

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10

OIL and HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

ESF Coordinator:

Tooele County Sheriff's Office

Primary Agency:

Tooele County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies:

Tooele County Fire Departments

Tooele County Emergency Management

Tooele County Health Department

Primary Points of Coordination and Associated Actions:

- A. ESF #5 (Emergency Management): receive and provide information on the emergency to and from the field, JIC, State, Utah and Salt Lake Counties and the JFO (if activated); coordinate the provision of resources and transportation requests; and, issue mission assignments.
- B. ESF #8 (Health and Medical): if the incident involves chemical or biological material; exposure to any extremely toxic substance; and/or bodily injuries.
- C. ESF #13 (Law Enforcement): Evacuation requirements for developing access and traffic control plans. Establish and maintain a Hazardous Materials Response Team and support for decontamination activities.
- D. ESF #15 (Public Information): Coordinate Hazardous Materials related information for release to the media and public.
- E. ESF #11 – (Agriculture): If the incident involves pesticides, herbicides or chemical agent exposure to humans, animals or food producers/products.

I. INTRODUCTION

A hazardous materials incident is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Parts 100 through 199, as one or more materials and/or certain other materials that may be leaking, spilled, burning or has a potential release thereof that may endanger life, property and/or the environment. These hazardous materials include: explosives, gases, flammable liquids, flammable solids; spontaneously combustible materials, and, materials dangerous when wet, oxidizers and organic peroxides, poisonous and etiologic (infectious) materials, radioactive materials, corrosives, or miscellaneous hazardous materials including unknowns.

A. Purpose

1. ESF #10 will plan for, train, exercise and coordinate hazardous materials (HazMat) response in Tooele County as detailed in the “Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), specifically Subtitle A, section 303, and is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. This ESF section will serve as the Tooele County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Hazardous Materials Response Plan and will be maintained by the Chair of the Tooele County LEPC Planning Committee under the authority of the Tooele County Sheriff’s Office.
2. ESF #10 may be activated under one of the following conditions.
 - a. In response to any and all HazMat releases in the county.
 - b. In response to other emergency incidents in Tooele County as may be required when the Incident Commander (IC) determines that HazMat assistance is required to supplement the response efforts of the affected local governments.
 - c. In anticipation of a natural or technological incident that may result in a hazardous materials threat in Tooele County.
3. This ESF has been written to comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), to align processes with those identified in the National Response Framework (NRF) ESF #10, and to comply with the state’s Hazardous Materials (HazMat) emergency planning mandate, FEMA and the National Contingency Plan policies and procedures.

B. Scope

1. The scope of ESF #10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. The Hazardous Materials Response Plan addresses the following key provisions that are essential to emergency planning and response:

- a. Identification of facilities that are subject to the requirements of local emergency planning, as well as any facility that may not be specifically subject to the regulation, but could still be of concern in an emergency.
 - b. Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners, operators and local emergency response personnel as a result of any release of a hazardous substance.
 - c. Designation of a Community and Facility Emergency Coordinator.
 - d. Notification procedures sufficient to provide the timely notification by Facility Emergency Coordinators to local emergency response agencies of a hazardous incident.
 - e. Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by a release.
 - f. A description of emergency equipment, resources and facilities available to the community.
 - g. Evacuation plans, including precautionary evacuations and alternative traffic routes.
 - h. Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response personnel.
 - i. Methods and schedules for testing the plan.
2. ESF #10 may be activated under appropriate authorities to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials that pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment. Appropriate ESF #10 response activities to such incidents include, but are not limited to, household hazardous waste collection, monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.
 3. ESF #10 is applicable to all county departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support local response to actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incidents.

C. Policies

1. ESF #10 may be activated by the county for any incident requiring a coordinated multi-jurisdictional response, such as:
 - a. A major emergency;
 - b. A local-to-state-to Federal support request (e.g., a Federal agency, such as the Department of Health and Human Services or Department of Agriculture (USDA), requests support from ESF #10 and provides funding for the response through the mechanisms described in the Financial Management Support Annex); or ,
 - c. An actual or potential oil discharge or hazardous materials release to which EPA and/or DHS/USCG respond under CERCLA and/or FWPCA authorities and funding, for which DHS determines it should lead the Federal response.

2. ESF #10 responds to oil and hazardous materials incidents that are not at pre-existing sites under CERCLA or FWPCA, for which Federal assistance is requested.
3. Compliance with Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR) section 1910.120 will be adhered to in any response or recovery operation involving county agencies or employees.
 - a. County personnel who are present at the site of a HazMat incident will operate under the safety standards provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q) (3), and, if required, participate as an incident commander under 29 CFR 1910.120(q) (6) (v).
 - b. County personnel who respond at the Technician and Specialist employee level will be provided with medical surveillance and consultation as provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(9).
 - c. Chemical protective clothing and equipment used by county HazMat response personnel will meet the applicable requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(q) (10), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards 1991/1992/1993.
 - d. County response personnel will also adhere to their respective departmental personal protection guidelines and policies; and,
 - e. County personnel will respond only at the level of training and certification they have achieved. Training will be based on the duties and function to be performed as provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q) (6) and 1926.65(q) (6).

II. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Hazardous materials (HazMat) are formulated, used, stored and transported throughout Utah.
- B. The discharge, release or misuse of a hazardous material may pose a significant threat to public health and safety.
- C. Local government has the primary responsibility to protect public health and safety. Local firefighters, paramedics and law enforcement officers are usually first on-scene of HazMat incidents.
- D. Under the direction of the Utah State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) have been established in each county. Tooele County's LEPC is under the responsibility of the Sheriff's Office.
- E. The Tooele LEPC is comprised of elected officials, law enforcement officers, emergency responders, emergency managers, media, community members, industry, transportation and medical representatives. The LEPC has developed and implemented a HazMat comprehensive emergency response plan for Tooele County.
- F. The LEPC also maintains a database of HazMat facilities in Tooele County, under the Tier II reporting requirements of EPCRA.
- G. Tooele County has trained HazMat emergency first response teams and specialized equipment. The Tooele County HazMat team is trained to assess, mitigate, monitor, and provide for the remediation of hazardous materials releases. Tooele County has adequate resources to and maintains the personnel and specialized training and equipment needed to safely and effectively respond to most all HazMat emergencies.

Tooele County relies on the support of the surrounding jurisdictions through mutual aid agreements should additional assistance be required.

- H. The state and federal government may respond to HazMat incidents under the provisions of the Oil and Hazardous Material Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 of the National Response Plan (NRP), EPA National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR, part 300), or United States Department of Energy (USDOE) Radiological Assistance Plan (RAP).
- I. In some cases, response personnel, cleanup crews, and response equipment may have difficulty reaching the site of a hazardous materials release because of the damage sustained by the transportation infrastructure.
- J. Additional response and cleanup personnel and equipment may be needed to supplement existing capabilities and to provide backup or relief resources.
- K. Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. On-scene command and control is the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs. HazMat response will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS). The Incident Commander (IC) is in charge of all personnel at the scene.
- B. The USDOT - North American Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) provides basic information to assist on-scene officials in selecting protective actions. Incident Commanders and responders should maintain access to existing electronic tools such as Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) Suite or WISER, to support their response. Additionally, other and technical references also provide informational resources.
- C. The Hazardous Materials Response Plan includes plans for the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents.

A. HazMat Response Actions

- 1. Emergency responders should minimize the spread of a HazMat release.
- 2. HazMat response actions can include but are not limited to:
 - a. actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release;
 - b. efforts to detect and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring);
 - c. actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition;
 - d. implementation of environmental cleanup by a cleanup contractor; and,
 - e. storage and/or treatment and/or disposal of oil and hazardous materials.

3. Specific actions may include:
 - a. sampling a drinking water supply to determine if there has been intentional contamination;
 - b. stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments;
 - c. capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or mitigate its effects;
 - d. decontaminating buildings and structures; using drainage controls, fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions;
 - e. removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and,
 - f. other measures as deemed necessary.

4. Tooele County HazMat Responders will:
 - a. Establish scene management; operating under NIMS;
 - b. Consider precautions regarding secondary devices;
 - c. Isolate incident and identify zones of control;
 - d. Consider personal protection/decontamination;
 - e. Perform firefighting, rescue, emergency medical and other critical life saving response activities without undue concern regarding the potential for radiation exposure or contamination;
 - f. Consider potential crime scene(s);
 - g. Detect the presence of hazardous material;
 - h. Begin identification of chemicals;
 - i. Begin evacuation or direct in-place sheltering;
 - j. Seek to contain the release without risking exposure;
 - k. HazMat release notifications should be made to:
 - i. **Tooele County Emergency Management Director (EMD) at 435-843-3260**, the EMD may choose to activate the EOC for coordination and resource support.
 - ii. **National Response Center (NRC) 1-800-424-8802**,
 - iii. **Tooele County Sheriff's Office LEPC Coordinator** through **Tooele County Dispatch** or,435-843-4725, or 435-241-3758
 - iv. **Utah Division of Emergency Services (DES) at 801-538-3400**,and,
 - v. Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ,), **Environmental Response and Remediation at 801-536-4123**.

- l. **Terrorist acts or suspected terrorist acts must be reported to the State FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction Coordinator (801-579-1400)**. Report the potential incident, ask for someone to call back immediately, and leave a callback number;

- m. The parties responsible for the hazardous material incident are responsible to make reports and take actions required for site cleanup, as appropriate.
If the responsible party does not have a cleanup contractor, the Tooele County Incident Commander may provide information on companies that are available for such purposes;
- n. Release information must be reported to the Health Department. If the party responsible for the incident does not make the required calls, the responding jurisdictional agency for the area in which the release occurred or the responding OSC is requested to make such calls.
- o. If the incident exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the capability of local resources, including mutual aid, state assistance may be requested through the Division of Homeland Security, Emergency Response Officer (ERO) at 801-538-3400.

B. State HazMat Response Actions

1. The State Fire Marshal's Office, Hazardous Materials Response Officer will notify appropriate state agencies and/or organizations as follows for:
 - a. Highway transportation incidents: Notify the Department of Public Safety (Highway Patrol) and the Utah Department of Transportation;
 - b. Radioactive materials incidents: Notify the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Radiation Control;
 - c. Pipeline incidents: Notify appropriate gas or oil industry agencies responsible for damaged pipelines;
 - d. Railroad transportation incidents notify appropriate Railroad organizations;
 - e. DEQ for hazardous material cleanup and disposal regulatory oversight.
2. DES will ensure that local, county, or regional Hazardous Materials Units and law enforcement agencies are notified, including the Utah Department of Transportation for incidents occurring on state highways. DES will help to coordinate the notification of appropriate federal, state, tribal, local government and appropriate private sector organizations for incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction.
3. For major HazMat incidents, a State On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) will be deployed by DES to the Tooele County EOC to help to coordinate all state response agencies when state assistance has been requested. The State OSC will act as the coordinator for all state resources and will coordinate state activities at the direction of the Incident Commander (IC). The State OSC will notify:
 - a. Appropriate regulatory agencies of the event and activate others for response;
 - b. The Attorney General's Office – Environment and Natural Resources Section upon indications of violation of local, state and federal hazardous material laws;
 - c. The incident-responsible party and initiate requests for private sector assistance; and,

- d. For reportable quantity releases and/or terrorist acts or suspected terrorist acts report to the NRC.
4. State personnel responding to the incident will assist the State OSC in accordance with their departmental SOPs and within the limits of current individual training and capabilities.
5. As the recovery phase of the incident proceeds, the State OSC role may be transferred to the state agency having primary responsibility for on-scene operations.

C. Federal HazMat Response Actions

1. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) can be requested to deploy to help in the remediation effort. EPA OSC's have signatory authority to immediately begin to incur remediation costs.

D. Private Sector HazMat Actions

1. The private sector (e.g., Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), facility operators, shippers, carriers, etc.) may be able to provide the IC with technical advice/recommendations or provide specialized resources needed for response or recovery operations;
2. Private cleanup contractors under contract with the responsible party must be approved by the IC and the Tooele Health Department.

E. Response to Federal Lands

1. Response will be provided by the impacted federal agency, in coordination with the local emergency agency having jurisdiction. In the case of an accident at TEAD, DCD or DPG, Tooele County Emergency Management will be called to respond and support the military efforts.
2. The state may respond and initiate emergency actions for the protection of life, property and the environment to support Tooele County, if needed.
3. If the event is on Indian nation/tribal lands the County will respond upon request from the impacted tribal jurisdiction.

F. Incident Management

1. The Tooele County response to HazMat will be managed under ICS. On-scene command and control is the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs.
2. State response to a hazardous material incident will be managed within ICS under the following circumstances:
 - a. Response to a local jurisdiction - When a local jurisdiction has legal responsibility for response and is the IC, the State OSC will serve as a resource initially through the liaison officer at the command post.

The State OSC and additional state resources may be assigned to other functional areas within the command structure at the direction of the IC. The IC will coordinate requests for state assistance with the State OSC.

- b. Response to state lands – The impacted state agency is responsible for responding to incidents occurring on state lands under their jurisdiction, in coordination with the local emergency agency having jurisdiction. In those situations, the State OSC will be the IC and direct responding state resources.

G. Containment

1. If it is safe to do so, the IC may direct emergency responders to attempt to minimize the spread of a spilled material by preventing the material from:
 - a. Entering a body of water (e.g., lakes, streams, canals, etc.);
 - b. Spreading over land;
 - c. Entering sewer or drainage systems; and
 - d. Becoming airborne.

H. Recovery

1. The responsibility/liability for cleanup lies with the incident responsible party (40 CFR, part 300). Contamination should be minimized and cleanup expedited by emergency responders.
2. Cleanup operations should be initiated using the following guidelines:
3. Upon acceptance, the incident-responsible party will commence cleanup, the Tooele County Health Department will monitor cleanup to ensure environmental standards are met. The State Environmental Health Division (DERR) may be requested.
4. Response and remediation of a terrorist related incident will be carefully coordinated with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.

I. Post Incident Reporting

1. Local response agencies and the State OSC will complete and submit a Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form in a timely manner; e.g., within one business day.
2. When evidence that violations of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and/or the Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations, as adopted by the state, caused or contributed to the severity of an incident, the State OSC will notify appropriate federal, state, tribal government or private sector organizations as necessary.

J. Resource Requirements

1. Responsible parties and the Tooele County HazMat Team will assess the situation and utilize all available resources. When an assessment indicates that additional resources are needed, assistance will be requested through Mutual Aid agreements from neighboring jurisdictions. DES may seek additional state/federal assistance as follows:

- a. Federal assistance may be available through the National Pollution funds center, which is created to pay for uncompensated removal costs incurred during oil and hazardous material response that are not paid by the incident-responsible party.
- b. The EPA OSC will be part of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) that identifies federal resources requested and/or assigned to the incident.
- c. The Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund established pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), may be used to:
 - i. Undertake removal actions authorized by EPA/USCG Federal OSC that will prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life/health or the environment; and,
 - ii. Reimburse local government, political subdivisions and tribal jurisdictions up to \$25,000 per incident for temporary emergency measures taken to prevent or mitigate injury to human health, welfare or the environment from hazardous substance threats (42 USC 9623).

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. ESF #10 Coordinator

The ESF #10 Coordinator in the EOC will be designated and deployed by the Sheriff's Office in partnership with Support Agency ESF #5 – Emergency Management and ESF #13 Law Enforcement. The ESF #10 Coordinator conducts ESF #10 planning and preparedness activities in collaboration with the LEPC Chairman and the County Sheriff/HazMat Coordinator.

B. Primary and Support Agencies

C. ALL TASKED AGENCIES

Salt Lake County EOP Example

Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

ESF Coordinator: Royce Haakenson

Support Agencies:

*See Below

Primary Agencies: Unified Fire Authority

County Liaison: Cathy Bodily

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Salt Lake County Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response provides county support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials when activated.

Scope

- 1) ESF #10 provides for a coordinated county response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. In this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.
- 2) The scope of ESF #10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Appropriate general actions can include actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release; efforts to detect and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling, analysis, and environmental monitoring); actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition; implementation of environmental cleanup; and storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials. Examples of specific actions may include sampling a drinking water supply to determine if there has been intentional contamination; stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping contaminated soils or sludge; using chemicals and other materials to contain the release or mitigate its effects; decontaminating personnel within contaminated buildings and structures; using drainage controls, fences, warning signs, or other security or site control precautions; removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and performing other measures as deemed necessary.

- 3) ESF #10 may be used under appropriate authorities to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the NCP if they pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment. Appropriate ESF #10 support agencies response activities to such incidents include collecting household hazardous waste, monitoring debris disposal, monitoring and protecting water quality, sampling and monitoring air quality, and protecting natural resources.
- 4) ESF #10 is applicable to all county agencies with responsibilities and assets used to support a county and/or municipal response to an actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incident.

Policies

- 1) The NCP is an operational supplement to the National Response Framework (NRF). It provides more detailed information regarding the roles and responsibilities, organizational structures, and procedures described in ESF #10. The NCP is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
- 2) As described in the NRF core document, some county responses do not require coordination by Unified Fire Authority (UFA) and are undertaken by other county and/or municipal agencies consistent with their authorities. The SLVHD may also request the UFA to activate other NRF elements for related incidents while still retaining overall leadership for the county response.
- 3) ESF #10 may be activated by the UFA for incidents requiring a more robust coordinated county response, such as:
 - a. A major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act
 - b. A county-to-county support request from ESF #10 that provides funding for the response through the mechanisms described in the financial management support annex
 - c. An actual or potential oil discharge or hazardous materials release after which UFA determines it should lead the county response and then responds under CERCLA and/or FWPCA authorities and funding
- 4) When ESF #10 is activated, the NCP typically serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the NRF. NCP structures and response mechanisms, which are discussed further below, remain in place when ESF #10 is activated. However, these structures and mechanisms coordinate with NRF mechanisms as described in the concept of operations section. NCP provisions are summarized in this annex for purposes of brevity. The references in this annex to NCP provisions are not intended to change NCP requirements or interpretations. Nothing in the NRF alters or impedes the ability or authorities of designated county officials to carry out their duties under the NCP or to coordinate directly with their agency in execution of these duties.

- 5) The NCP describes the National Response System, which is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response. Key components of the National Response System include the National Response Center (NRC), national response team (NRT), regional response teams (RRT), federal on-scene coordinators (OSC), regional and area contingency plans, and state and local plans. States and tribes participate in the National Response System at the regional and local levels.
- 6) The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the NRC (see 40 CFR 300.125.) The NRC provides notifications of such reports to the national operations center to promote situational awareness.
- 7) The NRT is the national-level organization for coordinating federal interagency activities under the NCP. The NRT comprises national representatives of the primary and supporting agencies for ESF #10. The NRT carries out national preparedness and response planning for oil and hazardous materials incidents and works in coordination with the ESF Leaders Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness. On a day-to-day basis, EPA serves as chair and DHS/USCG as vice chair of the NRT.
- 8) Thirteen RRTs coordinate NCP interagency activities at the federal level. The RRTs comprise regional representatives of the primary and supporting agencies for ESF #10 as well as representatives from each state within the region. The RRTs are co-chaired by EPA and DHS/USCG on a day-to-day basis. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response. For an incident-specific RRT activation, the RRT chair would be the agency providing the federal OSCs. The RRTs are coordinating bodies. Utah has also established RRTs that perform a similar function as their federal counterparts with the exception of their localized focus. Salt Lake County is a member of the State's Region II Hazmat Response Team (along with Tooele, Utah, Summit, and Wasatch Counties).
- 9) As needed during a response, state RRTs convene to address interagency response issues and provide assistance and advice to the state OSCs, including resource acquisition support as requested. At the tactical, on-scene incident command post (ICP) level, the state or county OSC carries out his or her responsibilities under the NCP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall oil and hazardous materials response efforts in accordance with existing delegations of authority. For oil discharges, the agency providing the county OSC is from the UFA or SLVHD depending on the location. For hazardous substance emergencies, the agency providing the OSC will likely represent the UFA, depending on the location and source of the release.
- 10) Federal DOE and DOD are generally responsible for hazardous substance emergencies involving their facilities, vessels, materials, and weapons, including transportation-related incidents. Under 40 CFR 300.120, for those hazardous substance emergencies for which DOE or DOD provides the OSC, the OSC is responsible for taking all response actions (both onsite and offsite). Other federal agencies provide OSCs for hazardous substance removal actions that are not emergencies and involve federal assets or property only.
- 11) Federal OSCs have independent authority under the NCP to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident. Some oil and hazardous materials incident responses (including assessments) may be initiated under the NCP, CERCLA, and OPA 90 funding

then transition to ESF #10 and Stafford Act funding or funding from another federal agency under the NRF federal-to-federal support provisions when ESF #10 is activated under those authorities.

- 12) The NCP provides that EPA or DHS/USCG may classify an oil discharge as a “spill of national significance” (see 40 CFR 300.323).

Situation

A. Disaster Condition

A major disaster or catastrophe could result in hazardous materials being released into the environment. Fixed facilities (for example, chemical plant, tank farms, laboratories, and hazardous waste sites) that produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials could be damaged so severely that spill control apparatus and containment measures are ineffective. Hazardous materials being transported may be involved in rail accidents, highway collisions, or waterway mishaps. Abandoned hazardous waste sites could be damaged, causing further degradation of holding ponds, tanks, and drums. The damage to or rupture of pipelines transporting hazardous materials will present serious problems.

Planning Assumptions

- 1) Local response agencies will be overwhelmed by the extent of the response effort required to assess, mitigate, monitor, clean up, and dispose of hazardous materials released into the environment.
- 2) Standard communications equipment and practices will be disrupted or destroyed.
- 3) Response personnel, cleanup crews, and response equipment will have difficulty reaching the site of a hazardous materials release because of damage sustained by the transportation infrastructure.
- 4) Additional response and cleanup personnel and equipment will be needed to supplement existing capabilities and to provide backup for relief resources.
- 5) Unaffected facilities located in or near the affected disaster area will need to be monitored by ESF #10 staff.
- 6) Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous materials samples may be damaged or destroyed.
- 7) Air transportation will be needed for damage reconnaissance and for transportation of personnel and equipment to the site of the release.
- 8) Emergency exemptions will be needed for disposal of contaminated materials.
- 9) ESF #10 responders should expect to be self-sufficient in the early days of the response.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

- 1) In conjunction with the affected counties and municipalities, ESF #10 coordinates the provision of support to and the overall management of the various response sites to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and to minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF #10 promotes close coordination with federal, state, county, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.
- 2) ESF #10 requires documentation of all response activities to support after action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and supporting agencies. This includes documentation to support financial transfers between primary and supporting agencies that are necessary to conduct ESF #10 activities.

ORGANIZATION

- 1) UFA serves as the primary agency for ESF #10 in Salt Lake County, depending upon whether the incident is an imminent or ongoing public safety threat or if the incident has moved into the cleanup and remediation phase. For incidents affecting both, the UFA is the primary agency and SLVHD serves as the lead support agency.
- 2) To the extent possible, ESF #10 supporting agency representatives should be those personnel also assigned to state RRTs. Where such dual assignments are not possible, each ESF representative is to maintain close coordination with their agency's RRT representative.
- 3) The bureau chief of the UFA's Emergency Management Bureau (UFA/EMB) serves as the ESF #10 coordinator and works with SLVHD, the RRT, and the Salt Lake Valley Fire Alliance to conduct ESF #10 planning and preparedness activities.
- 4) When more than one county OSC is involved in implementing a response due to multiple response actions, ESF #10 is the mechanism through which close coordination is maintained among all agencies. The primary agency, UFA ensures ESF #10 response actions are properly coordinated and carried out.

a. EOC-Level Response Support Structure

- 1) UFA is the primary agency for ESF #10, the operations chief or their designee serves as the ESF #10 lead. For incidents where the SLVHD is the lead support agency, the Environmental Health Division director or their designee serves as the ESF #10 lead support.
- 2) The primary agency, UFA represents ESF #10 and provides ESF #10 representatives, as needed, for the various EOC work groups. The primary agency also provides administrative support to ESF #10 as appropriate.
- 3) Following an initial situation assessment, the primary agency determines which supporting agencies are required to continue to provide representatives to ESF #10 on a 24-hour basis (either by telephone or in person) during the emergency response period. ESF #10 supporting agencies will have representatives available immediately by telephone on a 24-hour basis. The primary agency may establish management objectives

for ESF #10 consistent with the broader management objectives from the NRF and state emergency operations plans. ESF #10 may operate from the headquarters of the primary agency if the incident is sufficiently localized.

- 4) UFA provides guidance and direction to its regional response elements as necessary on issues such as interregional resource use, allocation, and mobilization. The primary agency consults the RRT for advice and assistance in carrying out activities under ESF #10. In addition, the primary agency works with SLCEM during the incident to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the RRT and allied agencies, depending on the needs of the incident.

b. Regional-Level Response Support Structure

- 1) The regional-level ESF #10 is composed of regional or other preventatives of those county and municipal agencies listed in the responsibilities section of this annex.
- 2) For chemical, biological, radiological, CSEPP, or WMD incidents, ESF #10 may also provide a technical specialist to provide scientific and technical expertise and to coordinate scientific and technical issues with other responding agencies and with other ESF #10 headquarters, regional, and on-scene response elements. For incidents in which ESF #10 plays a major role, UFA may also provide a senior official to participate in the joint field office unified coordination group.
- 3) The regional lead for ESF #10 consults the RRT for support, advice, or assistance, and establishes appropriate mechanisms for the RRT to coordinate with the EOC or ICP during an incident as needed. If the agency providing the OSCs joins or establishes an area command (or unified area command), the ESF #10 regional lead ensures coordination between the joint field office and area command on matters related to ESF #10 activities.
- 4) During a multicounty incident, the RRT leader may establish multiple ICPs. The regional lead for ESF #10 ensures ESF #10 response activities are fully coordinated with the overall unified command structure and domestic preparedness officials as necessary. The regional lead also ensures that ESF #10 activities are integrated and coordinated with other allied response activities to make the best use of response resources and to avoid gaps or overlaps in response actions.
- 5) The agency providing the OSC provides additional representatives to the ICP as appropriate. However, the OSC maintains the local authority to direct oil and hazardous materials response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release in accordance with existing delegations of authority. Public communications generally are coordinated through ESF #15: External Affairs in consultation with the joint field office and the joint information center. It is recognized, however, that in some cases, it may be necessary for responding OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

Notification

- 1) In the event of an emergency or disaster, Salt Lake County Emergency Management, or Valley Emergency Communications Center will notify UFA.
- 2) UFA will request Salt Lake County Emergency Management to notify support agencies as needed.

ACTIONS

Preparedness Actions

- a. The UFA will develop a document providing direction in all matters related to the response of an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials. The UFA, in coordination with Salt Lake County Emergency Management, will develop an organizational structure for directing, planning, implementing, and monitoring missions assigned by Salt Lake County Emergency Management according to the ESF concept.
- b. Conduct/coordinate training for EOC and hazardous materials response team members.
- c. Prepare and maintain resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for the implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency (UFA).
- d. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- e. Maintain liaison relationships with support agencies.
- f. Provide resource management and logistical support to the incident.
- g. Participate in training courses for ESF-10 personnel, provide information on critical facilities to the County Emergency Management Team and develop protocols for frequently provided services.
- h. Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security.
- i. Conduct/coordinate/participate in all exercises involving ESF-10.
- j. Develop mutual aid procedures to assist with supporting issues related to a terrorist event or hazardous substance incident.

Initial Response Actions

- 1) The UFA convenes appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible (that is, within 2 hours of notification, if possible) to develop a plan for providing the support required. This can be conducted via an emergency conference call or by physically locating at the EOC as appropriate. At the headquarters level, ESF #10 focuses initially on the following actions:
 - a. Confirm that members of county and regional ESF #10 staff are notified.
 - b. Ensure that UFA headquarters EOC is ready to support county response activities and to coordinate with the ICP.
 - c. Establish communications with the affected regional ESF #10 elements.

- d. Coordinate with other national-level ESFs, as appropriate.
- e. At the regional-level, ESF #10 becomes operational upon notification from the RRT. Initial actions coordinated under the regional ESF #10 may include:
 - f. Alert members of the regional ESF #10.
 - g. Ensure that the EOC is ready to support countywide response activities and to coordinate with the allied primary agency headquarters and/or ESF #10 elements at the state as needed.
 - h. Deploy representatives to response teams.
 - i. Establish communications with the RRT and/or county and state EOC (according to regional plans) to obtain initial damage estimates.
 - j. Identify initial resource requirements for all deployed agencies, when appropriate.
 - k. As appropriate, coordinate with ESF #10 elements in unaffected agencies to obtain personnel, equipment, and other backup support.
 - l. Assess the situation, including the nature, amount, and locations of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the probable direction and time of travel of the materials (for example, trajectory and analysis); the potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; the types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, decontamination, and cleanup services; and the priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment through appropriate response actions.
 - m. Upon identification of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials, the county lead for ESF #10 closely coordinates with the RRT (if convened) to develop and implement a response strategy.
 - n. Upon becoming fully operational and throughout the response period, the ESF #10 support agency representatives coordinate with their agencies to meet ESF #10 needs and carry out ESF actions. ESF #10 headquarters actions may include communicating management objectives to regional ESF #10 elements. ESF #10 regional actions may include:
 - o. Receiving damage information from reconnaissance teams, other ESFs, and federal, state, tribal, and local agencies.
 - p. Identifying ESF support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies.
 - q. Validating priorities and identifying the resources required to meet the needs.
 - r. Working with state and local governments, federal agencies, and the private sector to maximize use of available regional assets and identifying resources required from outside the region.
 - s. Initiating actions to locate and move resources into the incident area.
 - t. Maintaining close coordination with the joint field office to share information and ensure effective response to requests for assistance.

- u. Continuing to coordinate on-scene response operations at the ICP as described under the policies section above. Because of the potential need for ESF #10 to respond to numerous simultaneous events, including terrorism incidents, OSCs must coordinate all significant actions with the ESF #10 regional lead as time permits. Significant actions are considered those that relate to competition for and commitment of key interagency resources not under the OSC's control. ESF #10 will make recommendations to state officials as to protective actions or actions that could affect other regional or national response activities or priorities.

Recovery Actions

- 1) ESF #10 will continue to provide oil and hazardous material guidance and support as needed during the recovery phase.
- 2) Initiate financial reimbursement (cost recovery) process for these activities when such support is available.

Mitigation Actions

- 1) Identify deficiencies or areas to be improved and seek to enhance protective measures to lessen the impact on vulnerable populations and/or minimize damage to critical facilities.
- 2) Provide personnel with the appropriate training to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

RESPONSIBILITIES

ESF Coordinator / Primary Agency:

A. Responsibilities of Primary Agency: Unified Fire Authority

1. General Responsibilities

- a. Direct, coordinate, and integrate the overall county oil and hazardous materials response in the affected areas(s).
- b. Develop and maintain a roster of personnel to staff ESF #10. Sufficient staffing will be available for 24-hour-a-day operations.
- c. Coordinate with the local fire chief's liaisons to effectively respond to existing or potential hazardous materials incidents.
- d. Tabulate and maintain a list of all county hazardous materials response resources and their locations.
- e. Provide a system for recording requests for assistance, who was assigned to respond to the request, and the action taken.
- f. Establish a protocol for prioritizing response activities.
- g. Coordinate activities with other ESFs.
- h. Be prepared at all times to make status reports.

- i. Assist responding support agencies to develop procedures for disasters and disaster exercises. These procedures will be reviewed by all ESF #10 agencies for input prior to being finalized.
- j. Provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5: Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES

Support Agencies:

B. Responsibilities of Support Agencies

1. General Responsibilities

- a. Report to the Salt Lake County EOC as directed by UFA.
- b. Provide ESF #10 with an inventory of oil and hazardous materials related resources and services countywide.
- c. Commit agency resources as needed.

1. Specific Responsibilities

- a. **Metro Fire Agency:** The Metro Fire Agency consists of eight cities (Bluffdale, Midvale, Murray, Sandy, South Jordan, South Salt Lake, West Jordan, and West Valley) that have an interlocal agreement that provides for sharing resources and equipment for firefighting, emergency medical services, and special operations services to the citizens and visitors of the communities. The agencies coordinate through ESF #10 for assisting during an oil and hazardous materials response.
- b. **Salt Lake County Area Fire Departments:** As supporting agencies, these fire departments will coordinate through ESF #4: Firefighting by forwarding requests for firefighting assistance to the most appropriate agency as per written automatic and mutual aid agreements.
- c. **Salt Lake County LEPC and Utah State SERC:** These agencies maintain a database of sites with hazardous materials, provide detailed knowledge of various hazardous material sites as a result of site visits and vulnerability assessments, and work to reduce the vulnerabilities and risks from terrorist attacks at hazardous material sites.
- d. **Salt Lake County Public Works:** This agency provides public works equipment and expertise during an oil and hazardous materials response.

- e. **Salt Lake Valley Health Department – Medical Services Division:** This agency provides assistance on all matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response and protection of response workers and the public health. This agency also determines whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributed to hazardous materials exposure. Establishes disease/exposure registries and conducts appropriate clinical testing. Develops, maintains, and provides information on the health effects of toxic substances.
- f. **University of Utah’s Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health:** This agency provides industrial hygiene advice and support upon request.
- g. **Utah DEQ – Division of Radiation Control:** This agency provides advice on identifying the source and extent of radioactive releases relevant to the NCP and in the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination. This agency also provides assistance for radiological incidents pursuant to or in coordination with ESF #8: Public Health and Medical Services activities. This agency coordinates the state response activities for a radiological incident involving a facility licensed by the NRC, a shipment of NRC-licensed materials, or radioactive materials licensed under the Atomic Energy Act. This agency also supports UFA as the coordinating agency for incidents requiring a coordinated federal response in accordance with the nuclear/radiological incident annex. The NRC and EPA coordinate their responses to an emergency involving both a radiological and chemical release in accordance with joint NRC/EPA implementing procedures.
- h. **Utah Highway Patrol Motor Carriers Enforcement Division:** This agency provides expertise on all modes of transportation for oil and hazardous materials, including information on the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials. This agency also issues special permits to facilitate movement of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and hazardous debris in support of response and recovery efforts.
- i. **Utah OSHA:** This agency provides technical support regarding hazards to workers engaged in response activities. Worker safety and health resources under the worker safety and health support annex are activated through ESF #5: Emergency Management. This assistance may include 24/7 site safety monitoring, airborne worker exposure sampling and analysis, critical incident stress monitoring, development and oversight of the site-specific safety and health plan, personal protective equipment selection and distribution and training, and respirator fit-testing.

REFERENCES

- **Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex:** For a terrorist incident involving oil or hazardous materials (such as a WMD incident), ESF #10 provides assistance, investigative support, and intelligence analysis for the oil or hazardous materials response in coordination with the law enforcement and criminal investigation activities addressed in the terrorism incident law enforcement and investigation annex. For an incident involving oil or hazardous materials and ESF #10 activation that is determined to be an intentional criminal act but not an act of terrorism, the state or county agency with jurisdiction (SLCo DA or Utah AG) assumes primary state responsibility for the state's criminal investigation in accordance with its authorities and applicable laws and regulations. In rare instances, the local federal EPA prosecutor will take charge and issue federal warrants to the responsible parties.
- **Biological and Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annexes:** Hazardous materials addressed under the NCP include certain biological and radiological substances. The biological and nuclear/radiological incident annexes may therefore be activated simultaneously with ESF #10. The biological and nuclear/radiological incident annexes describe additional procedures and federal, state and county agency responsibilities for biological and radiological/nuclear incidents that are not addressed in ESF #10 and are used in conjunction with ESF #10 when applicable.
- **The Worker Safety and Health Support Annex:** This annex provides additional information on worker safety and health technical assistance.