



# **ESF 10 – Environmental Protection and Hazardous Materials**

Last Updated: 4 March 2016

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ESF 10 Tasked Agencies	
<b>Primary Agency</b>	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
<b>Supporting Agencies</b>	Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS) <i>Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSHD)</i> Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) Oregon Health Authority (OHA) Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) Oregon State Police (OSP) Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
<b>Adjunct Agency</b>	Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 describes how the State of Oregon will provide state support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge or release of hazardous materials resulting from a natural, human-caused, or technological disaster and coordinate the appropriate response to other environmental protection issues.

### 1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 10 include:

- Coordinate the actions necessary to carry out functions related to providing state support to local governments in response to hazardous materials related activities.
- Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

Guidelines for notification, coordination, and leadership of State of Oregon nuclear/radiological response activities are located in the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (IA-10). Oregon Health Authority (OHA) is the lead state agency for all radiological incidents except transportation incidents and occurrences at in-state and Hanford nuclear reactors and nuclear fuel storage facilities, which are managed by the ODOE.

## 1.3 Related Functions

ESF 10 often works closely with other State ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support hazardous materials related to activities:

- **ESF 4 – Firefighting.** Provide specialized resources to support hazardous materials operations.
- **ESF 8 – Health and Medical.** Provide emergency first aid to contaminated victims.
- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.** Provide specialized resources to support hazardous materials operations.

## 2 Situation and Assumptions

### 2.1 Situation

Oregon is faced with a number of hazards that may require hazardous materials support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 10 activities include:

- High volumes of hazardous materials are transported through many smaller communities that lack the resources to combat a large scale incident they could create. An incident could occur anywhere and at any time without warning.
- Hazardous material incidents can threaten public health and safety, as well as the environment. While most hazardous material incidents involve smaller volumes of material, they do require specific approaches to different types of chemical and waste releases. It is important to assess the characteristics of the hazard, acquire the necessary resources, and develop a site-specific emergency response plan.
- The commencement of emergency response operations for hazardous material incidents may require multiagency and multidisciplinary responses. Disciplines involved may include fire response, law enforcement, environmental containment and cleanup, fish and wildlife, emergency medical services, environmental health, and others if needed.
- Some incidents may not have immediately obvious impacts on life, property, and the environment but may still have subtle long-term consequences for human health and the environment that will require further remediation.
- The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the State.

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- The emergency field response to incidents including hazardous materials spills and releases is the responsibility of the fire services or in the case of State highways, the Oregon Department of Transportation and/or Oregon State Police.

## 2.2 Assumptions

ESF 10 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- A natural or technological disaster could result in one or more situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment.
- Fixed facilities (chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industries operating hazardous waste sites that produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
- Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, or airline incidents.
- Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines transporting materials that are hazardous if improperly released will present serious problems.
- Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated materials.
- Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous material samples may be damaged or destroyed in a disaster.

## 3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to state agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 10 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

### 3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agencies for ESF 10 are the DEQ and OSFM. The DEQ and OSFM are responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 10 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure state capability to support ESF 10 activities.

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- Provide a representative to the State ECC, when requested, to support ESF 10 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

**3.1.1 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality**

The DEQ is a regulatory agency whose job is to protect the quality of Oregon's environment. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for DEQ include:

- Provide expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous materials, and environmental pollution control techniques.
- Provide investigative support and expertise on environmental and public health issues related to oil and hazardous material incidents
- Serve as a member of the Regional Response Team/Northwest Area Committee which Northwest Area Contingency Plan.
- DEQ may assist with hazardous materials clean up.
- DEQ also develops comprehensive plans and programs for air and water pollution control and solid and hazardous waste disposal.
- Coordinate with special teams (OSFM HazMat Teams, ODOT Incident Response Teams, USCG, EPA, local emergency responders and others).

**3.1.2 Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal**

OSFM's mission is to protect citizens, their property, and the environment from fire and hazardous materials. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for the OSFM include:

- Manage the response to hazardous material spills.
- Oversee the training, equipment and response activities of the state's 14 regional hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response teams.
- Direct the maintenance and use of the statewide Fire Net/HAZMAT microwave relay radio system.
- Responsible for the duties of the State Emergency Response Commission under SARA Title III and Oregon statute. OSFM coordinates and oversees Local Emergency Planning Committees throughout Oregon.
- Ensure that parties responsible for the incidents are billed for the cost of mitigation and that the contracted teams are compensated for the allowable expenses.

## 3.2 Support Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF.

### 3.2.1 Occupational Department of Consumer and Business Services

DCBS' Occupational Safety and Health Division's mission is to advance and improve workplace safety and the health of all workers in Oregon. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for the Occupational Safety and Health Division include:

- Operate a nationally certified occupational health laboratory in Portland. This well-equipped lab analyzes samples collected by compliance officers and consultants to determine chemical compositions and concentrations of hazardous substances to which workers may be exposed.

### 3.2.2 Oregon Department of Energy

ODOE's mission is to reduce the long-term costs of energy for Oregonians. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for the ODOE include:

- Direct response actions for releases of hazardous materials from its vessels, facilities and vehicles.
- Assist in identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases, and in the removal and disposal of those contaminants affected by radiological material.
- Provide additional informational assistance to Public Health and other medical services as needed.

### 3.2.3 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

ODFW is responsible for protecting the state's fish and wildlife and their habitats. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for ODFW include:

- Concerned with, and responds to, oil and hazardous materials incidents and all other incidents that could degrade land or water to the point that fish or wildlife would be adversely affected, or their habitat degraded or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the agency is capable of assessing damage to natural resources.

### 3.2.4 Oregon Department of Forestry

ODF is responsible for protecting the state's forestlands and conserving forest resources. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for ODF include:

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- Concerned with, and responds to, oil and hazardous materials incidents and all other incidents that could impact Oregon's timber and other forest values. Under such circumstances, the agency is capable of assessing damage to natural resources.
- Regulatory agency through Forest Practices Act in requiring that forest operators and parties responsible for an oil or hazardous materials incident have role in clean up.

**3.2.5 Oregon Department of Human Services**

DHS is the principal human services agency for the state including services for those Oregonians who are least able to help themselves. DHS provides services for low-income Oregonians, seniors, persons with disabilities, and other populations with special needs. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for DHS include:

- Coordinate with partners and provides any necessary assistance on all matters related to health hazards in response to any incident affecting public health.
- **Public Health Environmental Program** helps control environmental hazards through oversight of public drinking water systems, restaurants and other food-service facilities. It also monitors other hazards such as lead, toxic materials and household molds.
- The **Radiation Protection Services Section** provides radiation monitoring expertise and is the state's primary radiological response organization. It also provides radiation monitoring training to local government emergency response agencies.
- The **Environmental Toxicology Section** protects the health and safety of the public from environmental hazards.

**3.2.6 Oregon Health Authority**

OHA is responsible for protecting the public health of all Oregonians and is responsible for the state's public health emergency preparedness programs.

**3.2.7 Oregon Emergency Management**

OEM is statutorily responsible for coordination of the state's emergency management program. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for OEM include:

- OEM Coordinates with local jurisdictions to develop and maintain city and county emergency operations plans.
- Coordination and assignment of requests from county-level EOCs to assist local jurisdictions when additional resources are requested related to an oil or hazmat incident.

**ESF 10. Hazardous Materials****3.2.8 Oregon Department of State Lands**

DSL is responsible for management of state-owned grazing and agricultural land as well as off-shore land, estuarine tidelands, and submerged submersible lands of the state's navigable waterway system. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for DSL include:

- Coordinate with all stakeholders in responding to oil and hazardous materials spills and other incidents that could impact the 4 million acres of agricultural, grazing, forest, estuary, tidal, offshore, and submerged and submersible lands of the State's navigable waterways (including the territorial sea) managed by DSL.

**3.2.9 Oregon State Police**

OSP is Oregon's primary law enforcement agency and is tasked with protecting the people, property, and natural resources of the state. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for OSP include:

- OSP is often first on-scene during an emergency, it may act as an initial incident command agency until the local incident command agency is on-scene or if no local agency is available.
- OSP can provide for the protection of life and property, traffic control, crowd control, communications, emergency first aid and site security.

**3.2.10 Oregon Department of Transportation**

ODOT is responsible for maintenance of the state's transportation system. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for ODOT include:

- Help provide traffic control as needed in response to a hazardous materials incident on state highways.
- Provide highway maintenance workers and incident responders trained to the operations level for small amounts of operating fuels only (not cargo) for incidents on state highways.

**3.3 Adjunct Agencies**

Adjunct agencies are organizations that may not be part of state government but have direct role in the function.

**3.3.1 Civil Air Patrol**

The CAP's primary mission areas include aerospace education, cadet programs, and emergency services. CAP's emergency services responsibilities include search and rescue, disaster relief, humanitarian services, and air force support. Key ESF 10 responsibilities for the CAP include:

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- CAP can directly support agencies by providing such services as airborne search, airborne disaster assessment, airborne and ground Electronic Locator Transmitter (ELT) tracking, transportation of officials, and assistance in a variety of ground operations. It also has an extensive communications network. CAP directly supports the ARC through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed at CAP National Headquarters.

## **4 Concept of Operations**

### **4.1 Activation**

When a disaster occurs, the OEM Executive Duty Officer will activate the State ECC and establish communications with leadership and ascertain initial size up to determine an ECC staffing plan and set up operational periods. If the incident requires significant coordination of hazardous materials response activities, a notification will be made to DEQ and OSFM requesting activation of ESF 10. DEQ and OSFM will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the ECC and will activate Agency Operations Centers as appropriate. DEQ and OSFM and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the ECC and facilitate ESF 10 activities.

### **4.2 ECC Operations**

When ESF 10 is staffed in the ECC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to hazardous materials response needs.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for, ECC briefings including Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 10 actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 10 actions.
- Share ESF 10 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 10 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

## **5 ESF Development and Maintenance**

DEQ and OSFM will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

## **6 Appendices**

- Appendix A – ESF 10 Work Plan
- Appendix B – ESF 10 Resources
- Appendix C – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 Emergency Response Program Information

## Appendix A ESF 10 Work Plan

Last Updated: 1/2/2015

Action	Responsible Department	Point of Contact	Priority	Timeline	Status
Conduct a planning workshop with tasked state agencies to validate the ESF 10 Annex	DEQ/OSFM in coordination with assigned supporting agencies	TBD	High	2015	To be completed

## Appendix B ESF 10 Resources

### State

- ESF 10 Primary and Supporting Agency Emergency Plans and Procedures
- Northwest Area Contingency Plan
- State of Oregon Office of Emergency Management, Cascadia Playbook
- State of Oregon Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Earthquake and Tsunami Operations Plan

### Federal

- National Response Framework, ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- National Disaster Recovery Framework, Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function

## Appendix C U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 Emergency Response Program Information

- ➔ To activate a response team, call EPA Duty Officer at 1-206-553-1263
- ➔ Report spills to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802

EPA Emergency Response Authorities	
National Contingency Plan (NCP)	National Response Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ US EPA or US Coast Guard lead response</li> <li>▪ NCP is the codified (40 CFR 300) plan for response under the Superfund law and Oil Pollution Act (OPA) with Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act authorities</li> <li>▪ Mandates an aggressive federal response without a disaster declaration</li> <li>▪ Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) has ultimate responsibility for oil and HazMat spills</li> <li>▪ Federal OSC has access to all federal civilian and military resources through the Regional Response Team (RRT)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ State or local lead response</li> <li>▪ EPA to lead federal support of oil and hazardous materials response (ESF-10)</li> <li>▪ Presidential disaster declaration required</li> <li>▪ State must request support and FEMA must issue a mission assignment</li> <li>▪ Federal OSCs retain authorities provided in the National Contingency Plan</li> <li>▪ Provide Regional Emergency Operations Center and key ICS leadership positions for oil and HazMat response</li> </ul>

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Disaster Response Capabilities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 15 OSCs, contractors and equipment staged throughout the region for quick response:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Anchorage, AK</li> <li>○ Boise, ID</li> <li>○ Coeur d’Alene, ID</li> <li>○ Portland, OR</li> <li>○ Seattle, WA</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Special Team support:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National Emergency Response Team (ERT)</li> <li>○ National Decontamination Team</li> <li>○ Regional Radiological Team</li> <li>○ Regional Water Infrastructure Response Team</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regional and mobile laboratories</li> <li>▪ 147 Response Support Corps members, environmental staff with expertise:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sampling</li> <li>○ Inspection</li> <li>○ Lab Analysis</li> <li>○ Incident command</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ OSCs, contractors, equipment and Response Support Corps resources can be mobilized from back-up regions (EPA Regions 8 and 9) or nationally</li> </ul>

National Approach to Response (NAR)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Set national EPA goal to be able to respond to 5 simultaneous incidents of national significance,</li> <li>▪ Getting to Five</li> <li>▪ Identified 5 of Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) 15 planning scenarios where EPA would have a significant role:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Biological Attack – Aerosolized Anthrax</li> <li>○ Chemical Attack – Blister Agent</li> <li>○ Natural Disaster – Major Earthquake</li> <li>○ Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane</li> <li>○ Radiological Attack – Radiological Dispersion Device</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Developed response plans and gap analysis for each of the 5 scenarios</li> <li>▪ Found that any single event would require national support</li> <li>▪ Resource gaps will be inevitable when responding to multiple events</li> <li>▪ Identified need to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Determine which (if any) scenarios are a priority for states</li> <li>○ Coordinate with states to identify additional priority scenarios</li> <li>○ Verify EPA assumptions on state resources</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

EPA Disaster Response Missions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Response to hazardous material releases and oil spills:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Orphaned drum and container removal</li> <li>○ Household hazardous material collection</li> <li>○ Reconnaissance of critical infrastructure or facilities with hazardous materials</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Develop sampling plans and sample air, water, soil, debris, and building surfaces for chemical, biological or radiological contamination</li> <li>▪ Drinking Water and Waste Water infrastructure assessment and support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contamination maps and transport models</li> <li>▪ Contaminated debris management</li> <li>▪ Incident management</li> <li>▪ Evidence collection</li> <li>▪ Laboratory analysis of samples</li> <li>▪ Data management</li> <li>▪ Develop decontamination plans and oversee decontamination</li> <li>▪ Worker safety monitoring</li> </ul>

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