

# 10

## **Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Annex**

### **ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response**

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**ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response**

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

**1 Purpose**

Coordinate State support to local jurisdictions in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazards materials during or following a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and resultant tsunami.

**2 Scope**

ESF 10 includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances.

**3 Roles and Responsibilities**

**3.1 Primary Agencies**

**3.1.1 Department of Environmental Quality**

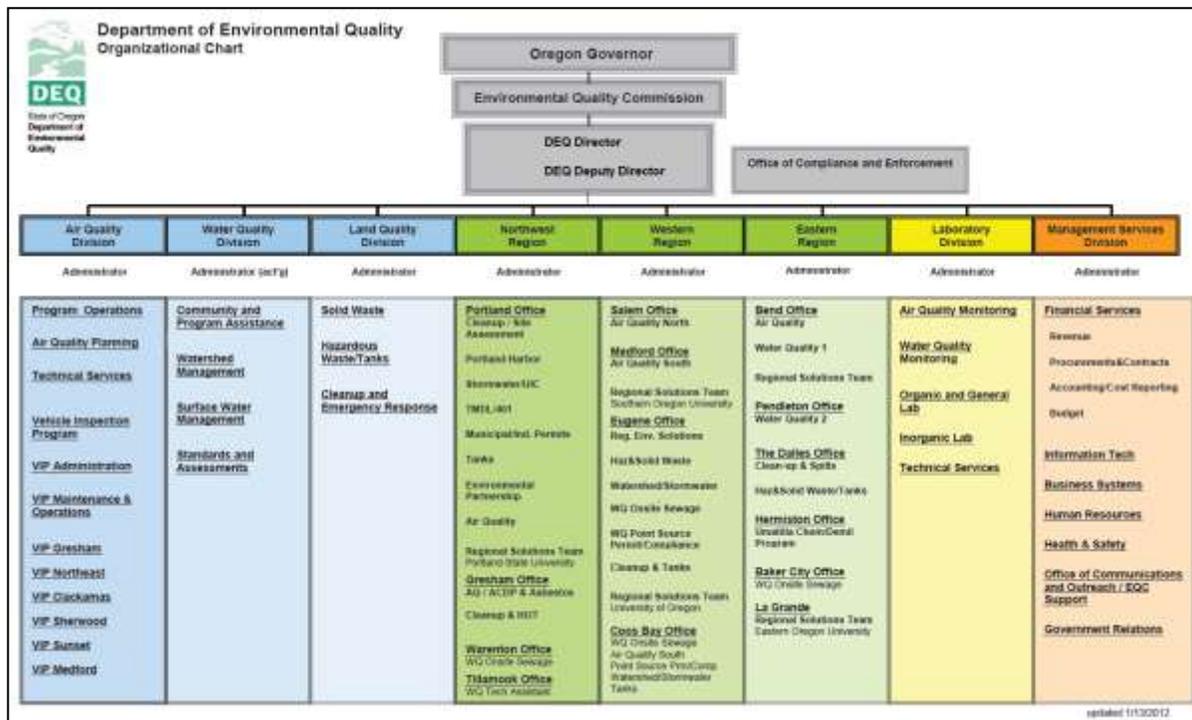
**Priorities**

- Restoration of DEQ response systems to normal;
- Ensure containment and removal of oil and hazardous materials from the environment;
- Recovery of hazardous materials containers that become dislodged from their primary installation site, (pesticides, anhydrous ammonia etc.);
- Contact Emergency Response Services contractors for assistance. These private sector contractors have DEQ interoperable radios;
- Coordinate with ODOT on clean up and debris removal.

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**Assets**

- DEQ is divided into 3 regions, and 11 branch offices. Headquarters office is located in Portland with major offices and equipment located in The Dalles, Bend and Pendleton;



- Mobile emergency response unit – trailer equipped with generators, satellite communications, computer and voice communications. Can run the trailer for a short period of time without supplemental fuels / power;
- DEQ has an on-scene coordinator in each of the Bend and Eugene offices. Two on-scene coordinators are in the Portland office;
- One mobile repeater in the mobile emergency response unit;
- DEQ has boats for fish sampling purposes. Assessing shoreline and clean up needs. Majority of the boats are staged in the Portland area;
- Contract with NRC Environmental Services which has assets nationwide to draw from for personnel and equipment;
- Mobile emergency response unit – trailer equipped with generators, satellite communications, mobile repeater, computer and voice communications. Can run the trailer for a short period of time without supplemental fuels;
- Have a group of employees who hold HAM licenses. DEQ does not use HAM radio in any official way for response;
- Civil and chemical engineers, toxicologists and geologists on staff.

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

#### **Capabilities**

- Coordinate with locals for information regarding damage assessment to hazardous materials holding/manufacturing facilities;
- Oregon Health Authority has the lead on drinking water safety and treatment, DEQ coordinates with local sewerage, and Oregon Health Authority on drinking water protection and infrastructure restoration;
- Issue variances and waivers to local governments for work on water and sewer systems for immediate response concerns;
- Provide technical assistance with nonhazardous waste management; including debris and recycling/reuse;
- Provide expertise on environmental and public health issues related to oil and hazardous material incidents;
- Provide expertise on environmental pollution control techniques;
- DEQ is a member of the Regional Response Team/Northwest Area Committee which publishes the regional oil and hazardous materials response plan, the NWACP, [http://www.rrt10nwac.com/nwacp\\_document.htm](http://www.rrt10nwac.com/nwacp_document.htm). The NWACP serves as the State of Oregon Oil and Hazardous Materials Plan (State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan, Volume II, Part 3);
- MOU's with State parks to remove any oil or hazardous materials that make its way into the parks and scenic waterways;
- MOU with Coast Guard to respond in their zones to abate any oil or hazardous materials;
- MOU with California, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii for personnel and equipment to respond to oil spills;
- Provide assistance and information on decontamination procedures;
- 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);
- Contract with NRC Environmental Services which has assets nationwide to draw from for personnel and equipment;
- Health and safety staff and job safety contractor for DEQ emergency responders;
- Work with local governments for information regarding damage assessment to hazardous materials holding/manufacturing facilities;
- Have PIO's to interface with JIC and ECC.

#### **Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges**

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Fuel concerns;
- Statewide DEQ communications would be affected by scenario;

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Without fuel and communications primary ESF-10 priorities cannot be met;
- Facility operators will let DEQ know if they have a problem with regard to water/wastewater facilities. Unknown if these operators will be able to report issues.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After A Catastrophic Event**

- Would require immediate personnel assistance from outside of the State;
- Power;
- Fuel or transport to work locations;
- Equipment needs:
  - Several mobile labs;
  - Small boats for assessments;
  - Trucks and trailers to establish a storage area.
- Areas for staging equipment within the first 72 hours;
- Personnel responsible to bring their own PPE, replacement PPE for responders would be needed;
- Communications equipment.

#### **3.1.2 Office of the State Fire Marshal**

#### **See ESF-4 for more OSFM CSZ information**

#### **Priorities**

- Life and safety of responders and affected public;
- Coordination and direction of structural firefighting resources of the State through the organization of State and county fire defense boards and their respective mutual aid agreements;
- Search and rescue;
- Hazardous materials response;
- Mobilize available hazardous materials response teams;
- Identify areas with hazardous materials issues;
- Incident management;
- Responding to calls for OSFM for implementation of Conflagration Act.

#### **Assets**

- OSFM operates an Agency Response Center within the State ECC on an “as needed” basis.
- Three Incident Management Teams for coordination, which include certified safety officers;
- 13 HAZMAT trucks and personnel in the State – regionally deployed. Trucks include hand pumps which can be used to hand pump gas. HAZMAT Teams in Astoria and Coos Bay will be impacted by the event, and cannot be counted on;
- HAZMAT and SAR teams are trained to the national standard;

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Decontamination capabilities;
- Incident safety officers;
- Have Statewide list of hazardous materials (107,000 files), MSDS for all of the hazardous material locations;
- List of 22,000 separate facilities that store or manufacture hazardous materials;
- All specialized responders are required to bring enough personal food and water for 72 hours;
- Three communications trailers (small 4X6 box trailers). Communication trailers include: programmable base station, mobile repeaters, and generators;
- One truck capable of hauling trailers;
- Cache of 150 interoperable / programmable portable handheld radios.

#### **Capabilities**

- Manages the State response to hazardous material spills;
- Identify, isolate and contain hazardous materials spills;
- Oversees the training, equipment and response activities of the State's 13 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;
- Using the "Conflagration Act" (ORS 476.510 to 476-610) the State Fire Marshal has the authority and ability to activate local assets on behalf of the State, from cities not impacted by the event;
- Incident management;
- Direction and maintenance and use of the Statewide Fire Net/HAZMAT microwave relay radio system;
- OSFM operations can function without normal communication channels – phone, cell phone, and internet. If connectivity can be established with communications trailers they can proceed with response;
- Transportation of communication trailers to impacted areas;
- Providing local communications between responders and IMT's;
- Set up mobile communications and command centers with IMT's.

#### **Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges**

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Lack of normal communication systems will impact the ability to call up personnel resources;

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- Personnel resources living / working in the inundation areas will be compromised by the event;
- Unable to contact usual public sector contractors for support if normal communication systems are down;
- Accessible and usable roadway networks;
- Loss of power and lifeline roadway systems will impact communications and limit firefighting capabilities.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event**

- EMAC HAZMAT teams and equipment, mobile interoperable communications, and base camps;
- Equipment and repair abilities to fulfill ESF-10 mission tasks;
- Fuel for generators and vehicles to include fuel for resources responding under the Conflagration Act;
- Roadway accessibility;
- Air resources to move equipment and personnel.

### 3.2 Support Agencies

#### 3.2.1 Occupational Safety and Health Division

**Oregon OSHA:** Ensures employers understand their responsibilities for protecting their workers, especially during emergency response and recovery operations. Enforces occupational safety and health rules, investigates workplace fatalities, major accidents, and safety and health complaints. Coordinates and performs the actions identified within the Worker Safety & Health Support Annex of the National Response Framework, or State equivalent; provides occupational safety and health technical assistance to other State and local entities; assesses responder safety and health resource needs, e.g., OSHA on-site assistance, incident-specific personal protective equipment protocols, training, safety and health monitoring.

#### **Priorities**

- All DCBS divisions would need to assess their own operational needs and account for personnel;
- Respond to request to send liaison with State ECC.

#### **Assets**

- OR OSHA has field offices around State;
  - Location of field offices: Medford, Eugene, Salem, Bend, Portland, Pendleton.
  - Pendleton is a satellite office.
  - Oregon OSHA Laboratory is located in Portland.
- Vehicles for staff are located at each field office;
- Uses standard communication assets (phones, cell phones, internet);
- Uses the DCBS data network administered by DAS. DCBS/Oregon OSHA would be dependent on DAS for restoration of computer access;

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- Operates 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.

#### **Capabilities**

- Oregon OSHA serves as a regulatory agency with Statewide authority over public and private sector operations and work for worker safety. Worker safety and health complaints would be addressed through established enforcement policies and procedures. If there is a worker safety and health issue, Oregon OSHA may be tasked with ensuring an employer takes care of the issue;
- Works with other State departments to answer questions on worker safety and health;
- Provides technical assistance (answering questions, distributing information, etc.) regarding worker safety and health;
- Education and training for responders and workers on dealing with safety and health hazards;
- Oregon OSHA can assist employers in complying with regulatory requirements for personal protective equipment;
- Liaises with Federal OSHA to ensure worker health and safety;
- Mechanisms are already in place to work with Federal OSHA in an earthquake scenario. In the context of disaster recovery, Federal OSHA will work with FEMA on the national level, assisting Oregon OSHA. This would go back through ECC for tracking ;
- Coordinates communication with labor unions, contractors, and other organizations regarding responder safety and health issues;
- Oregon OSHA has a large inventory of sampling equipment for a variety of substances and hazards, and staff trained on their use;
- Can coordinate with Federal OSHA to provide specialized response teams, for example, construction, biological or radiation safety. Access to and availability of Federal OSHA specialized response teams is contingent on federal/regional priorities.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event:**

- By nature of a catastrophic event, personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Electrical power backup for the Capital Mall buildings is serviced off the power grid, and OR-OSHA field offices do not have generators for emergency power backup;
- Oregon OSHA communications are dependent on telecommunications and internet;
- Loss of computer and data systems would impact Oregon OSHA operations significantly, however, enforcement citations could be issued through a manual process;
- Might require communication equipment and most likely vehicles, fuel or transport to work locations;

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- No private sector contractors that could help with Oregon OSHA regulatory work, which would be bulk of post-quake work;
- Would need to turn to Federal OSHA for assistance, if necessary.

#### 3.2.2 Department of Energy

##### See ESF-12 for more DOE CSZ information

- Direct response actions for releases of hazardous materials from Oregon Department of Energy 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 Department of Fish and Wildlife

##### See ESF-11 for complete ODFW CSZ information.

##### Priorities

- Ensure safety of staff and facilities;
- Establish essential communications;
- Support response to HAZMAT events that affect fish and wildlife and their habitats;
- Coordinate ODFW assets and personnel for use in disaster response.

##### Assets

- Trucks capable of transporting large dead animals;
- Freezers (large and small).

##### Capabilities

- 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;
- Ability to pick up and analyze dead wildlife;
- Freezer capabilities are typically located at the fish hatcheries.

##### Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- Need for immediate restoration of emergency communications;
- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Ability to assess HAZMAT incidents without aerial support or ability to access impacted areas;
- Access to ODFW facilities, due to damaged roadways and debris.
- Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event
- Damage assessment of coastal facilities capable of providing local support;

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- Generators for facilities;
- Fuels for equipment, vehicles, and generators;
- Transport of teams to/from impacted areas via air or sea if roadways are unavailable;
- Limited access and communication to facilities in coastal communities due to damaged infrastructure;
- Emergency communication established;
- Water purification capabilities.

#### 3.2.4 Department of Forestry

##### **See ESF-4 for complete ODF CSZ information**

ODF is 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.

##### **Priorities**

- Life and safety of responders and the public;
- Ensure safety of personnel and facilities;
- Assessment of State forestry issues as a result of the incident;
- Coordination of forestry assets following incident.

##### **Assets**

- See ESF-4 for complete asset listing;
- Can provide subject matter experts and inspectors to assist with forest issues and ESF-10 response as needed.

##### **Capabilities**

- See ESF-4 for complete capabilities;
- Respond to and assess nature and responsibility of hazardous materials incidents;
- Provide logistical support for other State and local responders;
- Authority to assess responsibility and mandate clean-up activities by the responsible person(s) or agencies.

##### **Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges**

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Lack of normal communication systems will impact the ability to call up personnel resources;
- Personnel resources living / working in the inundation areas will be compromised by the event;
- Unable to contact usual public sector contractors for support if normal communication systems are down;
- Accessible and usable roadway networks;

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- Likely that insufficient resources will be available to respond.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event**

- It is very unlikely that response to this kind of incident can be done with the current amount of equipment and personnel;
- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- Water;
- Additional trained personnel to assist with ODF operations;
- Transportation assistance to reach ODF facilities and/or impacted areas;
- Aerial (fixed wing and rotor) support for evacuation, resupply and insertion of teams.

#### **3.2.6 Oregon Health Authority**

Lead State agency for all radiation emergencies except for those delegated to ODOE, and all human disease-related emergencies and drinking water emergencies.

#### **See ESF-8 for complete OHA CSZ information.**

#### **Priorities**

- Account for staff;
- Assess condition and safety of OHA-OPHD facilities and determine who can make it to work;
- Follow established procedures for staff safety and security;
- Available staff to report within 24 hours;
- Establish communications at surviving facilities;
- Establish situational awareness for ESF-10 issues;
- Determine how to coordinate with ECC being over 50 miles away (likely unable to send liaison, at least initially. Public Health provides common operating picture to ECC for ESF-8 issues and across all the ESFs where public health has a role);
- Determine availability of resources to support ESF-10 missions;
- Initiate immediate contact with HHS, FEMA Region X and CDC Operations Center to relay mission critical information to federal agencies.

#### **Assets**

- The primary office and agency operations center for the Oregon Public Health Division is located at 800 NE Oregon Street, Portland, OR 97232. Other Public Health facilities are located at:
  - Pendleton (two staff members);
  - Bend (two staff members);
  - Astoria (one staff member);
  - Eugene (two staff members);
  - Grants Pass (one staff member);

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- Roseburg (one staff member);
- Salem (one staff member);
- \*No Public Health staff locations in tsunami zones.
- Alternate “West of the Willamette River” OPHD Agency Operations Center is at the Oregon State Public Health Laboratory at 3150 NW 229th, Hillsboro. The alternate “East of the Willamette River” OPHD Agency Operations Center site is ODOT office at 9200 SE Lawnfield Road in Clackamas. If infrastructure is passable, available staff to report within 24 hours as directed;
- Public Health can function virtually via the use of computer systems- (HOSCAP, HAN, OpsCenter, Web EOC, Inventory Request Management System (IRMS)) if those systems are up and running to gain some situational awareness and start operating at some level;
- Public Health staff east of the Cascades could take certain actions on command and control decisions – Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and other issues (anticipated timeline is 24 hours for Eastern staff to be up and functioning);
- Staff located outside of Portland are equipped with satellite phones and Blackberries, laptops with wireless cards, plans stored on flash drives, etc.;
- Portable hard drives and access to GIS information, if systems are up and running;
- Public Health vehicles are equipped with 72-hour kits so staff driving them would be self-sufficient for a period of time without resources;
- Health Preparedness staff have preparedness type tools (all staff – 72 hour kits) because they are core to incident management team for ESF-8;
- HF and UHF radio capability;
- 180 satellite phones distributed by OPHD-HSPRP to Oregon partners and internal staff as follows:
  - Tribes: One (1) each distributed to each of 8 tribes (Total: 8)
  - Local Health Departments: Two (2) each to each of 33 LHDs; Three (3) each to one (1) LHD. (Total: 69)
  - Hospitals: One (1) each to each of 63 hospitals (Total: 63)
  - OHA and OPHD: One (1) each to each of 40 positions (Total: 40)
- Small caches of MCI supplies in ten trailers that are pre-deployed around the State – but those would provide limited resources for this type of scenario. Would likely not have what was needed, and would run out rapidly;
- Oregon Disaster Medical Team (ODMT): A volunteer group of 135 licensed health care providers and paraprofessional medical personnel (supported by a cadre of logistical and administrative staff) designed to provide emergency medical care during a disaster or other event occurring in Oregon. OPHD and ODMT have signed a Memorandum of Understanding that allows this 501(c)(3) not-for profit to plan, train and provide relief healthcare services when local, county and mutual aid reserves are inadequate due to a mass casualty incident, disaster, or public health emergency.

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- Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) units are deployed locally and by Public Health. They can be part of State level response (MRCs have to preregister to help out State). MRC personnel register in SERV-OR;
- If a county calls up MRC, liability belongs to county MRCs are serving. State Public Health assumes liability if they mission task MRCs on State level;
- Storage for temperature controlled vaccines at Public Health facility in Portland.

#### **Capabilities**

The OHA programs involved in ESF-10 preparedness and response are:

**Health Security Preparedness & Response Program (HSPRP)** improves public health preparedness capacity by ensuring coordination among tribes, local, regional, State and Federal agencies and private health care partners before, during and after emergency events where the public's health is an issue.

**Epidemiology and Surveillance Program** is responsible for the identification, investigation, and prevention of diseases caused by infectious agents. This program conducts disease surveillance; collects and analyzes surveillance data; publishes public health recommendations; develops disease prevention, preparedness and response guidelines; and investigates and helps control disease outbreaks.

**Acute and Communicable Disease Prevention Program** provides epidemiologic and clinical expertise and guidance to the Incident Commander and develops guidance on disease related risks.

**Public Health Laboratory** serves as a level 3 bio-safety facility for biological clinical and unknown environmental sample testing (human chemical testing is provided by state public health labs in Alaska, Washington and Idaho).

- Provides biological confirmatory testing, and chemical specimen collection and specimen referral guidance to Oregon Sentinel Laboratory Response Network (LRN) laboratories;
- Works cooperatively with CDC;
- Manages the Oregon Laboratory Response Network that supports environmental and human testing of unknown biological and chemical threat agents;
- Provides confirmatory laboratory testing on human clinical specimens; and
- On implementation, OSPHL's Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) allows:
  - Client health departments, laboratories and providers to submit laboratory requests directly;
  - Communications with clients through a dedicated messaging system;
  - Health officials to streamline the access and correlation of laboratory data throughout the State for outbreak investigation; and
- Phase 2 (spring of 2012) will allow laboratory results to be directly input into Electronic Medical Record (EMR) systems.

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**Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Section** develops situational awareness of EMS resources; communicates with EMS providers; and coordinates realignment of EMS resources during a surge event. They coordinate Statewide trauma system planning, ambulance service area planning, and develops standards for ambulance personnel and emergency medical technicians.

**Office of Environmental Public Health (OEPH)** assures Statewide control of environmental hazards through drinking water protection, radiation protection, environmental toxicology and epidemiology programs and regulation of food, pool and lodging facilities.

- **Drinking Water Program** administers and enforces drinking water quality standards for public water systems. It provides guidance on prevention of and response to water system contamination.
- **Radiation Protective Service** 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.
- **Environmental Toxicology Section** protects the health and safety of the public from environmental hazards.

Public Health has responsibilities to support these **public health** response missions (Aligns with the 10 Essential Functions of Public Health):

Monitor health;	Enforce laws;
Diagnose and investigate;	Link to/provide care;
Inform, educate and empower;	Assure competent workforce;
Mobilize community partnership;	Evaluate
Develop policies;	Research.

- HSPRP , with the aid of the Local Health Departments, hospitals and health care systems, develops plans and procedures to prepare and respond to emergencies concerning the public's health;
- Coordinate logistical ESF 8 support by obtaining medical supplies; organize teams and personnel, etc. Support medical missions logistically for private and public sector. Maintain list of private sector medical suppliers;
- Receipt and distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile, coordination with ODOT for SNS movement;
- Strategic National Stockpile coordination and administration;
- Set up and management of the AOC;
- Provide trained personnel, and provide "just-in-time" training, as needed;
- Develop and coordinate external and internal communications in partnership with OHA communications, to include public messaging on incident status and mitigation measures;
- Coordinate requests for and deployment of public health resources;
- Provide technical assistance (guidance) on and establish mechanisms for tracking of financially-related information to support reimbursement requests from FEMA;

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- Assist in coordinating patient movement;
- Support agency in providing environmental health analysis side for clean water, food safety, and chemical spills;
- Ensure potability of water supplies;
- Manage continuity of public health operations;
- Public Health Authorities can be put into place to close facilities and quarantine people;
- Develop and implement demobilization plans;
- Develop incident after action reports (AARs);
- Provide Healthcare System Liaison communications:
  - To and from Regional Coordinators for clarification of issues/status of hospitals, EMS and other components of the regional healthcare system;
  - Obtain regional SITREPs to include specific information (e.g., employee absentee rates in hospitals);
- Mission assignments are made or requested of the following:
  - Oregon Disaster medical Team (ODMT);
  - National Disaster Medical Team (NDMS);
  - Federal Medical Station (FMS) – The AOC healthcare branch is involved in siting/staffing decisions;
  - Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) and SMVP deployment of volunteers;
- Can maintain and manage regional medical supply caches including -DECON; MCI; Incident command trailers; and satellite trailers;
- Oversees relocation of medical supply assets. The State has the ability to relocate Hospital Preparedness Program funded assets (e.g., generators, trailers, PPE, etc);
- Coordinate staffing of alternate care sites through SERV-OR and/or MRC, as requested;
- Assist in emergency credentialing SERV-OR and MRC volunteers;
- Assist the Office of Health Care Regulation & Quality Improvement in developing requests for Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) related bed identification to allow use of beds for purposes other than originally designated (Form 1135 Waiver);
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS): Maintain situational awareness of EMS assets and needs. Facilitate redeployment of these assets on a mission essential basis;
- Provide public messaging, outreach and guidance for public health issues;
- Facilitate development of crisis standards of care;
- Provide subject matter experts to advise local communities on health issues;
  - Epidemiologists
  - Physicians
  - Mass fatality technical specialists

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Drinking Water
- Radiation Protection Services
- Toxicology
- Mass Care responsibilities for congregate care facilities

#### Post Event Activities:

- Conduct post-event surveillance of medical care systems;
- Collection of data on medical conditions;
- Post-event exposure registry rostering for hazardous material exposure;
- Testing for safety of drinking water and food;

#### Maintain the following web-based systems:

- Hospital Capacity Web Site (HOSCAP): this system is used in hospital emergency departments and participating EMS agencies to provide situational awareness in mass casualty incidents and other events. Provides Emergency Department (ED), trauma and inpatient bed availability and additional hospital capacity and logistics information;
- Health Alert Network (HAN) is part of the CDC National Health Alert Network System and is a key component of the Public Health Information Network (PHIN). HAN is used to convey consistent and timely health information to partners around the State. HAN has a document library available for routine, non-emergent collaboration within the public health system with local health departments, tribal, and hospital partners;
- SERV-OR: Volunteer registry for licensed health professionals;
- EM Track: A web-based system for tracking patients from an incident scene to admission to a hospital.

#### **Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges**

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Logistics (SNS) movement and distribution is heavily reliant on transportation. MOU with ODOT for that, but may need to partner with State ECC to get a work-around if ODOT couldn't move it. Not sure how that would occur absent viable road infrastructure;
- Medical system overwhelmed and unable to provide care due to damaged facilities;
- Public Health has no transportation capabilities for this type of logistical movement and supply (agency only has a few motor pool cars, for the most part), nothing that could be used as backup transport for SNS;
- Isolated care locations would quickly run out of supplies;
- None of private sector health care has long-term capabilities if their normal day-to-day logistics is cut off. No back up warehouses or caches of supplies that would even come near what would be needed post-quake. System would run out of supplies, medications, hospital beds, providers – all across the board – immediately;

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Some hospitals have warehouse storage for supplies, but they only have 24-72 hours of supplies under a “normal use” situation;
- Lack of interoperability (i.v. tubes, for example, are all different sizes and they all have very specific purposes for individual care). There are very few linkages between medical supplies, so that makes it harder on the providers and facilities because what they need for each patient is very specific;
- Regulations and Policies that could hinder response:
  - Legal issues for triaging doctors in this scenario are a problem. Many medical providers have become unwilling to serve during these types of disasters for this reason. Governor has authority by statute to waive certain rules;
  - No legal mechanism for public not wishing to be quarantined;
  - Challenge of prioritizing who is the priority for limited medical resources.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event**

- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- Aerial (fixed wing and rotor) support for medical evacuation and insertion of teams;
- Security of SNS;
- Medical system overwhelmed and unable to provide care due to damaged facilities, will need resupply and additional personnel to manage, or will require mass patient transport to locations more able to deal with surge;
- Would be working with Federal counterparts to bring in Federal medical stations and other supplies (NDMS – National Disaster Medical System)- Example: 250-bed units of care to take loads off hospitals;
- Would require immediate Federal and out-of-State medical team assistance:
- D-MAT, D-VET (veterinary teams), D-MORT (Disaster Mortuary Teams);
- Additional supplies from SNS;
- American Medical Response (AMR) medical transport assistance;
- Providing supplies to isolated care locations;
- Logistical support;
- Public Health will work on rule modifications for patient transport with Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Ambulance Service Area (ASA) contract: Public Health would work on rule modifications for patient transport following scenario.

#### **3.2.7 Oregon Emergency Management**

##### **See ESF-5 for more OEM CSZ information**

- OEM Coordinates with local jurisdictions to develop and maintain city and county emergency operations plans.
- In accordance with ORS 466.635, OEM serves as the State’s 24-hour central reporting point for the notification of oil and hazardous materials spills and other emergency incidents.

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), OEM provides local government and industry with a single point of contact to obtain the assistance of any State emergency response agency 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- 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.

#### 3.2.8 Oregon Military Department

##### See ESF-7 for more OMD CSZ information

##### Priorities

- Immediate assessment of surviving equipment and units available for response (including maintenance facilities);
- Establish communications with OMD facilities Statewide and begin implementation of Area of Responsibility (AOR) plans;
- Recall of personnel;
- Identify fuel sources;
- The Oregon National Guard may engage in immediate response lifesaving response actions for up to 72 hours at individual unit commander's decision;
- Contact Additional CERFP and HRF assistance from outside of the State;
- Respond to mission tasking by OEM;
- If contacted by local emergency management or local government authorities units could respond (this action would likely be concurrent with Joint Operations Center (JOC) mission tasking to that unit).

##### Assets

- CST (Civil Support Team) – (monitoring and identification of hazardous materials);
- CERFP Decontamination (mass decontamination);
- Approx. 3000 Tyvek suits stockpiled in State (set aside for Rapid Response Force).

##### Capabilities

- Mass Decontamination;
- Monitoring and identification of hazardous materials;
- Debris clearance;
- Outreach and early warning to public regarding hazardous materials;
- Evacuation assistance;
- Liaison with USCG and USN.

##### Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- Limited petroleum storage;
- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment.
  - Estimated that 24 hours after event only 30% of personnel available for duty.

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Estimated that 72 hours after event 50% of personnel would be available for duty.
- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- National Guard doesn't respond to hazardous material spills, they treat people affected by them;
- Need for replacement personnel within three to five days.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event:**

- Additional CERFP and HRF capabilities from outside of the State.

### 3.2.9 Department of State Lands

#### **Priorities**

- First priority is ensuring life and safety of DSL personnel and ensuring offices are safe for work;
- Provide liaison to State ECC;
- Provide assistance and permits as necessary for mitigation of hazardous materials spills on waterways and State property;
- Provide approvals for the use of State lands as necessary for response and recovery.

#### **Assets**

- Have three offices, Salem (80 on staff), Bend (10 staff) and South Slough, Coos Bay (15 staff);
- Natural resource specialists on staff;
- Have scientists on DSL Staff that are linked with the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center;
- Can provide GIS analysis and mapping capabilities. Three specialists that can assist as needed with GIS issues and information;
- Have a small fleet of vehicles in Salem - two 4WD vehicles, three sedans and one cargo van;
- Network of instruments in the South Slough that record water surface elevation and other water quality and meteorological parameters;
- Bend office has six 4WD vehicles;
- Have one boat located in Salem with trailer used to do surveys of property along navigable waterways and survey docks;
- DSL administrative office located in the town of Charleston (SE of Coos Bay on the South Slough);
- South Slough DSL office vehicles:
  - Two 4WD vehicles.
  - A one ton tilt bed equipped with tandem rear wheels and a bumper mounted winch (located at the SSNERR maintenance facility).
  - A half ton conventional pickup with four traction tires. ( Located on the OIMB campus).
- We have about seven VHF radios with an assigned frequency;

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Two twin axle utility trailers and a 14 hp 4WD diesel tractor equipped with a small front bucket and a 3 point trailer hitch and power takeoff. This is a smallish “landscape” tractor that fits on the trailers mentioned above.
- South Slough DSL office boats:
- Smokercraft 18 foot flat bottomed skiff with trailer and steering console, electric start 4 stroke 40 hp located on the Oregon Institute of Marine Biology campus in Charleston (in tsunami inundation zone).
- Alumaweld 16 food semi vee hull with trailer and steering console, electric start 4 stroke 55 hp located on the Oregon Institute of Marine Biology campus in Charleston (in tsunami inundation zone).
- Valco 16 foot lightweight flat bottom “jon boat” with trailer and 20 hp pull start (location varies between OIMB and SSNERR Interpretive center).
- Valco 14 foot lightweight flat bottom “jon boat” without trailer and 15 hp pull start outboard.

Human powered craft including:

- 22’ fiberglass eight passenger canoe with trailer.
- Two or three conventional 17’ canoes (three passenger).
- Three or four Roto molded kayaks (single passenger).
- Trailer designed to carry four to six paddle craft.
- All human powered craft are located at the SSNERR Maintenance facility (outside of the tsunami inundation zone);
- Modified the water supply system at SSNERR’s interpretive center to store 2,000 gallons of potable water in two tanks and have another 1,000 gallon potable water storage tank at the Spruce ranch complex near the maintenance facility;
- DSL has access easement agreements with private property owners to gain access to State lands;
- Maintains a data base of all State owned lands.

#### **Capabilities**

- Coordinate with the Oregon DEQ when State lands and navigable waterways are affected by an oil and hazardous materials spill;
- Concerned with, and responds to, oil and hazardous materials incidents and all other incidents that could impact the four 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;
- Receives notification if State lands and navigable waterways are affected by an oil and hazardous materials spill;
- Provide removal fill permits for the cleanup process;
- Provides pre-event tsunami awareness training;
- DSL can provide information relevant to wetlands, State-owned forestland and easements that exist in Oregon, as well as other necessary information consistent with the mission of Department of State Lands;

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Administers navigable waterways up to ordinary high water, coast areas – submerged and submersible lands up to three miles out;
- Through the State debris removal plan, tasked with providing State lands for stock piling debris;
- As manager of State owned properties, can use State property to establish staging areas;
- Issue rights of way and special use permits for agencies requiring access to damaged areas within State lands in Oregon;
- Can assist in the coordination of debris removal;
- Can implement emergency authorization process to allow for emergency removal of oil and hazardous materials from waterways without going through the permitting process;
- All staff can be moved to areas of need regardless of area office they are primarily assigned to;
- Staff can work virtually if offices are damaged and unsafe;
- DSL is a regulatory land management agency and would provide emergency authorization when and where needed;
- DSL has contracts for legal services, real estate services – appraisals, audit services, technical and natural resource services;
- Can provide some guidance with regard to emergency water treatment.

#### **Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges**

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as ‘available’ for mission deployment;
- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- DSL does not have mobile operations capabilities. Staff can work from anywhere if there is power and communication connectivity;
- All communications depend on land line, cell phone, and computer e-mail capabilities;
- No capabilities to sustain a crew without a living area, food, water and power;
- Environmental laws that may hinder access to and through State owned lands and water ways.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event**

- Fuel for vehicles;
- Getting staff where they need to be due to roadways being compromised;
- Need electricity/telecommunications/internet access for operational capabilities and access to computer databases necessary for operations.

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

#### 3.2.10 Oregon State Police

##### See ESF-13 for complete OSP CSZ information

##### Priorities

- Ensure safety of personnel and facilities;
- Ensure safety of public, property and natural resources in the State;
- Support State ESF-10 needs as directed by primary agency;
- Coordinate with primary agency for ESF-2 needs of OSP assets and abilities following incident;
- Secure Hazardous materials incidents involving State properties and highways;
- Assist in keeping highways and roads open primarily interstate and State highways, for evacuation, emergency response and commerce;
- If all communications capabilities are lost – Officers are to report to alternate office sites to check in. If that is not a possibility they are to respond to nearest County EOC to assist.

##### Assets

- Some officers are issued APR's (air purifying respirators);
- Some officers are issued HAZMAT suits. However this PPE is not standard issue;
- Each OSP response area EOP has a section of identified critical facilities for that area.

##### Capabilities

- 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;
- All OSP Officers are trained to a basic "Awareness Level" in HAZMAT response;
- Enables OSP responders ability to identify and report incidents for fire HAZMAT teams response;
- Officers are trained to identify, report and isolate incidents on State lands and roads;
- Provide safety perimeters and isolation zones for fire HAZMAT team(s) response.

##### Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Accessibility to fuel resources, current fuel resources may last for approximately four days;
- Coastal offices are unlikely to be functional; several coastal offices are located on docks which will be severely impacted by this event;
- Roadway damage will limit movement and impact a unified response;
- Radio and repeater sites are supplied with generator back-up power and will run out of fuel within 3 – 4 days without being recharged with fuel;

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Employees with cars and capabilities throughout State may be isolated and unable to respond due to road / bridge damages;
- OSP vehicles are commercial fuel dependent – and dependent on electricity to access those fuel resources;
- OSP has limited resources and personnel in the State; may be challenging to meet demand for response services;
- Areas of Hwy 30 have many fuel storage tanks. Could be a huge problem if any of these tanks are damaged and leaking.

#### **Support Needed Immediately Following a Catastrophic Event**

- Fuel for continued OSP operations and maintaining facilities functioning under generator power;
- Support for fueling vehicles without electricity;
- Communications issues will need to be resolved.
- OSP doesn't have supply of food or water for personnel once personal supplies are expended.

#### **3.2.11 Oregon Department of Transportation**

**See ESF-1 for complete ODOT CSZ information.**

#### **Priorities**

- Life and safety of responders and affected public;
- Determine and deploy available ODOT resources available for ESF-10 response;
- 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 ESF-10 incidents on State highways.

#### **Assets**

- Can provide limited ESF-10 support with personnel who have basic training in hazardous materials;
- Have contact information for private sector companies capable of oil and HAZMAT clean up. Typically these companies are used to clean up a small spill that does not involve the State Fire Marshal's HAZMAT team response.

#### **Capabilities**

- Provide support that is regularly provided on a day to day basis;
- Provide traffic control support to reroute traffic or finding alternate routes;
- Provide a perimeter around a spill to protect citizens and responders;
- Establish evacuation zones at the direction of the State Fire Marshal.

#### **Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges**

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Personnel living and working in the impacted areas will be compromised by the event;
- Accessible and usable roadway networks;
- Due to the scale of this incident, existing ESF-10 response teams will be immediately overwhelmed and likely isolated.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event**

- ESF-10 response trained teams and equipment from outside of the impacted area, mobile interoperable communications, and base camps;
- Equipment and repair abilities to fulfill ESF-10 mission tasks;
- Fuel for generators and responding vehicles/equipment;
- Roadway accessibility;
- Air resources to move equipment and personnel;
- ODOT will have immediate needs for additional equipment and personnel. The following areas will be of primary concern - coastal district offices/ personnel/ equipment and cannot be counted on for response in this scenario:  
Astoria- Warrenton- Seaside – Yachats - Cape Perpetua - Coos Bay
- PPE for responding personnel.

### **3.3 Adjunct Agency**

#### **3.3.1 Civil Air Patrol (CAP)**

The Civil Air Patrol is the official civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. They can provide aerial reconnaissance, airborne interoperable communications relay support for critical communications, transportation of personnel and supplies (such as medical) and NIMS trained staff personnel to assist in an operating command center.

#### **Priorities**

- CAP requires an Operational Risk Assessment (ORM), completed by CAP personnel, before launching an operational sortie. This is their first priority which takes into account available personnel, status of airports and runways, weather conditions and other aspects that could impact the flight.
- These assessments are standardized and can be completed quickly (within minutes) with perfect conditions. Post-quake and with the likely loss of power, weather knowledge and limited air traffic control, these assessments would likely take longer to complete.

#### **Assets**

- CAP conducts base operations out of primary facilities in Eugene, Medford, Salem, Bend, and the Portland area airports (Troutdale, Washington County, Aurora and Vancouver, WA). These facilities could all serve as the primary CAP command and control;
- Secondary operational fields include Brookings, Klamath Falls, McMinnville, Redmond and Tillamook;

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- CAP currently has approximately 250 senior members and a similar number of cadets distributed across the State. Of the 250 senior members, 40 are registered pilots throughout the State;
- Their aircraft include seven Cessna 182 and one Cessna 172 aircraft.

#### **Capabilities**

- CAP has developed a catalog of all State highways from and including US 97 to the Coast, which segments that the CAP could fly individual sorties. This catalog is divided based on where CAP aircraft are typically based for rapid response;
- Can provide quick assessments of airport and runway status for their own and other responder operations;
- Once operational, CAP aircraft can:
  - Provide aerial reconnaissance of damaged infrastructure (roads, ports, rail).
  - Transportation of personnel, supplies and equipment.
- In order to maximize damage assessment efficiency, CAP aircraft could include ODOT and other agency personnel or engineers who would be able to provide expertise and familiarity with road and infrastructure issues;
- With prior authorization CAP can add additional interoperable frequencies (within its radio's frequency range) to its airborne radio capability.

#### **Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges**

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Airport runway damage assessments will need to be made prior to the commitment of ready personnel and equipment causing mission delays;
- Accessibility to fuel resources will need to be identified and supplied to CAP.

#### **Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event**

- Responses will be delayed however not impossible. Fuel needs will be critical to sustained operations;
- Fuel;
- Support (personnel and parts) for maintenance of aircraft;
- Runway clearance and repair of damaged airports.

## **4 ESF-10 Operations**

### **4.1 Objective:**

To provide for a coordinated response by State, local and federal resources to minimize the adverse effects on the population and the environment following the release of, or exposure to, hazardous material(s) following a catastrophic earthquake and resultant tsunami.

### **4.2 Challenges:**

**ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response**

- Limited ability to identify, assess and contain oil and HAZMAT releases due to loss of communications systems, limited transportation access, and insufficient numbers of trained responders;
- Limited ability to provide health and safety guidance to responders and the public based on the loss of communications systems;
- Survivors without adequate health and safety training and equipment will attempt response, potentially adding to casualties.

**4.3 Assumptions:**

- Damage to bulk chemical facilities will result in oil and hazardous material release;
- Fire, USAR, HAZMAT and EMS services have competing requirements during the response;
- Sewage spills and lack of fresh water will cause immediate health risks to public and first responders;
- Standard reporting mechanisms for hazardous spills will be unavailable;
- Exposure, disease vectors, and chemicals in debris will threaten displaced survivors.

**4.4 ESF-10 Shortfalls and Requirements:**

SHORTFALLS	REQUIREMENTS
Trained Personnel to respond to hazardous material spills/environmental health incidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Additional environmental response teams.</li> <li>▪ Additional hazmat response teams.</li> <li>▪ National decontamination team</li> <li>▪ Rapid assessment teams.</li> </ul>
Personnel and equipment to provide public health and responder safety assessments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personal protective equipment for responders and survivors in the impacted area.</li> <li>▪ Air monitoring capability.</li> <li>▪ Public messaging and communications.</li> </ul>
Environmental Sampling, laboratory analysis and data interpretation.	<p>Air, water, soil, debris and building surface sampling teams.</p> <p>Logistical support for transporting samples to laboratories throughout the country.</p> <p>Data management teams.</p> <p>Risk assessment teams.</p>

### ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

#### 4.5 Concept of Operations

OEM will coordinate all requests for assistance and communicate with the State agencies to identify the appropriate action and State resources to be used. Once ESF 10 has been identified to meet the request, OEM will create an action to the specific State agencies to accomplish the task.

DEQ and OSFM will provide a representative to the ECC who will be the primary points of contact for all ESF-10 needs.

ESF-10 functions include but are not limited to:

- The initial HAZMAT response will be a local effort with priorities set by local government;
- Establish communications with the affected local areas;
- ESF-10 agencies will provide technical support for HAZMAT cleanup and disposal immediately following an earthquake and resultant tsunami;
- As appropriate, coordinate with ESF #10 elements in non-impacted areas in State to obtain additional assistance;
- ESF-10 will maintain close coordination with State, federal and local officials to establish priorities for HAZMAT response support;
- Collect, analyze and determine the nature, amount, and locations of real or potential releases of HAZMAT, pathways to human and environmental exposure, probable direction and time of travel of the materials, potential impact to human health, welfare, safety, and the environment;
- Coordinate aerial assessment to assess obvious problems such as fires at industrial complexes and petroleum in rivers;
- ESF-10 will determine State resource deficits and request support.
- Validate resource shortfalls and coordinate federal response, EMAC requests, and additional contractor resources to assist in HAZMAT response;
- Coordinate with ESF -1 for the use of staging areas and air assets, provide protective action recommendations;
- Coordinate decontamination activities with appropriate local, State, and federal agencies;
- Coordinate with appropriate local, State, and federal agencies to ensure the proper disposal of wastes;
- Coordinate with ESF-3 for technical assistance on water, wastewater, solid waste, and disposal;
- Coordinate with ESF-12 for technical assistance on energy pipelines.

ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

**5 Supporting Documents**

- National Response Framework, ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials
- Oregon County ESF 10 Annexes
- Northwest Area Contingency Plan
- DEQ Emergency Operations Plan
- Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

**6 Appendices**

**Appendix 1 - US EPA Region 10 Emergency Response Program Info**

TO ACTIVATE RESPONSE TEAM- CALL EPA DUTY OFFICER  
1-206-553-1263

REPORT SPILLS TO NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER  
1-800-424-8802

EPA EMERGENCY RESPONSE AUTHORITIES	
NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP)	NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (NRF)
US EPA or US Coast Guard lead response	State or local lead response
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	EPA to lead federal support of oil and hazardous materials response (ESF-10)
Mandates an aggressive federal response without a disaster declaration	Presidential disaster declaration required
Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) has ultimate responsibility for oil and HazMat spills	State must request support and FEMA must issue a mission assignment
Federal OSC has access to all federal civilian and military resources through the Regional Response Team (RRT)	Federal OSCs retain authorities provided in the National Contingency Plan
	Provide Regional Emergency Operations Center and key ICS leadership positions for oil and HazMat response

ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

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

NATIONAL APPROACH TO RESPONSE (NAR)	
<p>Set national EPA goal to be able to respond to five simultaneous incidents of national significance,</p> <p><i>Getting to Five</i></p> <p>Identified five of Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) 15 planning scenarios where EPA would have a significant role:</p> <p>Biological Attack – Aerosolized Anthrax</p> <p>Chemical Attack – Blister Agent</p> <p>Natural Disaster – Major Earthquake</p> <p>Natural Disaster – Major Hurricane</p> <p>Radiological Attack – Radiological Dispersion Device</p>	<p>Developed response plans and gap analysis for each of the five scenarios</p> <p>Found that any single event would require national support</p> <p>Resource gaps will be inevitable when responding to multiple events</p> <p>Identified need to:</p> <p>Determine which (if any) scenarios are a priority for States</p> <p>Coordinate with States to identify additional priority scenarios</p> <p>Verify EPA assumptions on State resources</p>

ESF 10. Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

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

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