

**EPCRA OFF-SITE PLAN FOR**  
Sam's Club # 6436  
1211 Crossing Meadows Drive  
Onalaska, WI 54650

**I. FACILITY NAME:**

Sam's Club # 6436  
1211 Crossing Meadows Drive  
Onalaska, WI 54650  
608-781-1670  
Facility ID # Assigned by SERB: **015491-6**

**II. FACILITY COORDINATOR**

General Manager        Chris Schmid  
Telephone Number:  
    Office (608) 781-1670  
    Home (608) 526-9427

**ALTERNATE COORDINATOR:**

Assistant Manager        Mike Allen  
Telephone Number:  
    Office: (608) 781-1670  
    Home: (608) 526-6057

**III. CHEMICALS ON SITE: EXTREMELY HAZARODOUS SUBSTANCES:**

<u>Cas #</u>	<u>Chemical Name/ Trade Name</u>	<u>Max Amt.</u>	<u>Vul Zone</u>	<u>Rural/ Urban</u>
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid	4458-lb.	<0.1 miles	Urban

**OTHER HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS:**

Pool Chemicals – Seasonal  
Fireworks – Seasonal

**IV. PRIMARY EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:**

La Crosse Regional Type II Hazardous Materials Response Team  
West Central Regional Type I Hazardous Materials Response Team  
Onalaska Fire Department  
Onalaska Police Department  
La Crosse County Sheriff's Department  
Wisconsin State Patrol  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
La Crosse County Emergency Management  
Tri-State Ambulance

**V. SUPPORT AVAILABLE FROM FACILITY:**

The facility has equipment to contain a spill using specialized battery pallets. The facility can also neutralize a spill of sulfuric acid from a battery.

**OUTSIDE RESOURCES AVAILABLE:**

La Crosse County has a Level "B" Hazardous Materials Response Team. For a Level "A" incident, contact the La Crosse Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team through the Wisconsin Emergency Management Duty Officer. (1-800-943-9300).

CHEMTREC	1-800-424-9300
Exide Battery Company	1-608-783-3622
Hydrite Chemical Company	1-414-257-2300

**VI. GENERAL INFORMATION AND ASSUMPTIONS: (Disclaimer)**

The vulnerability zones set forth in this plan are based on the EPA Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis and CAMEO software. The zones are based on a credible worst case scenario and identify the potential area for impact should an airborne release of a single EHS chemical occur.

The vulnerability zones are not intended to be used as a guide for population protection in fire related incidents. Fire incidents were considered in the development of this facility for first responders to employ. However, in an actual fire situation at this facility, the Incident Commander is strongly recommended to reference the fire department's own individual agency pre-emergency plans and standard operating procedures as well as the County's Emergency Operations Plan - Annex "K": Fire and Rescue, as they may relate to this facility when making decisions at an incident involving fire.

Further, fire departments that would respond to an incident at this facility are strongly encouraged to meet with facility representatives to determine ways to minimize an event at the facility and to determine what additional information and factors should be taken into consideration in the event of a fire, should one occur.

The field incident commander shall determine the actual response to an incident and the affected area may vary from the planning vulnerability zone identified in the plan. Depending on wind speed and directions, the amount of material released and other pertinent factors, the ACTUAL vulnerability zone may be smaller, and in some instances larger, than the credible worst case vulnerability zone identified herein.

The vulnerability zones determined in this plan are for general PLANNING PURPOSES.

**STATE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:**

Wisconsin Statute §292.11 WISCONSIN SPILL LAW

The spill law, Chapter 292.11, Wis. Stats., requires that a person who possesses or controls a hazardous substance or who causes the discharge of a hazardous substance

shall notify the department *immediately* of any discharge not exempted by the statute. The Department has a 24-hour toll free number for reporting spills: **1-800-943-0003**.

Chapter NR 706 Wisconsin Administrative Code

Ch. NR 706, Wis. Adm. Code establishes exemptions for small quantity spills of agricultural and petroleum related compounds, as well as substances that have a federal reportable quantity established. These quantities are termed "de minimis" in that below these levels, under the following conditions, state notification of a discharge is not required. While reporting requirements may be exempted, **cleanup requirements remain**. If a discharge meets one of the following de-minimis exemptions **it must be reported to the Wisconsin DNR**:

1. Has not evaporated or been cleaned up in accordance with NR 700 – 726,
2. Adversely impacts or THREATENS to adversely impact the environment,
3. Causes or THREATENS to cause chronic and/or acute human health impacts, or
4. Presents or THREATENS to present a fire or explosion hazard or other safety hazard (including all evacuations)

**VII. HAZARD ANALYSIS SUMMARY:**

Sam's Club is a members-only retail establishment located in the south-central portion of the City of Onalaska. During an event, the facility could have upwards of 30 employees with an undetermined number of customers.

The facility is located in the Crossing Meadows retail complex north of Crossing Meadows Rd., south of I-90, and east of 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue South.

The facility could have 250 or more lead-acid batteries on site. The majority of these batteries are automotive. A small number of marine, motorcycle or farm batteries are also present. The number and type of batteries on site vary daily; therefore, an average of 8 pounds of electrolyte per battery for 250 batteries plus the sum of the fork lift batteries was used to establish a "maximum amount" on site.

The facility also uses several electric lift trucks. The storage and charging area for the lift trucks and the spare batteries is behind the frozen foods retail area on the south side of the building. Each fork lift battery contains 292.88 lbs of sulfuric acid. (19.08 gallons X 15.35 lbs/gallon = 292.88). The industrial batteries used on the smaller electric pallet movers have 121.57 lbs of sulfuric acid.

It is determined that the greatest potential for accidental release would occur while restocking shelves or the unloading of retail batteries from the delivery vehicle. Each battery contains an average of 2.8-lbs. of sulfuric acid (35% of the 8 lbs of electrolyte).

250 average automotive batteries X 2.8 lbs of sulfuric acid = 700

12 large fork lift batteries X 292.88 lbs. of sulfuric acid = 3515

2 smaller fork lift batteries X 121.57 = 243

Site total: 4458 lbs of sulfuric acid

The hazard analysis for this facility was based on an accidental release of sulfuric acid in one automotive battery.

<b>EHS Chemical:</b>	<b>SULFURIC ACID</b>
Form:	Liquid
Container size:	8 lbs. electrolyte
Concentration:	35%
Parameters used in the hazard analysis:	
Level of Concern:	1/10 IDLH
Duration of Release:	1 minute

**WORST CASE SCENARIO**

Rural  
Wind Speed: 3.4 mph.  
Atmos. Stability Class: F  
Vulnerability Zone: <0.1 miles

**RE-EVALUATION SCENARIO:**

Rural or Urban: Urban  
Wind Speed: 11.9 mph.  
Atmos. Stability Zone: D  
Vulnerability Zone: <0.1 miles

Only the employees and customers in the immediate vicinity of the spill would be affected by an accidental release. The .1 mile vulnerability zone does extend slightly outside of the facility property.

**VIII. SPECIAL FACILITIES AFFECTED:**

No special facilities would be affected.

**IX. POPULATION PROTECTION:**

The on-scene commander will make the determination to shelter in place or to evacuate as appropriate. The lead-time for a hazardous materials incident may be very short. Consequently, there may not be time enough for safe evacuation, especially when extremely toxic chemical fumes are involved. An evacuation under these considerations may expose the population to dangerous toxic chemicals and the decision may be made to shelter in place. Preferred areas for protective sheltering would be interior hallways, rooms without windows or exterior doors, enclosed stairways and rooms on the side of the building away from where the hazard is approaching. Doors, windows and other potential air leaks should be sealed up to prevent toxic fumes from entering.

Experience indicates that shelter space would need to be provided for only 30% of the population within the initial isolation and evacuation zones and the remaining 70% would seek shelter with family and friends outside of the risk zone area.

Roles and responsibilities relative to evacuation and sheltering as well as a list of shelters appear in the La Crosse County Emergency Operations Plan, Annex "E".

**X. SPECIAL CONCERN:**

Supplies of batteries for retail are seasonally dependent. A larger inventory of car and truck batteries is maintained during the autumn and winter months, and the inventory of tractor and motorcycle batteries is increased during the spring and summer months.

A small stretch of Interstate Highway 90 between mile markers 3 and 4, both directions of travel, is within the .1 mile vulnerability zone. Vehicle traffic on this portion of I-90 may have to be re-routed during any EHS incident at this facility, although this is unlikely to be required.

The local 24-hour National Weather Service, County Public Safety Communications (9-1-1 Dispatch Center), and local radio and TV stations could issue warnings to the population.

NOTE: There are no local ordinances in La Crosse County which mandate specific routes for vehicles carrying Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS). Thus, EHS may be transported over any local, state, or federal highway for which weight limits are met.

**XI. DISTRIBUTION LIST:**

Onalaska Fire Department  
La Crosse County Local Emergency Planning Committee  
Wisconsin Emergency Management