

# Disaster Control Plan

## Phase 1: Ensure immediate safety

This phase is the highest priority and should be executed immediately when a disaster happens or is in progress.

### For landslides:

- **Evacuate immediately:** If you are in the path of a slide or debris flow, move away as quickly as possible to the nearest high ground. Do not wait for an official order if you feel you are in danger.
- **Do not cross slide paths:** Never cross a road or bridge with flowing water or mud. A debris flow can gain size and speed extremely quickly.
- **Move uphill:** If you cannot escape the path of the slide, move uphill to escape the flow. If escape is not possible, curl into a tight ball and protect your head.
- **Listen for changes:** Pay attention to sudden increases or decreases in water flow in nearby streams, or changes from clear to muddy water, as these can signal landslide activity upstream.
- **Get to safety if indoors:** If inside a building during a slide, get under a sturdy piece of furniture. If there's a risk of the building being carried away, consider moving to the highest floor.

### For erosion-control failure:

- **Clear the area:** Immediately remove all personnel and equipment from the area affected by the failure, such as collapsing slopes, washouts, or sediment flows.
- **Identify the cause:** Look for the source of the failure. This could be a breached silt fence, a failed sediment basin, or a washed-out drain. The source of the failure must be addressed to prevent it from worsening.
- **Block off contaminated areas:** Prevent sediment-laden runoff from flowing off-site and into local water sources.



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### General safety actions:

- **Notify first responders:** Call 9-1-1 or other emergency services to report the incident. Provide clear information on your location and the situation.
- **Inform neighbors:** If it is safe to do so, let affected neighbors know about the potential danger.
- **Cordon off the area:** Use barriers and signs to restrict access to the hazardous area and protect both employees and the public from further danger.
- **Ensure utility shutdown:** Arrange for the immediate shutdown of water, gas, and electricity grids in the area to prevent further hazards, such as ruptured gas lines or downed power lines.
- **Limit telephone use:** Use phones only for critical emergency communications to avoid overwhelming lines needed by emergency responders.

### Phase 2: Assess and report damage

Once the immediate area is safe, the focus shifts to documenting the event and beginning the recovery process.

- **Wait for the "all clear":** Do not return to the affected area until authorities confirm it is safe. A landslide can be followed by additional, smaller slides.
- **Inspect and document damage:** Take photos and videos of all damage to provide a clear record for insurance claims and repair planning.
- **Report all damage:** Inform relevant authorities, including utility companies, about downed lines, structural damage, and other hazards.
- **Contact professionals:** For serious incidents like landslides, consult a geotechnical engineer to assess the stability of the land. For erosion-control problems, contact a civil engineer or erosion control professional.
- **Determine next steps:** Coordinate with professionals and authorities to formulate an acceptable repair and remediation plan.

## Phase 3: Remediate and stabilize

This phase involves repairing the damage and implementing measures to prevent future incidents.

### For landslides:

- **Clear debris:** Following professional guidance, safely remove debris and earth from the site.
- **Replant vegetation:** Replant ground cover and other vegetation as soon as possible to help stabilize the soil and prevent further erosion.
- **Implement structural solutions:** Construct retaining walls, terraces, or check dams as designed by a geotechnical professional to prevent future slides.

### For erosion-control failure:

- **Redirect runoff:** Install temporary solutions, such as temporary diversion swales, to divert water away from unstable areas.
- **Repair or replace failed systems:** Depending on the failure, you may need to:
  - **Repair silt fences or install new barriers** to trap sediment.
  - **Clean out sediment basins** if they are clogged or damaged.
  - **Install energy dissipators** at pipe outlets to reduce flow velocity.
- **Stabilize exposed soil:** Cover exposed areas with mulch, matting, or plastic sheeting until permanent vegetation can be established.

### General actions:

- **Follow up on repairs:** Schedule post-repair inspections to ensure the fixes are working and remain effective, especially after significant rainfall.
- **Maintain site records:** Keep detailed documentation of all repair work, including who performed it, what materials were used, and all associated costs.