

OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Ohio Department of Health (ODH)
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)
Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of State Fire
Marshal (SFM)

SUPPORT AGENCIES: Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard (ONG)
Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)
Ohio Department of Commerce, Bureau of Occupational
Safety and Health (ODC-BOSH)
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)
Ohio Emergency Management Agency (OEMA)
Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP)
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

All incidents start at the local level but may need the support of state and federal agencies. ESF #10 addresses the following concerns for the hazardous materials function in the State of Ohio for responding to an actual or potential release of a hazardous material, which includes chemical, biological, radiological (For accidents or incidents at commercial nuclear power plants in or near Ohio, the *State of Ohio Plan for Response to Emergencies at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants* will be the guiding document for preparation, response and recovery in lieu of this ESF) and flammable/explosive substances. ESF #10 is intended to work in concert with the Hazardous Materials Incident Annex of this EOP.

1. Assessment of the health affects of a hazardous materials release
2. Air, water, soil, and other materials sampling to test for contamination
3. Identification of the needs of local communities for hazmat incident support from state agencies
4. Coordination of state agencies in support of local response to a hazardous materials incident
5. Coordination with federal agencies through the National Response Plan, the National Response Plan's (NRP) ESF #10 for Hazardous Materials and the National Response Plan's Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex.
6. Dissemination of protective action recommendations to the public

II. SITUATION

- A. Incidents involving hazardous materials can occur almost anywhere and at anytime within the State of Ohio and affect large numbers of the populace, animals, the environment, and property. These incidents can occur either by accident or as the result of intentional action. If the act is determined to be intentional, ESF #10 response will be coordinated with the EOP's Terrorism Annex.
- B. Hazardous materials incidents can be confined to small localized areas or be extremely large and cover great areas.
- C. Local responders will handle the incident initially. When local forces cannot handle the response, assistance will be requested from other counties, state agencies, federal forces, and private contractors.
- D. There are virtually tens of thousands of hazardous materials produced, transported, used, and stored in and throughout the State of Ohio. Some materials are more hazardous than others. In 1986 the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) was enacted producing a list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs). Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) construct their hazmat plans around these EHSs and the facilities that employ, produce, or store EHSs. This plan is designed to address EHSs and the remaining thousands of hazardous substances in Ohio.
- E. There are many environmentally sensitive areas in Ohio. Environmentally sensitive areas are those areas that could be in jeopardy if a hazardous substance incident were to occur in close proximity such as those areas related to water, air, soil, vegetation, transportation, and areas where people and animals may congregate. See the Hazardous Materials ESF #10 Incident Annex for more specific information.
- F. Sensitive areas related to water include aquifers, water wells, supplies, intakes, and waterways. Aquifers are natural underground storage areas of water into which wells and intakes can be drilled for the purposes of potable water supply. Contamination of aquifers can affect large populations of residents as well as large areas of the environment.
- G. Soil and vegetation are vulnerable should hazardous materials be deposited upon them possibly requiring the disposal of soil and vegetation, which is essential to the food chain.

H. Assumptions

1. All local entities have emergency response plans for dealing with hazardous materials releases and have the means for initial and, in many cases, complete response to hazardous materials incidents.
2. Some hazardous materials incidents will be beyond the abilities of local responders, some of which have specific mutual aid agreements with contiguous local forces and private entities for needed resources. Local forces know how to request assistance from the State response agencies.
3. All primary and support state agencies are familiar with and know how to activate this emergency support function.
4. All State agencies' personnel have been trained in the types of response they may need to perform.
5. All State agencies have the capability of protracted operations.
6. All primary and support state agencies have developed SOPs to further detail their responsibilities and response actions, have current lists of personnel and equipment and those personnel and equipment will be available during an incident.
7. State agencies have mutual aid and/or letters of agreement with other state, federal, and private organizations for additional equipment and personnel.
8. The public will be kept advised of the situation, potential dangers, and precautionary actions they should take. If further information needs to be disseminated it is assumed agreements exist with the media to broadcast the necessary information.
9. The majority of the public will listen and heed warnings and protective action instructions.
10. Hazardous materials incidents often give no warning and protective actions may need to be redesigned should situations change.
11. Communications among responders exist or there are alternate and backup systems available.
12. Proper execution of this plan will reduce the devastating effects a hazmat incident may inflict.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Overview

1. The protection of people and property from the effects of a hazmat incident, whether large or small, is all encompassing. Government entities, through their response forces must protect people and property during the pre-incident phase by planning and mitigation activities; during the response phase by responding, controlling, and nullifying the hazard, and; during the post-incident phase through cleanup and restoration activities.
2. When a hazmat incident occurs, the response forces at the local level will make the initial response to control the situation. Some state agencies may respond to smaller incidents to address regulatory concerns (Ohio EPA may respond to chemical incidents and ODH will respond to radiological incidents and to biological incidents). The PUCO, as the regulatory agency for transportation, may also respond to transportation incidents involving hazardous materials. All responding state agencies will work within the Unified Command System at the scene. Large incidents may be beyond the capability of local forces. Such incidents require outside assistance from adjacent community forces, the State, and, possibly, the Federal government.)
3. State response forces, with legislative authority to respond, and equipment can be activated at the request of local governments, or at the direction of the Governor. Should an incident reach proportions that overwhelm local/county response capabilities certain procedures must be followed in requesting state assistance. Refer to *The State of Ohio Emergency Operations Plan*, Procedures for Requesting State Disaster Assistance.
4. State Agencies are categorized into two groups for the purposes of this plan: Primary and Support Agencies.
 - a. Primary Agencies in Ohio are those that have a legislative responsibility to respond to hazmat incidents. Refer to the Primary Agencies Section in the Hazardous Materials Incident Annex of this plan for further information on Primary Agencies.
 - b. Support Agencies are called upon to provide immediate support to the Lead Agencies and local entities. For further information on Support Agencies refer to the Support Agencies Section in the Hazardous Materials Incident Annex of this plan.
5. Request for Federal assistance is through the Regional Response Team (RRT). The U.S. EPA/FEMA Region V RRT can offer expertise, equipment, and manpower during an incident. A notification of the incident to the National Response Center

(NRC) is required in order to activate the RRT. U.S. EPA and FEMA Region V include the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

6. State response and support forces shall follow the procedures and guidelines set forth in this ESF and in respective agency SOPs to bring an incident to a close.

B. Relationships Between Levels of Government

1. Federal

- a. Ohio's ESF #10 Primary Agencies will coordinate closely with the National Response Plan's (NRP) ESF #10, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, as designated in the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). If radiological materials are involved, the coordination will take place through the NRP's ESF #10 and it's Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.
- b. The federal team, whose members make up the National Response Team as referenced in the NCP, can include the following federal agencies depending on the type and size of the incident. Please see the State of Ohio's ESF #10 Hazardous Materials Incident Annex for further details concerning each of the federal agency's responsibilities.
 - Environmental Protection Agency
 - Department of Agriculture
 - Department of Commerce
 - Department of Defense
 - Department of Energy
 - Department of Health and Human Services
 - Department of Homeland Security (FEMA & USCG)
 - Department of the Interior
 - Department of Justice
 - Department of Labor
 - Department of State
 - Department of Transportation
 - General Services Administration
 - Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- c. Federal Response actions include efforts to detect, identify, contain, cleanup, or dispose of released hazardous materials in support of state and local efforts.
- d. Coordination with ESF #10 may occur in the Ohio EOC, at the site of the emergency and in the Disaster Field Office (DFO).

2. State
 - a. When county-level capabilities, including mutual aid are not sufficient to address the disaster, the chief executive or designee may declare an emergency for their affected jurisdiction and request state assistance in coordination with the County EMA Director. The Governor through the Executive Director of Ohio EMA is responsible for overall decision-making and coordination of state emergency operations. Through the National Response Plan (NRP), assistance is provided to Ohio through federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Federal and state ESFs will establish direct liaison with one another at the Ohio EOC, at the DFO and at the site of the emergency.
3. County and Municipal
 - a. County and municipal governments are responsible for the safety of persons and property in their respective jurisdictions. Response forces at this level of government are always the initial responders to hazmat incidents. Roles and responsibilities of these forces are identified in local plans.
 - b. When the Ohio EOC is operational, local emergency requests for state hazardous materials response resources and services will be communicated to the Ohio EOC and will be directed to the appropriated ESF.
 - c. When the Ohio EOC is not operational, local emergency requests for state assistance from state agencies will be coordinated with and approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies before action is taken.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

The Direction and Control of State response agencies is dependent upon the magnitude of the particular incident. Small incidents may be directed and controlled at the scene of the incident; whereas large scale/major incidents that involve multiple State agency response require a greater degree of coordination.

B. Assignment of Responsibility

1. Ohio Department of Health

- a. Primary Agency for On-Site Technical Coordination of State Agencies for Nuclear, Radiological or Biological Incident Response and Remediation.

- b. Leads the hazard assessment and the **Assessment Group** (Assessment) at the State EOC for nuclear, radiological, or biological incidents; makes protective recommendations for the general public, the institutionalized, first responders, and other emergency workers, and then passes these protective recommendations to the **Executive Group** (if operational) for approval, or directly to appropriate local officials, unified command, or local incident command if the **Executive Group** is not operational. In the case of Biological incidents, the Human Infectious Disease Annex discusses this process for protective recommendations and actions.
- 2. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
 - a. Primary Agency for On-Site Technical Coordination of State Agencies for Chemical Incident Response and Remediation
 - 3. Ohio State Fire Marshal
 - a. Primary Agency for On-Site Technical Coordination of State Agencies for Fire/Explosion Incident Response and Remediation
 - 4. Ohio Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard
 - a. When a Governor's declaration has been issued, ONG can provide general and unique services.
 - b. Provide Weapons of Mass Destruction support to civil authorities through the 52nd Civil Support Team at a CBRNE incident site by identifying CBRNE agents/substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures and assisting with appropriate requests for state support, if terrorism is suspected as the cause of the incident.
 - 5. Ohio Department of Agriculture
 - a. Coordinate with state and local health officials to evaluate needs and actions related to the possible contamination of livestock, foodstuff, crops and issues as they relate to the licensing, storing, handling and application of pesticides.

6. Ohio Department of Commerce, Ohio Bureau of Occupational Health and Safety
 - a. Protect the public, the environment, and property as it relates to employed persons, places of employment, and buildings and establishments.
7. Ohio Department of Transportation
 - a. Provide support in the form of information, equipment, and area control related to highways, bridges, and aviation and mass transportation facilities.
8. Ohio Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Provide off-Site Coordination of State Agencies for Incident Response and Remediation
9. Ohio State Highway Patrol
 - a. Provide support to other State and local law enforcement agencies. Generally, this support consists of traffic control and information gathering and dissemination.
10. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
 - a. Provide technical assistance and information regarding the vehicles, packaging and practices used to transport hazardous materials by highway and rail.

(Other State Agencies as Needed – See other ESFs for general duties)

V. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- A. ESF #10 organizations maintain organizational Standard Operating Procedures and Resource Listings that document the equipment, supplies, and services available to them during emergencies.