

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10
Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

Primary Agency/ESF Coordinator:

Pacific Fire Protection District

Support Agencies:

City of Pacific Emergency Management Agency
Franklin County Public Health Department
City of Pacific Public Works Department
Franklin County Sheriff's Office
City of Pacific Police Department
Meramec Ambulance District
Specialty Trained Tactical Units

I. PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response is responsible for coordinating support in response to an actual or potential release of oil or hazardous materials. This section provides information for response to hazardous materials incident and assists the Local Emergency Planning Committee/District (LEPC/LEPD) in meeting its requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act – SARA Title III.

II. SCOPE

Assistance provided by ESF #10 includes, but is not limited to:

- Environmental assessment of the nature and extent of oil and hazardous materials contamination.
- Environmental decontamination and cleanup, including buildings/structures.
- Management of contaminated waste.

III. SITUATION AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are a concern for the City of Pacific because a sudden accidental or intentional release of such materials can be dangerous to human health and safety, damage property, and affect the quality of the environment. Occurrences of such releases can include: highways, rail lines, pipelines, navigable waterways, business/industry fixed facilities, and agricultural operations.
2. The Franklin County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) has

developed a Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan for Franklin County. This plan is a separate document that supplements the City of Pacific's EOP.

3. Hazardous Materials Response Teams are available in Franklin County or available through mutual aid agreements to respond; addressing hazardous materials incidents and accidents as well as terrorist incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) products.
4. First responders (e.g., Hazardous Materials Teams, EMS agencies, law enforcement agencies, as well as other local agencies with hazardous materials support responsibilities such as public works departments) maintain procedures, protocols, and guidelines specifying the appropriate specialized personnel protective equipment requirements and response actions for incidents involving hazardous materials.
5. During a Foreign Animal Disease incident, there may be a need to provide decontamination support for impacted animals. Refer to ESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. All responding agencies will be trained in accordance with OSHA regulations which describe minimum levels of emergency responder skills, knowledge, and functional levels to meet health and safety requirements for response to a hazardous materials incident. Training is available through a variety of sources.
2. Facilities subject to EPCRA will submit chemical inventory lists and emergency plans in a timely manner to the local fire departments/districts, Franklin County LEPC, and MERC.
3. Emergency response personnel maintain ongoing communication with the facilities subject to EPCRA in their communities using, manufacturing, and storing hazardous materials. Emergency response personnel and the facilities will work to ensure continuing coordination during and after the incident.
4. When needed, evidence collection will be handled by appropriate law enforcement officials, such as the FBI in a CBRNE incident.
5. In major incidents, state and federal resources will be available to assist jurisdictions in augmenting local and regional capabilities, but their availability may not be immediate.
6. Evacuation or in-place shelter may be required to protect portions of the City of Pacific.

7. Survivors of a hazardous materials incident may require unique or special medical treatment not typically available in the City of Pacific.
8. The release of hazardous materials may have short and/or long-term health, environmental, and economic effects depending upon the type of product.
9. Hazardous materials emergencies may occur without warning, requiring immediate emergency response actions.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. 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 minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF #10 promotes close coordination with Federal, State, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.
2. The County/City Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Hazardous Materials Response Plan provide general guidance and the Pacific Fire Protection District will provide specific guidance for managing hazardous materials incidents. A separately published Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan has been developed for Franklin County by the Franklin County LEPC. This plan is considered a part of the County/City EOP.
3. During a disaster when the EOC is activated, all requests for hazardous materials support will be submitted to the EOC for coordination, validation, and/or action in accordance with this ESF. If the EOC is not activated, hazardous materials incidents will be coordinated by the City of Pacific Fire Protection District.
4. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) requires the development of detailed procedures for identifying facilities with extremely hazardous materials and for assuring an adequate emergency response capability by these facilities and by local emergency services. See the Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan developed by the Franklin County LEPC.
5. Mutual aid agreements will be implemented should the incident demand greater resources than are immediately available. Hazardous materials response teams may be requested through the Statewide Fire Mutual Aid System.
6. The two primary protective strategies used during hazardous materials incidents are in-place shelter and evacuation. In-place shelter involves

having people shelter in a building and take steps to reduce the infiltration of contaminated outside air. Evacuation protects people by relocating them from an area of known danger or potential risk to a safer area or a place where the risk to health and safety is considered acceptable.

7. The City of Pacific Emergency Management Director, in conjunction with the Fire Chief/On-Scene Incident Commander, will determine the need to evacuate a large area. Evacuation orders or other protective actions will be issued as needed. However, the on-scene commander may order an immediate evacuation prior to requesting or obtaining approval if this action is necessary to protect lives and property. The Pacific Fire Protection District and the Pacific Police Department will coordinate the evacuation of the area. ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) is responsible for providing security for the evacuated area.
8. Should in-place shelter and/or evacuation become necessary, warning and directions will be disseminated via all appropriate means to include, but not limited to, canvassing, route-alerting, loud-speakers, ReGroup, and EAS broadcast messages to ensure that residents in the threatened areas have received the warning. ESF #15 (External Affairs) will assist with disseminating protective action information to the public.
9. A hazardous materials incident may contaminate ground water supplies, water treatment/distribution systems, and sanitary sewer systems. Threats to the drinking water supply and sewage treatment plant must be identified quickly and facility operators must be notified in a timely manner in order to implement protective actions.
10. ESF #10 requires documentation of all response activities to support after-action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and support agencies.

B. Actions by Operational Timeframe

1. Preparedness

- a. Continually evaluate the capabilities required to accomplish the ESF #10 mission, identify any gaps, and leverage resources to address them.
- b. Develop and/or participate in relevant ESF #10 related planning, training, and exercise activities at the local, regional, state, and/or federal level.
- c. Ensure necessary supplements to the ESF #10 annex are developed and maintained (including emergency contact lists, resource lists, departmental/functional plans, procedures, and protocols).
- d. Ensure representatives from the ESF #10 Primary Agency and Support Agencies are fully trained and prepared to respond to the County/City EOC.

- e. Maintain an inventory of agency resources.
- f. Provide current emergency contact information to the County/City Emergency Management Agency.
- g. Assist Franklin County LEPC with updating and maintaining the Franklin County Hazardous Materials Plan.

2. Response

- a. If the situation requires it, isolate the site and deny access.
- b. Identify hazardous material being released.
- c. Determine extent of danger to responders and establish requirements for personal protective equipment and specialized response equipment.
- d. Ascertain extent of danger to general public; determine specific areas and special facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, jails, and other institutions).
- e. Develop initial action plan to contain and control the release of hazardous materials.
- f. Determine appropriate protective actions for the public and special facilities. If evacuation is contemplated, check evacuation route status.
- g. Initiate warning and issue protective action recommendations for the public and special facilities.
- h. Warn special facilities, provide instructions, and determine requirements for assistance. Provide assistance requested.
- i. If evacuation is recommended, provide traffic control and be prepared to provide transportation to those who lack it.
- j. Warn other communities that may be threatened by the hazmat release.
- k. If possibility exists of casualties that are contaminated with hazardous substances, ensure EMS units and hospitals are so advised.
- l. If evacuation is recommended, staff and open temporary shelters for evacuees.
- m. If the release threatens water or sewer systems or critical facilities such as power plants or airports, advise the companies or departments concerned, so that they may take preventative actions.
- n. If the release impacts water or sewer systems, ensure the public is warned and provided appropriate instructions.
- o. Advise the responsible party to report release to state and federal authorities as required by state and federal statutes and regulations.
- p. If on-scene technical assistance is required, request assistance from industry or appropriate state or federal agencies.
- q. If additional response resources are required request them: mutual aid, hazmat contractor.
- r. Continuously document actions taken, resources committed, and expenses incurred.
- s. Provide updated information on the incident to the public through media releases.

3. Recovery

- a. When the release of hazardous materials is terminated, inspect

potentially affected areas to determine if they are safe before ending protective actions for the public or special facilities.

- b. Advise utilities and critical facilities that were impacted by the incident when the release of hazardous materials is terminated.
- c. If some areas will require long term cleanup before they are habitable, develop and implement procedures to mark and control access to such areas.
- d. When it is determined to be safe to end protective actions, advise the public and special facilities and, if an evacuation occurred, manage the return of evacuees.
- e. Conduct post-incident review of response operations.

4. Mitigation

- a. Provide technical assistance concerning cleanup options or methods and cleanup standards for planning purposes.
- b. Perform facility inspections.

V. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency/ESF Coordinator

Pacific Fire Protection District

1. Develop and maintain the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.
2. Develop procedures aimed at minimizing the impact of an unplanned release of a hazardous material to protect life and property.
3. Conduct training for personnel in hazardous materials response and mitigation.
4. Follow established procedures in responding to hazardous materials incidents.
5. Provide technical information.
6. Coordinate control/mitigation efforts with other local, state, and federal agencies.
7. Perform the duties necessary to reduce, remove, or eliminate the threat of a hazardous materials spill or release.
8. Provide emergency medical treatment and transport to medical facilities for further treatment.
9. Request and utilize assistance and/or support from the local regional hazardous materials team, and/or state or federal agencies.
10. Record all expenses and seek reimbursement of costs associated with the response.

B. Support Agencies

1. Pacific Public Works Department

- a. Provide heavy equipment and materials for spill containment.
- b. When requested, provide barricades to isolate the incident site.

- c. Cooperate with law enforcement to detour traffic around the incident site.
- d. Coordinate with utility services on:
 - When notified of an incident, which may impact water or sewer systems, take precautionary actions to prevent damage to those systems.
 - If a hazmat incident impacts water or sewer systems, check systems for damage and restore service.
 - Where appropriate, provide input for protective actions for the public relating to water and sewer systems.

2. Franklin County Public Health Department

- a. Provide assistance on all matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response and protection of response workers and the public health.
- b. Determine whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous material.
- c. Establish disease/exposure registry and conduct appropriate clinical testing.
- d. Develop, maintain, and provide information on the health effects of toxic substances.

3. Pacific Emergency Management Agency

- a. Coordinate with the Incident Commander and based upon the incident classification and recommendations can initiate the activation of the EOC.
- b. Coordinate with regional/state/federal agencies when support is provided to augment response and recovery operations.
- c. Coordinate with the LEPC on hazmat issues, as required by the EPCRA (Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986).
- d. Declare a State of Emergency to the proper state and/or federal agencies.
- e. Seek state and federal funds for reimbursement of costs associated with incident.
- f. Maintain an accurate and up-to-date hazmat emergency contact roster that provides 24 hour contact information for state, federal, and private contractors.

4. Pacific Police Department

- a. Provide security and traffic control at the scene of an oil or hazardous materials incident.
- b. Control access to the immediate incident site for safety and limit entry to authorized personnel only.

VI. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Lines of Succession for ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials:

1. Fire Chief, Pacific Fire Protection District (PFPD)
2. PFPD Assistant Chief
3. Prescribed PFPD SOP's and protocols

Suggested Appendices

Appendix 1 – Franklin County LEPC/LEPD Hazardous Material Plan

Appendix 2 – FEMA Evacuation General Planning Guide

Appendix 1 to ESF#10
Franklin County LEPC/LEPD Hazardous Material Plan

Availability of this Plan is currently TBD.

Appendix 2 to ESF#10

FEMA Evacuation General Planning Guide

Before an Evacuation

- Learn the types of disasters that are likely in your community and the local emergency, evacuation and shelter plans for each specific disaster.
- [Plan](#) how you will leave and where you will go if you are advised to evacuate.
- Check with local officials about what shelter spaces are available for this year.
- Identify several places you could go in an emergency such as a friend's home in another town or a motel. Choose destinations in different directions so that you have options during an emergency.
- If needed, identify a place to stay that will accept [pets](#). Most public shelters allow only service animals.
- Be familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area.
- Always follow the instructions of local officials and remember that your evacuation route may be on foot depending on the type of disaster.
- Come up with a family/household plan to stay in touch in case you become separated; have a meeting place and update it depending on the circumstance.
- Assemble supplies that are ready for evacuation. Prepare a “go-bag” you can carry when you evacuate on foot or public transportation and supplies for traveling longer distances if you have a car.
- If you have a car:
 - Keep a full tank of gas if an evacuation seems likely. Keep a half tank of gas in it at all times in case of an unexpected need to evacuate. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies and unable to pump gas during power outages. Plan to take one car per family to reduce congestion and delay.
 - Make sure you have a portable [emergency kit in the car](#).
- If you do not have a car, plan how you will leave if needed. Decide with family, friends or your local emergency management office to see what resources may be available.

During an Evacuation

- Download the [FEMA app](#) for a list of open shelters during an active disaster in your local area.
- Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local evacuation instructions.
- Take your [emergency supply kit](#).
- Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.
- Take your pets with you but understand that only service animals may be allowed in public shelters. [Plan how you will care for your pets in an emergency now](#).

- If time allows:
 - Call or email the out-of-state contact in your [family communications plan](#). Tell them where you are going.
 - Secure your home by closing and locking doors and windows.
 - Unplug electrical equipment such as radios, televisions and small appliances. Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding. If there is damage to your home and you are instructed to do so, shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving.
 - Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
 - Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provides some protection such as long pants, long-sleeved shirts and a hat.
 - Check with neighbors who may need a ride.
- Follow recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts, they may be blocked.
- Be alert for road hazards such as washed-out roads or bridges and downed power lines. Do not drive into flooded areas.

After an Evacuation

If you evacuated for the storm, check with local officials both where you're staying and back home before you travel.

- If you are returning to disaster-affected areas, after significant events prepare for disruptions to daily activities and remember that returning home before storm debris is cleared is dangerous.
- Let friends and family know before you leave and when you arrive.
- Charge devices and consider getting back-up batteries in case power-outages continue.
- Fill up your gas tank and consider downloading a fuel app to check for outages along your route.
- Bring supplies such as water and non-perishable food for the car ride.
- Avoid downed power or utility lines, they may be live with deadly voltage. Stay away and report them immediately to your power or utility company.
- Only use generators outside and away from your home and NEVER run a generator inside a home or garage or connect it to your home's electrical system.