

ASSESSMENT OF MANMADE HAZARDS

1. CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter evaluates the manmade hazards that have or could occur in the county. Initially, 20 manmade hazards were identified. They were prioritized and 14 of the hazards were dropped from future consideration given their low ranking compared to the other hazards. The remaining six hazards are described in detail. After describing the nature of the hazard, the frequency of occurrence is documented along with its effect on critical facilities, various population groups, and economic sectors. Estimates of economic loss are included when there is enough empirical data to do so.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

As part of an initial screening process, the steering committee used the methodology developed by Wisconsin Emergency Management¹ to evaluate manmade hazards in Sauk County to determine, on a countywide basis, which warrant the most attention. For each hazard, the members of the steering committee used a group consensus process to assign a numeric value to the 10 factors listed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. Hazard Assessment Criteria

| Factor | Description |
|--|---|
| Historical Hazard Frequency | Frequency of past occurrences |
| Anticipated Hazard Probability | Probability of the hazard occurring again |
| Historical Health and Public Safety | Degree of past hazard events causing injuries, sickness, and/or deaths |
| Residential Damage | Degree of past hazard events causing damages to homes |
| Business Damage | Degree of past hazard events causing damages to businesses |
| Public Costs | Amount of local, state, and federal funds expended on past hazard recovery activities |
| Magnitude of Population at Risk | Amount of the area's population still vulnerable to injury, sickness, and/or death |
| Magnitude of Homes at Risk | Amount of homes still vulnerable to damage |
| Magnitude of Businesses at Risk | Amount of businesses still vulnerable to damage or interruption of business trade |
| Magnitude of Public Infrastructure at Risk | Amount of infrastructure that is susceptible to damages |

Source: *Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning In Wisconsin*, 2003. Wisconsin Emergency Management

Table 6-2 shows the results of that exercise. The three highest ranked manmade hazards are loss of sewer system, structural fire, and traffic accidents.

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7. Hazardous Materials Spill at a Fixed Facility
8. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction

¹ *Resource Guide to All Hazards Mitigation Planning In Wisconsin*, 2003. Wisconsin Emergency Management

The following manmade hazards were excluded from further consideration:

- ◆ Communicable diseases
- ◆ Terrorism
- ◆ Workplace violence
- ◆ Contaminants
- ◆ Civil disturbances
- ◆ School violence
- ◆ Correctional center incident
- ◆ HAZMAT Railway
- ◆ HAZMAT Pipeline
- ◆ HAZMAT Aircraft
- ◆ HAZMAT Waterway
- ◆ HAZMAT Roadway
- ◆ Transportation airway
- ◆ Transportation railway
- ◆ Water contamination

Table 6-2. Countywide Comparative Analysis of Manmade Hazards; Sauk County: 2018

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | Historical Hazard Frequency | Anticipated Hazard Probability | Historical Health and Public Safety | Residential Damage | Business Damage | Public Costs | Magnitude of Population At Risk | Magnitude of Homes At Risk | Magnitude of Businesses At Risk | Magnitude of Public Infrastructure At Risk | Overall Score |
| Natural Hazard | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | (1,2,3) | |
| Loss of Sewer System | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| Traffic Accident | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Structural Fire | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| Loss of Electrical System | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |

Notes: This matrix is based on a qualitative assessment and is intended to identify those hazards posing the greatest concern.

A low, medium, or high numerical rating of 1, 2, or 3, respectively, is assigned to each criterion and then the ratings for each hazard are totaled.

Column 1 refers to the frequency of past occurrences.

Column 2 refers to the probability of the hazard occurring again.

Column 3 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing injuries, sickness, and/or deaths.

Column 4 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing damages to homes.

Column 5 refers to the degree of past hazard events causing damages to businesses.

Column 6 refers to the amount of local, state, and federal funds expended on past hazard recovery activities.

Column 7 refers to the amount of the area’s population still vulnerable to injury, sickness, and/or death.

Column 8 refers to the amount of homes still vulnerable to damage.

Column 9 refers to the amount of businesses still vulnerable to damage or interruption of business trade.

Column 10 refers to the amount of infrastructure that is susceptible to damage.

Column 11 is the raw score for the hazard.

The nature of the identified manmade hazards are quite different as shown in Table 6-3. Most of the manmade hazards typically occur with little or no advance warning and tend to be rather localized.

Table 6-3. Nature of Manmade Hazards; Sauk County

| Natural Hazard | Geographic Extent | Amount of Advance Notification | Recurrence Interval [1] |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Loss of Sewer System | System wide | None or very little | Infrequent |
| Traffic Accident | Very localized | None | 3-4 per day |
| Structural Fire | Very localized | None | 0.33 |
| Loss of Electrical System | System wide | None or very little | Infrequent |
| HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility | Generally localized unless materials enter surface water or the groundwater | None | 0.33 |

Notes:

1. Recurrence interval is number of events occurring over a period of time.

Table 6-4 lists each of the manmade hazards and identifies whether they will have an impact on the critical facilities identified in this plan, noncritical buildings and structures, special populations, the general population, and broadly defined economic sectors.

Table 6-4. General Effects of Manmade Hazards on Facilities, Population Groups, and Economic Sectors; Sauk County: 2018

| Critical Facility | Loss of Sewer System | Traffic Accident | Structural Fire | Loss of Electrical System | HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility |
|--|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Facility with Hazardous Materials Infrastructure | - | - | - | D | D |
| Bridge | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dam | - | - | - | - | - |
| Communication Tower | - | - | - | D | - |
| Electric Facility – Power Plant | - | - | - | D | - |
| Electric Facility – Substation | - | - | D | D | - |
| Natural Gas Facility | - | - | - | - | - |
| Petroleum Pipeline | - | - | - | - | I |
| Public-Use Airport | - | - | D | D | - |
| Telephone Facility | - | - | D | D | - |
| Utility Offices/Yard | - | - | D | - | - |
| Water Facility [1] | - | - | D | D | - |
| Wastewater Facility | D | - | D | D | - |
| Government Facility | | | | | |
| Community Center | - | - | D | D | - |
| Library | - | - | D | D | - |
| Municipal Garage | - | - | D | D | - |
| Municipal Office and Other | - | - | D | D | - |
| Post Office | - | - | D | D | - |
| Senior Center | - | - | D | D | - |
| Health Care Facility | | | | | |
| Health Care Clinic | - | - | D | D | - |
| Hospital | - | - | D | D | - |
| Public Safety Facility | | | | | |
| EMS Facility | - | - | D | D | - |
| Fire Station | - | - | D | D | - |
| National Guard Facility | - | - | D | D | - |
| Police Station | - | - | D | D | - |

continued

Table 6-4. General Effects of Manmade Hazards on Facilities, Population Groups, and Economic Sectors; Sauk County: 2018

| Population Groups | Loss of Sewer System | Traffic Accident | Structural Fire | Loss of Electrical System | HAZMAT Spill at a Fixed Facility |
|---|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| School | | | | | |
| K-12 | D | - | D | D | I |
| Secondary | D | - | D | D | I |
| Special Care Facility - Residential | | | | | |
| Adult Family Home | D | - | D | D | I |
| Community Based Residential Facility | D | - | D | D | I |
| Nursing Home | D | - | D | D | I |
| Residential Care Apartment Complex | D | - | D | D | I |
| Special Care Facility - Nonresidential | | | | | |
| Adult Day Care | D | - | D | D | I |
| Group Day Care | D | - | D | D | I |
| Vulnerable Housing | | | | | |
| Mobile Home Park | - | - | D | D | I |
| Campground | - | - | - | - | I |
| Noncritical Buildings/Structures | D | - | D | D | D |
| General Public | | | | | |
| General Public | D | D | D | D | - |
| Elderly and People with Disabilities | I | I | D | D | - |
| Homeless | I | - | - | - | - |
| Economic Sector | | | | | |
| Agriculture | - | - | D | D | D |
| Commercial | C | - | D | D | D |
| Industrial | C | - | D | D | D |
| Transportation | - | D | - | - | D |

Notes: 1. Types of facilities included in this category include wells, towers, and treatment plants

Key: - No or minimal effect; I – Indirect Effect; D – Direct Effect

3. LOSS OF SEWER SYSTEM

PROFILE

The loss of a sewer system occurs when a wastewater treatment plant for whatever reason is not able to operate or operate at design levels. Typically, this would occur in extreme circumstances, including significant flooding and excessive rainfall, and less frequently, mechanical failure or electrical outage.

If a public sewer system is not operational, sewage is not flowing properly and may be discharged to receiving waters with no or insufficient treatment. If the event there is an electrical outage, onsite backup generators are generally available and provide necessary power. The greatest risk arises when the wastewater treatment plant is located in a floodplain and is not properly protected from flooding or when excessive rainfall overloads the system.

Most of the sewer collection systems have one or more lift stations. During an electrical outage, pumper trucks can be used to remove the wastewater from smaller stations and backup generators can be used for those that typically receive large volumes of wastewater.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Based on recent history, there have been few instances in the County when a public water system was not able to operate.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Although impacts from a loss of a sewer system can be significant, the anticipated impacts are judged to be comparatively low, but nevertheless a consideration in mitigation planning.

Effects on Facilities – During an event when the sewer system is not operating, occupants of critical and non-critical facilities are able to dispose of wastewater. With the exception of flooding events, the loss of a sewer system typically lasts for a short period of time. During a flood event, an outage can last for one or more days.

Effects on Population Groups – None of the population groups identified in this plan are any more or less vulnerable to a sewer outage.

Effects on Economic Sectors – The loss of sewer service can be a significant problem for all economic sectors but especially those business that use water for processing or that serve the public.

Effects on New Development – The impacts of a sewer service outage will not impact new development any differently than existing development.

4. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

PROFILE

Traffic accidents occur when one or more motor vehicles are involved in a crash resulting from human error, mechanical failure of the vehicle, severe weather, a hazardous material spill, and other various reasons. These accidents may involve a single vehicle, multiple vehicles, a vehicle and pedestrians, or some combination thereof.

Traffic accidents are generally instantaneous. Conditions that contribute to accidents can last from several minutes to several days (e.g., bad weather), or in some instances may be semi-permanent (e.g., poor visibility). Depending on the nature of the accident, damage can occur or passengers can be hurt or die.

Given the number of drivers and pedestrians on the roadways, there is always a risk for accidents. There are a number of significant roadway routes in the county. Interstate 39/90/94 is located in the northeast corner of the county. In addition to state highways, there are county roadways and local roads.

Table 6-5. Traffic Crashes; Sauk County: 2011-2016

| Year | Number | Change from Prior Year |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| 2011 | 1,500 | n/a |
| 2012 | 1,424 | -76 |
| 2013 | 1,486 | 62 |
| 2014 | 1,516 | 30 |
| 2015 | 1,653 | 137 |
| 2016 | 1,628 | -25 |

Source: WisDOT-DMV Traffic Accident database accessed at <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/about-wisdot/newsroom/statistics/final-county.aspx>

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

According to data collected by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, the overall number of crashes has declined each year between 2004 and 2009, with the exception of 2007 when there was an increase of 6.2 percent over the preceding year (Table 6-5).

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Effects on Facilities – Traffic accidents do not impact critical or non-critical facilities.

Effects on Population Groups – Although traffic accidents generally impact people of ages, those between the age of 16 and 19 are most susceptible to traffic accidents followed by the elderly.

The economic cost of a traffic crash can vary widely. Table 6-6 shows the costs of motor vehicle injuries at a national level. The calculable costs of crashes are wage and productivity losses, medical expenses, administrative expenses, motor vehicle damage, and employers' uninsured cost.

Table 6-6. Average Economic Cost per Death, Injury, or Crash; United States: 2008

| Type | Cost |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Death | \$1,300,000 |
| Nonfatal Disabling Injury | \$63,500 |
| Property Damage Crash | \$8,300 |

Source: National Safety Council, 2008

Effects on Economic Sectors – The transportation sector is dependent on roadways for moving goods and products to market. Although significant to those involved, a traffic crash does not significantly impeded the continuation of this sector.

Effects on New Development – As new development occurs, more motorists will be using the roads, which will increase the potential for traffic accidents. Development in and of itself will not be impacted by traffic crashes.

5. STRUCTURAL FIRE

PROFILE

A structural fire can strike virtually any building, including mobile homes, single- and multi-family residences, commercial buildings, and industrial buildings. The highest percentage of structure fires occur in the late afternoon between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

The extent of damage can range from minor to total destruction. can be s typically involve buildings that have more than three floors and are designed for multiple businesses or resident occupancy. Usually these fires occur in large metropolitan and urban areas. The consequences can be severe with loss of property, income, and in some cases, lives. These fires impact large numbers of people and require special planning and response efforts.

Quick Stats – United States: 2008

- 3,320 civilians lost their lives as the result of fire
- 16,705 civilian injuries that occurred as the result of fire
- 118 firefighters were killed while on duty
- Fire killed more Americans than all natural disasters combined
- 84 percent of all civilian fire deaths occurred in residences
- There were an estimated 1.5 million fires in 2008
- Direct property loss due to fires was estimated at \$15.5 billion
- An estimated 32,500 intentionally set structure fires resulted in 315 civilian deaths
- Intentionally set structure fires resulted in an estimated \$866 million in property damage

Source: National Fire Protection Association Fire Loss in the U.S. 2008 and USFA's Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2008.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

At the national level, fire calls are most common in the winter season and in particular during January (Table 6-8). Table 6-8 shows the number of structural fires from 2008 to 2010 for those fire departments listed.

Table 6-8. Structural Fires by Fire Department; Sauk County: 2016-2018

| Department | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Baraboo Fire Department | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Cazenovia Fire Department | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Delton Fire Department | - | - | - |
| Hillpoint Fire Department | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Kilbourn Fire Department | - | - | - |
| La Valle Fire Department | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Loganville Area Fire Department | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Merrimac Fire & Rescue | - | - | - |
| North Freedom Volunteer Fire Department | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Plain Fire Department | - | - | - |
| Prairie du Sac Volunteer Fire Department | - | - | - |
| Reedsburg Fire Department | - | - | - |
| Rock Springs Volunteer Fire Department | - | - | - |
| Sauk City Fire Department | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Spring Green Fire Department | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| Wonewoc Fire Department | - | - | - |
| Total | | | |

Source: Local Fire Departments
 "-" data not available

Table 6-7. Fire Department Runs; United States: 2004

| Season | Percent of Total |
|--------------|------------------|
| Winter | 26.9 |
| Spring | 26.2 |
| Summer | 23.9 |
| Fall | 22.9 |
| Month | |
| January | 11.1 |
| February | 8.9 |
| March | 8.9 |
| April | 8.4 |
| May | 7.6 |
| June | 7.3 |
| July | 7.7 |
| August | 6.8 |
| September | 6.9 |
| October | 7.9 |
| November | 8.2 |
| December | 10.4 |

Source: U.S. Fire Administration, National Fire Data Center

Sauk County has approximately 10 metropolitan areas where large numbers of people would be affected if a major structural fire occurred. Three fires have involved multiple families in the past. However, all 13 volunteer fire departments in Sauk County have had fires that have affected a single-family dwelling. The fires in Sauk County involving numbers of people were August 13, 1985 at the Bluffview Elderly Apartments near the former Badger Army Ammunitions Plant

on State Highway 12, the DOT apartments (eight units) in Merrimac on July 18, 1993, and a seven-unit apartment fire in Baraboo in 1994.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Sauk County has established mutual aid agreements between municipalities and fire departments ensuring compatibility between responding agencies. A Countywide fire network frequency and communication system with other fire departments has also been established. The fire chief reviews and checks pre-fire response plans on a regular basis. Responders are given training involving unusual fire scenarios for local hazards on a regular basis. Public safety and emergency personnel will be called upon to deal with any instances of structural fires. Local and County medical centers will need to be able to treat any injuries or casualties resulting from such events. The actual impact will be subject to the extent and location of the event.

Effects on Facilities – Critical facilities are no more susceptible to structural fires than non-critical facilities.

Effects on Population Groups – According to the U.S. Fire Administration, there were 12.7 fire-related deaths in Wisconsin per million population in 2008, which was just under the national rate of 13.2. Twenty-six states had a death rate lower than Wisconsin's. At 3.9, Hawaii had the lowest death rate, while Mississippi had the highest rate (39.2). As a general rule, the elderly and the young are vulnerable to structural fires.

Effects on Economic Sectors – Given the localized nature of structural fires, no single economic sector is vulnerable to fires. However, if there would be a fire at any of the large employers in the county, there could be an overall drop in that particular sector and in the local economy.

Effects on New Development – When compared to the existing building inventory in a community, newer buildings are less susceptible to structural fires, which result in fewer fire-related injuries and deaths. Smoke detectors and new electrical wiring are significant reasons for this difference.

6. LOSS OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

PROFILE

Modern society is very dependent on electrical power for normal living. Most power outages last about fifteen minutes to one hour. If longer, the utilities will let the local news media know the duration of the outage. Most commonly, a loss of electrical service results from a weather-related event such as a lightning storm or high winds.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

Sauk County's only extended power outage was that with the ice storm of 1976. However, the possibility always exists that an artificial or natural disaster could affect the power system.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Sauk County has worked directly with the utility companies and emergency management responders to formulate emergency management plans. During a fuel and/or power shortage residents, schools, industry, and businesses will be asked to take measures to conserve fuel. If the fuel shortage reaches the critical stage, all nonessential facilities will be closed down and contingency plans put into effect. In the event of a prolonged power outage, Sauk County Emergency Management has listings of available generators within the County. Evacuation and shelter arrangements have been prepared in case of a severe power outage.

Effects on Facilities – A number of critical facilities without backup sources of power will be most affected. Local medical facilities, as well as public safety facilities and emergency facilities have backup power sources, and would be considered to be the highest priority. Not all public safety facilities have back-up generators.

Effects on Population Groups – All of the population groups identified in this plan are equally affected by a power outage.

Effects on Economic Sectors – The local economy may be impacted by any inability to conduct business due to a lack of electricity.

Effects on New Development – New residential subdivisions generally are serviced by underground electric distribution lines, and are therefore less vulnerable than those areas exclusively serviced by overhead lines.

7. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL AT A FIXED FACILITY

PROFILE

A hazardous substance or material (HAZMAT) is defined as any substance or combination of substances that may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness to human health. These include wastes of a solid, liquid, gaseous, or semisolid form that, because of their quantity, concentration, or infectious characteristics pose a present or potential hazard. Such substances may include those that are toxic, corrosive, flammable, irritants, strong sensitizers, or explosives.

HAZMAT spills can occur on site where they are produced, handled, or otherwise used and also while being transported from one place to another. Spills at fixed facility operations exceed incidents from transportation accidents.

About 80 percent of all HAZMAT spills involve petroleum products. For emergency response purposes, hazardous material spill incidents are categorized as Level A or Level B releases. Level A releases are the most hazardous materials requiring the most protection. Response to a Level A incident will be done from Madison. Level B releases require respiratory protection with a minimum skin protection. Sauk County has mutual aid with the Portage Level B team for some areas on the east side and a contract with a

Level B clean up company for the rest of the County. This occurs with the uncontrolled release or threatened release of hazardous materials from a fixed site that may impact public health and safety and/or the environment. The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) defines a hazardous material as any chemical that is a physical hazard or health hazard [defined at 29 CFR 1910.1200(c)] for which the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires a facility to maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Under EPCRA, there is no specific list of hazardous materials, however, an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) list of 356 substances, identified at 40 CFR Part 355, is kept by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. There are two thresholds related to chemicals.

- ◆ Planning Threshold – The facility has an extremely hazardous substance present at any one time in an amount equal to or exceeding the chemical-specific threshold planning quantity and is required to have an off-site plan.
- ◆ Reporting Threshold – This facility has 10,000 pounds of a hazardous substance or either 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantity of an extremely hazardous substance present at any one time and is not exempt from the reporting requirements.

Sauk County had 62 planning facilities and 28 reporting facilities in 2010.

HISTORY OF PAST OCCURRENCES

On average, there are about four fixed facility HAZMAT incidents each year. To date, no fatalities occurred, however; one person was treated for inhalation in September 1996 from chlorine/muratic acid and 11 young people were transported to the hospital after a chlorine/muratic acid inhalation incident in August 2003. An explosion at a planning facility released ammonia and required evacuation in December 2003.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Because the use of chemicals has increased considerably over the past several decades, hazardous materials are present in quantities of concern in business, industry, agriculture, hospitals, schools, water parks and other facilities in the County. There are no areas exempt from the possibility of a hazardous materials incident. Despite all the precautions, accidents can happen.

Short and/or long-term hazards from an incident could cause adverse health hazards if exposed to chemicals through work, explosions, fires, or environmental contamination. An incident may also necessitate short or long-term evacuation, which disrupts the social and economic aspects of the affected area.

A hazardous materials incident at a fixed facility can result in loss of income if the facility is unable to operate waiting for cleanup. Other businesses and residents in the area may have to be evacuated until cleanup is finished. Medical treatment may also be required to persons affected by exposure to the hazardous materials. Public safety personnel and equipment may also need to be deployed to mitigate the spill at a cost to the taxpayer.

Table 6-9. Hazardous Material Spills; Sauk County: 1993-2003

| Year | Number of Spills | Type of HAZMAT |
|------|------------------|----------------|
| 1993 | | |
| 1994 | | |
| 1995 | | |
| 1996 | | |
| 1997 | | |
| 1998 | | |
| 1999 | | |
| 2000 | | |
| 2001 | | |
| 2002 | | |
| 2003 | | |

The Sauk County Local Emergency Planning Committee, in conjunction with the County Emergency Management Office has off-site facility plans for the various planning facilities. These are updated annually after the Tier IIs are received.

Effects on Facilities – Most of the critical facilities do not store or use hazardous materials in significant quantities. Water and wastewater treatment facilities are the two exceptions. None of the critical facilities and non-critical facilities are especially vulnerable to a facility with hazardous materials.

Effects on Population Groups – None of the population groups identified in this plan are more or less vulnerable than the other groups.

Effects on Economic Sectors – As a whole, the agricultural and industrial sectors are the most vulnerable to HAZMAT spills of a significant size.

Effects on New Development – New development is no more or less vulnerable to a HAZMAT spill at a fixed site than is existing development in the county.

8. SUMMARY OF RISK BY JURISDICTION

Table 6-10 presents a summary of risk for each jurisdiction in Sauk County.

Table 6-10. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction: 2018

| Municipality | Loss of Sewer | | Structural Fire | HAZMAT Spill at | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | System | Traffic Accident | | Fixed Facility | Loss of Electrical System |
| Town | | | | | |
| Baraboo | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Bear Creek | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Dellona | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Delton | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Excelsior | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Fairfield | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Franklin | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Freedom | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Greenfield | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Honey Creek | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Ironton | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| La Valle | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Merrimac | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Prairie du Sac | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Reedsburg | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Spring Green | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Sumpter | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Troy | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Washington | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Westfield | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Winfield | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |
| Woodland | Low | Medium | Low | Low | Medium |

continued

Table 6-10. Summary of Risk by Jurisdiction: 2018 (continued)

| Municipality | Loss of Sewer System | Traffic Accident | Structural Fire | HAZMAT Spill at Fixed Facility | Loss of Electrical System |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Village | | | | | |
| Cazenovia | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Ironton | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Lake Delton | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| La Valle | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Lime Ridge | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Loganville | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Merrimac | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| North Freedom | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Plain | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Prairie du Sac | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Rock Springs | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Sauk City | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Spring Green | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| West Baraboo | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| City | | | | | |
| Baraboo | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Reedsburg | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| Wisconsin Dells [1] | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium | Medium |

Notes:

1. Municipality located in Sauk County and another county