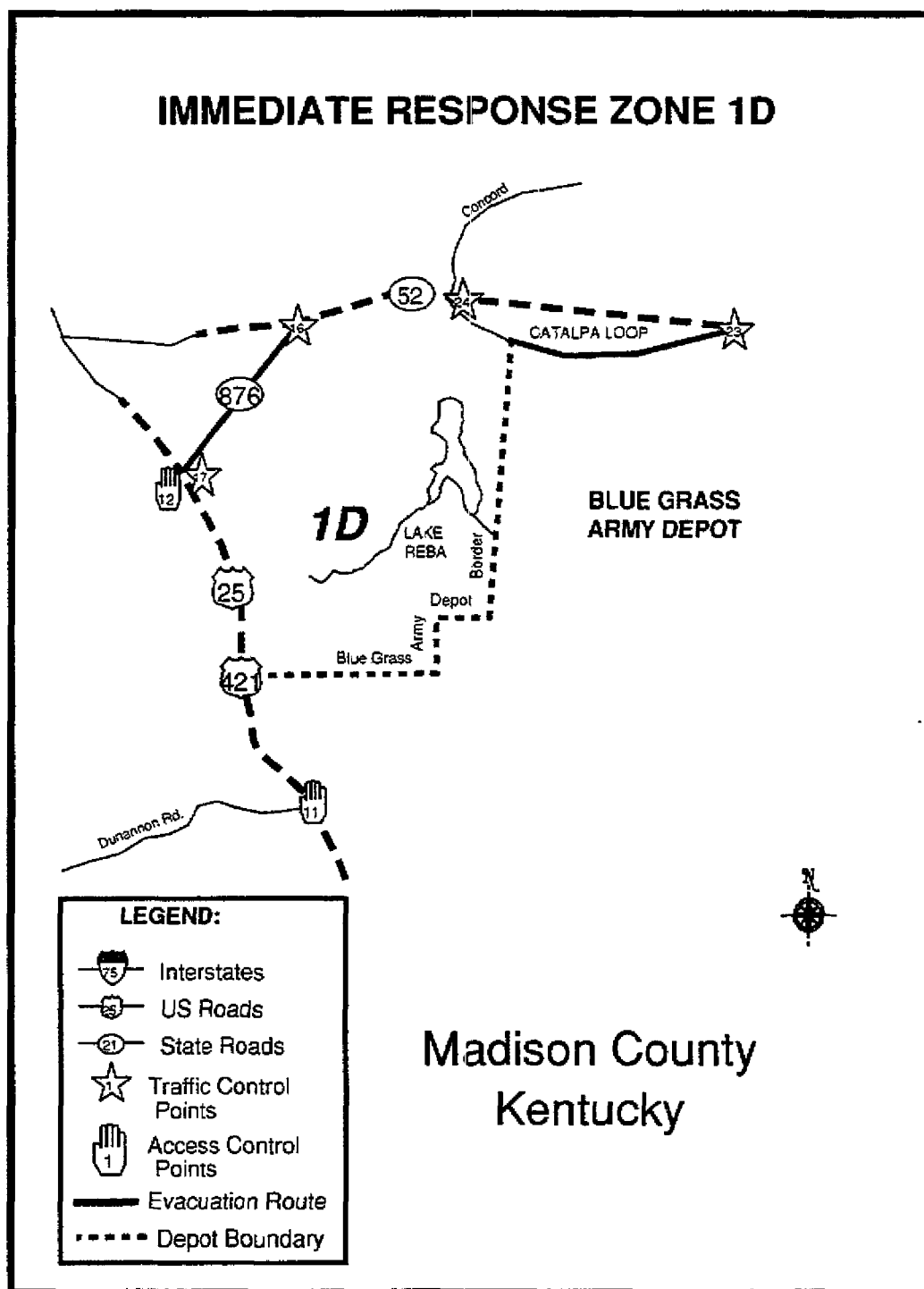
EVACUATION ROUTES:
KY Hwy 52 East to Irvine to KY Hwy 89 East to Mountain Parkway East to Stanton.
<i>Alternate: KY 499 North to Irvine to KY Hwy 89 to KY Hwy 876 East to Mountain Parkway East to Stanton.</i>

**TAB Q-8-2**  
**Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)**

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS:		ACCESS CONTROL POINTS:	
TCP - 2	KY Rt 52 & Greens Crossing Rd	ACP - 6	KY Rt 52 & Bybee Loop at Bybee
TCP - 4	KY Rt 52 & Waco Loop (Just South of Waco School)	ACP - 7	Brassfield - Bybee Rd & KY Rt 938 / Meadow Brook Rd
TCP - 5	Whitt Rd & Meadow Brook Rd & KY Rt 374	ACP - 8	Brassfield - Bybee Rd & Panola Rd (KY Rt 499)
TCP - 11	Panola Rd (KY Rt 499) & Brassfield-Bybee Rd	ACP - 9	Panola Rd (KY Route 499) & Gum Bottom Rd
TCP - 18	Panola Rd (KY Rt 499) & Gum Bottom Rd	ACP - 10	KY Rt 499 & KY Rt 374 at Speedwell
TCP - 25	KY Rt 499 and KY Route 374 at Speedwell		
TCP - 27	Brassfield-Bybee Rd & Meadow Brook Rd & KY Rt 938		

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CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP)  
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**CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP)**  
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## ZONE 1 - D

### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Zone 1-D is known as the Eversole area. It is bounded on the west by US 25/421, beginning at the Depot boundary and extending north to KY 876; on the northeast by KY 876, beginning at the intersection of US 25/421 and extending northeast to KY 52; on the north by KY 52, beginning at the intersection of KY 876 and extending east to the Depot boundary at Lake Reba Road; and on the east and south by the Depot boundary.

POPULATION / FACILITIES AT RISK	RELOCATION SITE
Population - 150	Jacobson Park Lexington, Fayette County
Clark Moores Middle School	Dunbar Senior High School Lexington, Fayette County

### EVACUATION ROUTES:

KY Hwy 52 West to KY Hwy 876 and US 25 North to KY Hwy 876 to I-75 North to Lexington

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS:		ACCESS CONTROL POINTS:	
TCP - 16	KY Rt 52 & KY Rt 876	ACP - 11	US Rt 25, US Rt 421 & Duncannon Rd
TCP - 17	US Rt 25, US Rt 421 & KY Rt 876	ACP - 12	US Rt 25, US Route 421 & KY 876
TCP - 23	KY Rt 52 & Catalpa Loop		

**CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP)**  
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TCP - 24	KY Rt 52 & Concord Rd / Reba Dr		
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