

California
Emergency Support Function 10
Hazardous Materials Annex

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

October 2013

California Environmental Protection Agency

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10 – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10 – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Support Function (ESF 10) is an annex to the State of California Emergency Plan (SEP). The Annex defines the organization, scope, and coordination of oil and hazardous materials response and emergency management activities of the stakeholders and partners in a disaster or large scale incident. The California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Support Function provides for a coordinated response from agencies and governmental entities with jurisdictional and regulatory authority to conduct all phases of emergency management in the response to and recovery from a release of oil or hazardous materials. The primary and supporting agencies named in the ESF 10 will work together within their respective authorities to effectively and efficiently mitigate, as well as prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies involving the release of oil and/or hazardous materials.

Purpose and Scope

ESF 10 - California Hazardous Materials and Oil Emergency Support Function provides coordination and support to actual or potential discharges and/or uncontrolled releases of oil or hazardous materials and takes appropriate actions to save lives, protect health and safety, protect property, and preserve the environment when activated. Appropriate action may include detecting, assessing, and stabilizing the release, analyzing and implementing cleanup, and removing, transporting, and disposing of solid waste debris. ESF 10 also provides response recommendations and subject matter expertise to the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and to partners within the federal Emergency Support Function for Oil and Hazardous Materials Response (ESF-10) in all phases of emergency management to the release or potential release of oil and hazardous materials.

LEAD, PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING STAKEHOLDERS

The lead, primary, and supporting departments/agencies are the stakeholders for Emergency Support Function 10 – California Hazardous Materials and Oil. When coordinating during an ESF 10 activation, each Primary and Supporting Agency retains its jurisdictional and regulatory authority. However, the structure of the ESF 10 can be used to better coordinate resources, data, and personnel in support of emergency response and recovery efforts.

The **Lead Department/Agency** is responsible for the management or coordination function of ESF 10 and is assigned to lead ESF 10 based upon its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the SEP.

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The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) serves as the lead agency for ESF 10 and is responsible for facilitating the development, maintenance, and implementation of ESF 10 with input and assistance from all Cal/EPA Boards, Departments, and Offices (BDOs) as well as primary and supporting state, local, federal, and tribal agencies and other relevant stakeholders. As the Lead Agency for ESF 10, Cal/EPA provides the leadership, ongoing communication, coordination, and oversight for ESF 10 throughout all phases of emergency management.

Emergency Support Function Coordinator. During activation of ESF 10, the Lead Agency will designate an ESF 10 Coordinator whose duty it is to coordinate response activities and information sharing. The ESF 10 Coordinator will also be responsible for assigning leads to operation-specific Task Forces within ESF 10. These Task Forces will be comprised of representatives from each Agency or organization that has a primary role for specific response or recovery activities. The Coordinator will also facilitate the decision-making process by ensuring that all necessary information regarding the incident is communicated to requesting, responding, and supporting agencies.

The ESF 10 **Primary Agencies** have jurisdictional authority and capability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from oil and hazardous materials emergencies. The role of the Primary Agencies will be dependent upon the specific nature of the emergency including the type of material released, the scope of the response and recovery activities, and whether the incident affects the inland or coastal zone, state streets, highways, or state-owned buildings or grounds.

The ESF 10 **Supporting Agencies** are those state entities with technical, policy, and subject matter expertise, and are generally requested by Primary agencies or the Lead Agency during an incident. Supporting Agencies may also have jurisdictional oversight role for the incident.

California State Department/Agency Roles
Emergency Support Function Coordinator
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinates response and recovery activities and information sharing during an incident.• Facilitates the decision-making process between affected entities and responding agencies.

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Lead Department/Agency	Role
California Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates the development, maintenance, and implementation of ESF 10. • Leads the multi-agency coordination effort and decision making process regarding the sharing and use of resources, data, and personnel under ESF 10. • Provides damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to ESF5 (Emergency Management). • Maintains close coordination between Cal OES and the primary and support agencies. • May share responsibility for analyzing current situational information and disseminating information to ESF 10 agencies representatives, as well as, other Emergency Support Functions, or local authorities involved in the incident.
Primary Departments/Agencies	Role
Air Resources Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides essential monitoring, assessment, and distribution of incident-specific air quality information to protect public health from acute unanticipated releases of airborne contaminants. ▪ Generates data about air quality impacts, including toxicant identity and concentration, potential exposure scenarios, and geographic dispersion
California Highway Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serves as lead for oil and hazardous material incidents that occur on state highways, county roads, and state-owned buildings and grounds. ▪ Is responsible for radiological monitoring on state highways. ▪ Functions as the Incident Commander (IC) for areas within its jurisdiction.

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Lead Department/Agency	Role
Department of Fish and Wildlife – Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serves as lead for oil spills affecting inland and coastal waterways, lakes and reservoirs. ▪ Acts as the trustee for resources for wildlife and responding to deleterious materials that can affect waterways.
Department of Pesticide Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsibility (with County Ag Commissioners) to investigate any complaint or incident concerning pesticide exposure and may take regulatory and enforcement action. ▪ Can provide information regarding pesticide exposure assessment, exposure monitoring, evaluation, industrial hygiene and safety, and medical management and illness investigation; and sampling and analytical techniques for pesticides in different media (air, water, soil).
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides essential toxicological risk assessment for exposures to hazardous material releases and oil spills. ▪ Assists in assessing exposure scenarios for decisions on sheltering-in-place, evacuation and reentry. ▪ Provides health-based recommendations on fishery closures during oil spills.
Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsible for protecting the public’s health & safety and the environment through the proper management of solid waste (including waste tires, used oil, and household hazardous waste). ▪ Manages the oversight of household hazardous waste programs within California.
Department of Toxic Substance Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides emergency response staff as well as contractors to oversee and mitigate releases of hazardous materials. ▪ Provides/ facilitates access to technical information regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials.

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Lead Department/Agency	Role
Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In coordination with other response agencies, ensures the proper cleanup and restoration of highways. ▪ Coordinates cleanup efforts between the responsible parties, public and private sectors. ▪ Provides hazmat techs to assist in the identification and containment of hazardous materials.
State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides emergency response staff and resources, including sampling and analytical services, to respond to releases of petroleum and hazardous materials that impact water quality. ▪ Provides technical expertise and regulatory authority regarding impacts and cleanup of hazardous materials released to waters of the state, including providing critical information on water uses in areas that might be affected.
Supporting Departments/Agencies	Role
Bay Conservation & Development Commission California Coastal Commission California Conservation Corps California Energy Commission California National Guard/Civil Support Teams California Office of Emergency Services California State Parks Department of Conservation Department of Food and Agriculture	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Department of General Services Department of Industrial Relations Department of Public Health Department of Water Resources Emergency Medical Services Authority Public Utilities Commission/Railroad Safety Division State Lands Commission

Ongoing coordination and preparedness efforts will include supporting state agencies and other stakeholders such as local governments, special districts, federal agencies, and tribal governments and other organizations with responsibility for hazardous materials preparedness or response.

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CORE FUNCTIONS

ESF 10 – California Hazardous Materials and Oil is established to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threats to public health and safety, property or the environment, caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous material incidents. The scope of ESF 10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from threats to public health and safety, property or the environment cause by actual or potential releases of hazardous materials or oil.

Core functions within ESF 10 could be described as:

- **Hazardous Materials Release Detection, Assessment, or Mitigation.** These activities are conducted to determine the extent of a release of oil or hazardous material and prevent the spread of contamination or the threat to the public, property and the environment and to minimize the damage from the release of oil or hazardous materials. Examples of specific actions include:
 - Minimizing or containing a release
 - Detecting and assessing the extent of a release or contamination, including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring
 - Stabilizing the release and preventing the spread of contamination or the threat to the public, property, and the environment
 - Implementing means to contain or slow the spread of the release or mitigate its effects
 - Setting or recommending evacuation, re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels
- **Hazardous Waste or Debris Removal.** Environmental cleanup includes waste characterization, storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials, the disposal of debris contaminated with oil and hazardous materials, and the restoration of the environment. Cleanup efforts can also involve the removal, transportation, and disposal of solid waste debris. Examples of specific actions include:
 - Debris classification, monitoring, and disposal
 - Collecting, segregating, and disposal of household hazardous waste
 - Subject matter expertise for the characterization, segregation, and disposal options, for debris, household hazardous waste, and asbestos containing material
- **Public Health Protection.** Efforts to protect impacted communities during and after a hazardous materials release emergency. Examples of specific actions include:
 - Air monitoring and plume modeling
 - Water and/or soil testing and monitoring

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- Pesticide drift assessment
 - Exposure assessment and risk assessment
 - Data interpretation, analysis and dissemination, and public message coordination
 - Setting or recommending evacuation, re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels
- **Regulatory/Enforcement Assistance.** All efforts under ESF 10 for a hazardous materials release emergency are in support of the local incident. Occasionally help is requested or needed with regulatory issues or enforcement actions especially to mitigate or recover from a hazardous materials incident. Examples of specific actions include:
 - Assisting local governments and special districts with permits, waivers, variances to expedite removal action
 - Assist local governments with emergency declarations based on public health threat
 - Coordinating regulatory and compliance activities in the recovery phase.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION COORDINATION STRUCTURE

The ESF 10 Workgroup is a subcommittee of CalEPA's Emergency Response Management Committee (ERMAC). The Workgroup is responsible for maintenance, review, and proposing any revisions to the Annex. Members of the ESF 10 Workgroup will meet at least annually to review the ESF 10 Plan and propose any revisions or updates. Any suggested revisions will then be shared with the broader ERMAC and members of the Primary and Supporting State Agencies. Additionally, it is the hope of the ESF 10 Workgroup that the ESF 10 Plan be exercised at least annually to support the further development of coordination and collaboration around multi-agency response to major events in California.