

## **EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

**PRIMARY AGENCIES:** Washington State Department of Ecology  
Washington State Patrol

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:** Washington State Department of Agriculture  
Washington State Office of the Attorney General  
Washington State Department of Community, Trade and  
Economic Development  
Washington State Department of Corrections  
Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council  
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Washington State Department of Health  
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries  
Washington State Military Department  
Emergency Management Division  
National Guard  
Washington State Department of Natural Resources  
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission  
Washington State Department of Transportation  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
U.S. Department of Transportation, Coast Guard

**For radiological accidents or incidents, either suspected or confirmed, use the Washington State Department of Health, Division of Radiation Protection, Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures or call 1-206-682-5327 (1-206-NUCLEAR.) The lead state agency for Radiation Accident/Incident Response is the Washington State Department of Health. This however, does not preclude invoking other applicable Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in support of the Radiation Emergency Response Plan and Procedures.**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Purpose**

To designate state agency responsibilities for managing emergent hazardous material incidents, oil spills, and other unanticipated releases. To also identify local jurisdiction, state agency, and federal responsibilities for hazardous materials in order to minimize exposure and/or damage to human health and safety or to the environment caused by the actual or threatened release of hazardous materials, oil spills, and other releases.

#### **B. Scope**

This ESF augments the hazardous materials, oil spills or releases, emergency planning, training, and community right-to-know programs currently existing

within the state. Appendix 1, Local, Federal Government, and Private Agency Resource List, supplements ESF 10 resource information.

## II. POLICIES

- A. Federal and state regulations require the state to establish a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), a sub-committee of the Emergency Management Council, to identify local jurisdiction emergency planning districts, and to form Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). The LEPCs are required to develop Comprehensive Hazardous Materials Response Plans. The plans are to be developed in coordination with private sector firms, volunteer groups, community awareness and emergency response planning groups, and other response organizations.
- B. State regulations require that certain employers develop Emergency Response Plans. Planning requirements may include coordination with outside agencies, recognition procedures, safe distances and places of refuge, site security and control procedures, evacuation routes and procedures, and lists of required personal protective equipment.
- C. Chapter 296-62 WAC, General Occupational Health Standards.
- D. WAC 296-824, Emergency Response
- E. See VII, References, for additional references to state and federal statutes and regulations.

## III. SITUATION

### A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Hazardous materials or oil spill incidents can occur anywhere and at anytime throughout the state. The volume and distribution of hazardous materials in a community determines the likelihood of an incident. Transportation routes pose a major threat because of the volume and variety of hazardous materials being transported over them.

Oil spills and hazardous materials incidents have different characteristics:

1. The predominant threat presented by oil spills is of damage to the environment. Major oil spills often occur in the marine waters, major rivers, and as result of rail and tanker truck accidents. While oil spills can be in large terms of volume of product released environmental damage, they often present a lessor degree of risk to public health and safety.
2. The threat presented by hazardous material incidents is often to both public health and safety, and the environment. While most hazardous material incidents involve smaller volumes of material, they do require specific approaches to different types of chemical and waste releases. It is important to assess the characteristics of the hazard, acquire the

necessary resources and develop a site-specific emergency response plan.

3. The commencement of emergency response operations for hazardous material incidents may require multi-agency and multi-disciplinary responses. Disciplines involved may include fire responders, law enforcement, environmental containment and cleanup specialists, fish and wildlife experts, emergency medical services, environmental health and other agencies. While upon initial assessment, some incidents may not have obvious impacts on life, property, and the environment, they may have subtle long-term consequences for human health and the environment that will require further redemption.

## **B. Planning Assumptions**

1. A hazardous material incident may develop slowly or may occur suddenly, without warning.
2. Actual or threatened releases of hazardous materials, oil spills, and other releases, often require immediate response.
3. Most hazardous material incidents are minor in scope and can be handled by trained local jurisdiction responders.
4. The number and severity of major incidents can be minimized by prevention programs.

## **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **A. General**

#### **1. Joint Primary Agency Roles**

##### **a. Washington State Department of Ecology**

- (1) The state Department of Ecology (Ecology) has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness and response within the state of Washington.
- (2) Ecology acts as the pre-designated state incident agency for incidents that occur on marine and fresh waters, and, for inland spills where the Washington State Patrol (WSP) or local On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) has curtailed emergency response operations. In these instances, state Ecology provides the state OSC to continue management of the response action.
- (3) Ecology will act as the lead agency for spill containment, clean up, and natural resources damage assessment

activities. Refer to the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP), for more information on spill preparedness and response. The NWACP is a joint agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the states of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington.

**b. Washington State Patrol**

- (1) Along state and interstate highway corridors, the Washington state patrol is the designated incident command agency unless by mutual agreement that role has been assumed by another designated incident command agency. If a political subdivision has not designated an incident command agency, the Washington State Patrol shall assume the role of incident command agency.
  - (2) When an incident occurs on a highway or in designated jurisdictions, the WSP will implement the Incident Command System (ICS,) with a unified command consisting of fire departments, emergency medical services, and other agencies as needed.
2. The responsible party has ultimate accountability for assuring effective abatement of the release or threatened release of oil or hazardous materials (RCW 4.24.314) to include clean up costs and reimbursement. During these incidents, local jurisdictions are responsible for overseeing the protection of public health and safety, and the environment.
  3. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used when responding to oil and hazardous material spills, in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS.) A Unified Command (UC) will be used when the response to the incident is multi-jurisdictional. Significant incidents will be managed from an incident command post established under ICS. Major oil spills will be co-managed in a Unified Command by the state DOE, responsible party, federal response organization (either the Coast Guard or EPA), local government and tribes.
  4. The state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will provide important support functions including notification and other functions, as requested, by the state OSC or IC.

**B. Organization**

**1. Joint Primary Agencies**

**a. Washington State Department of Ecology**

The responsibility for coordinating ESF 10 is with the state Department of Ecology's Central Programs Spill Prevention and Policy, and Spill Operations Sections.

**b. Washington State Patrol**

The WSP will coordinate on-scene activities.

**2. Support Agencies**

**Washington State Departments of Agriculture; Community, Trade and Economic Development; Corrections; Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC), Fish and Wildlife, Health, Labor and Industries, Military Department, Natural Resources, Transportation, Office of the Attorney General, and the Parks and Recreation Commission**

Responsibilities are outlined in the following pages of this ESF, for agency potential involvement in hazardous material and oil spill incidents.

**3. Local Agencies, Federal Government, and Private Support Agencies**

Responsibilities are outlined in Appendix 1, for their potential involvement in hazardous material and oil spill incidents.

**C. Procedures**

**1. Joint Primary Agencies**

**a. Washington State Department of Ecology**

(1) See Northwest Area Contingency Plan.

(2) See Ecology Spill Response Operations Manual.

**b. Washington State Patrol**

The WSP will respond to hazardous materials incidents in accordance with state and federal regulations and agency plans.

**D. Mitigation Activities**

**1. Joint Primary Agencies**

**a. Washington State Department of Ecology**

Provides 24-hour response capability from four regional offices, and the capability to coordinate closely with local, state, and federal officials and bring specialized response contractors. See references under IV, Concept of Operations, Section C, Procedures.

**b. Washington State Patrol**

- (1) Conducts safety inspections on vehicles transporting hazardous materials/waste and enforce state and federal transportation regulations, Chapter 46.48, RCW.
- (2) Provides technical assistance to shippers and carriers.
- (3) Adopt Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 100-185 pertaining to transportation of hazardous materials and establish rules and regulations pertaining to transportation of hazardous materials in the state of Washington.

## **2. Support Agencies**

### **a. Washington State Department of Labor and Industries**

Conducts inspections of facilities where hazardous materials are generated, used, stored, disposed of, or destroyed.

### **b. Washington State Department of Natural Resources**

Manages state-owned aquatic lands and associated habitat to reduce or eliminate the effects of hazardous materials.

### **c. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

Manages biological, cultural, and natural and structural resources to reduce or eliminate the effects of hazardous materials.

## **3. All Supporting Agencies**

Share their internal plans, standard operating procedures, and checklists detailing disposition of their resources with the other supporting agencies to ESF 10.

## **E. Preparedness Activities**

### **1. Joint Primary Agencies**

#### **a. Washington State Department of Ecology**

- (1) Reviews roles representative of state Ecology identified in the document listed in section IV, Concept of Operations, Section C, Procedures.
- (2) Reviews tank vessel spill prevention plans.
- (3) Maintains 24-hour response procedures as provided in the state Ecology's Spill Response Operations Manual.
- (4) Trains staff in the conduct of 24-hour response procedures.

- (5) Conducts exercises to evaluate the 24-hour response procedures.
- (6) Coordinates Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) activities for the state.

**b. Washington State Patrol**

- (1) Develops guidance and emergency procedures for departmental operations.
- (2) Develops and conducts hazardous materials exercises.
- (3) Provides liaisons in the state EOC.
- (4) Develops and conducts hazardous materials training for all levels of local and state emergency responders.
- (5) May participate in other local, state, and federal hazardous materials exercises.
- (6) Participates on the state Emergency Management Council and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), a sub-committee of the Emergency Management Council, to address hazardous material issues.

**2. Support Agencies**

**a. Washington State Department of Agriculture**

- (1) Develops procedures for conducting laboratory tests of spills involving pesticides.
- (2) Develops food product testing procedures.

**b. Washington State Office of the Attorney General**

Identifies staff for providing legal support for ESF 10.

**c. Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development**

- (1) Develops a listing of archeologists capable of certifying the historical or archeological significance of a designated area or site.
- (2) Develops procedures to protect the state's significant archaeological and cultural resources.

**d. Washington State Department of Corrections**

- (1) Maintains 24-hour response procedures as provided in the state Ecology's Spill Response Operations Manual.

**d. Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council**

- (1) Develops procedures for conducting emergency activities at facilities sited at Energy Northwest's Columbia Generating Station on the Hanford Site.
- (2) Participates in drills and exercises to evaluate these procedures.

**e. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife**

- (1) Develops procedures for establishing, chairing, and conducting Washington Wildlife Rescue Coalition activities.
- (2) Establishes procedures for coordinating the rescue and rehabilitation of injured or endangered wildlife.
- (3) Assists Ecology in developing the priorities for containment booming high value resources.
- (4) Develops cleanup methods and standards consistent with fish and wildlife habitat, hatcheries, and related facilities.
- (5) Develops damage assessment and environmental investigation procedures.

**f. Washington State Department of Health**

Develops procedures and criteria to close an incident site for health and safety reasons.

**g. Washington State Department of Labor and Industries**

- (1) Evaluates facility emergency response plans.
- (2) Evaluates first responders for adequacy of training programs.
- (3) Assists the public and private sector in coordinating plans and procedures that meet Washington Industrial Safety and Health Administration (WISHA) regulations.
- (4) Assists in and evaluates the development of safety and health programs.





**h. Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division**

- (1) Coordinates and maintains the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP).
- (2) Maintains a 24-hour notification capability.
- (3) Provides communications links to state agencies and local jurisdictions to the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- (4) Coordinates and updates notification lists of local jurisdiction, state agency, and federal emergency managers.
- (5) Coordinates and participates in drills and exercises.

**i. Washington State Military Department, National Guard**

- (1) Participates in oil spill drills, and other training.
- (2) Provides a Public Affairs Officer (PAO) to the Joint Information Center (JIC) for drills and exercises.

**j. Washington State Department of Transportation**

Develops procedures for the conduct of non-hazardous materials clean-up activities on state and interstate highways.

**F. Response Activities**

**1. Joint Primary Agencies**

**a. Washington State Department of Ecology**

- (1) Acts as the state OSC for state oil and hazardous material spills, except on the highways or where the local jurisdiction or WSP is designated IC.
- (2) Provides 24-hour response to hazardous material, oil spill, or other release incidents.
- (3) Makes emergency notifications.
- (4) Determines the source and course of the incident.
- (5) Identifies the responsible party for a hazardous material, oil spill, or release incident.

- (6) Assumes responsibility for incident management and cleanup if the responsible party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified.
- (7) Sets clean-up standards for the state. Ensures that source control, containment, cleanup, and disposal are accomplished.
- (8) Assists in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel.
- (9) Initiates enforcement actions, as appropriate.
- (10) Coordinates spill response with other state and federal agencies, and local jurisdictions using UC and the ICS.
- (11) Establishes a JIC with involved agencies and the responsible party to provide current and accurate information to the community.
- (12) Activates and coordinates the activities of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team.
- (13) Participates in the activities of the Washington Wildlife Rescue Coalition.
- (14) Notifies the appropriate resource trustee agency of injury to fish, shellfish, habitat, or other wildlife.
- (15) Makes on-site inspections to hazardous materials, oil spill or other releases
- (16) Provides maritime expertise and advice to the state OSC.

**b. Washington State Patrol**

- (1) Provides 24-hour response to hazardous materials, oil spill or other releases at the request of the on-scene incident commander.
- (2) Assumes the role of incident command agency on state and interstate highways, unless provided by local agreement. Assumes the role of incident command agency in designated areas, as well as in those areas where a designation has not been established by the local jurisdiction. (RCW 70.136.030).
- (3) Assists local jurisdictions with law enforcement and evacuations.

- (4) Assists local jurisdictions with ICS functions, when requested.
- (5) Coordinates and maintains liaison with other state agencies involved with an incident.
- (6) Assists in receiving and disseminating warning information.
- (7) Provides communications and technical support to the incident.
- (8) Provides aerial reconnaissance of impacted area.
- (9) Coordinates delivery of fire resources when emergency mobilization is authorized under the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan for a hazardous materials incident.

## **2. Support Agencies**

### **a. Washington State Department of Agriculture**

- (1) Conducts laboratory tests for pesticides.
- (2) Conducts food product testing.
- (3) Provides technical assistance in support of ESF 10.

### **b. Washington State Office of the Attorney General**

Provides legal staff assistance in support of ESF 10, as requested.

### **c. Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development**

- (1) Provides the names and phone numbers of certified archeologists, when requested.
- (2) Implements procedures to protect the state's significant archeological and cultural resources threatened by an incident, as requested.

### **d. Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC)**

The Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) coordinates specific Columbia Generating Station response duties as set out in the *Washington State Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan*.

### **e. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife**

- (1) Coordinates the activities of the Washington Wildlife Rescue Coalition. Rescues and rehabilitates injured or endangered wildlife.
- (2) Assists in cleanup methods consistent with fish and wildlife habitat.
- (3) Assists with specifications, identifying, and prioritizing high value resources for boom protection, etc.
- (4) Assists in initial reconnaissance of damage assessment efforts.

**f. Washington State Department of Health**

- (1) Closes an incident site for human health or safety reasons, as requested.
- (2) Provides health laboratory support and services to the State OSC or IC.
- (3) Provides support as set out in the *Washington State Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan*, with changes.

**g. Washington State Labor and Industries**

- (1) Evaluates:
  - (a) Site characterization.
  - (b) Site control.
  - (c) Medical surveillance.
  - (d) Decontamination procedures.
  - (e) Emergency response procedures.
  - (f) Personnel protective equipment usage.
- (2) Provides technical assistance to the state OSC, IC or responsible party, regarding decisions relative to human safety.

**h. Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division**

- (1) Activates the state EOC, when required.

- (2) Coordinates state agency response activities within the state EOC, including procurement of state resources, as requested.
- (3) Maintains capabilities to make 24-hour notifications to local, state, and federal response agencies.
- (4) Provides public information officer support to JICs or Incident Command Posts.
- (5) Provides communication links on an ongoing basis.

**i. Washington State Military Department, National Guard**

Provides personnel and equipment, as requested in emergencies or disasters.

**j. Washington State Department of Transportation**

Provides traffic control, equipment, and personnel for non-hazardous materials clean up on state and interstate highways, as required.

**G. Recovery Activities**

**1. Joint Primary Agencies**

**a. Washington State Department of Ecology**

- (1) Reviews response procedures following an incident.
- (2) Coordinates the preparation of an after-action report where appropriate for oil and hazardous materials incidents when Ecology is the Incident Command agency.
- (3) Recommends and oversees long-term remedial actions.
- (4) Follows-up on enforcement actions.

**b. Washington State Washington State Patrol**

- (1) Participates in critiques, debriefings, and post-incident activities.
- (2) Develops strategies for area security, access control points, and resolution of problems impacting highway traffic.
- (3) Assists in the recovery activities of other local and state agencies.

**2. Support Agencies**

**a. Washington State Office of the Attorney General**

Provides legal staff assistance in cost recovery or legal injunctions, etc., as requested.

**b. Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council**

EFSEC conducts specific Columbia Generating Station recovery duties.

**c. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife**

- (1) Conducts resource damage assessments.
- (2) Conducts environmental investigations.
- (3) Pursues appropriate means to achieve restoration of resources injured by the incident.

**d. Washington State Department of Natural Resources**

Conducts resource damage assessments to state-owned aquatic lands and associated habitats injured by incident.

**e. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

Conducts resource damage assessments for state-owned resources injured by incident.

**V. RESPONSIBILITIES**

**A. Joint Primary Agencies**

**Washington State Department of Ecology and Washington State Patrol**

Coordinates the response to hazardous materials incidents, oil spills or releases, and identifies local jurisdiction, state agency, and federal responsibilities for the management of ESF 10.

**B. Support Agencies**

**Washington State Departments of Agriculture; Community, Trade and Economic Development; EFSEC, Fish and Wildlife, Health, Labor and Industries, Military Department, Natural Resources, Transportation, Office of the Attorney General and the Parks and Recreation Commission**

Support the Joint Primary Agencies in the accomplishment of ESF 10, as requested.

## **VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS**

### **A. Resource Development**

Specialized equipment and supplies are often necessary to effectively respond to oil and hazardous materials incidents. Equipment and supplies should be appropriate to the anticipated needs and application.

### **B. Training**

Safe, effective, and coordinated response to a hazardous materials incident requires spill knowledge and training ranging from basic awareness to highly technical skills. Federal and state agencies and local jurisdictions are responsible for providing training appropriate to the hazardous materials incident response and incident management missions.

## **VII. REFERENCES**

- A.** 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.
- B.** 40 CFR 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.
- C.** 40 CFR Part 355, Emergency Planning and Notification.
- D.** RCW 4.24.480, Civil immunity for members of the State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Planning Committees and their members.
- E.** Chapter 24.310 RCW, Transporters responsibility for cleanup of spills.
- F.** Chapter 38.52 RCW, Emergency Management, Radioactive and Hazardous Waste Program Coordinator.
- G.** Chapter 49.70 RCW, Worker and Community Right-to-Know.
- H.** Chapter 70.136 RCW, Hazardous Materials Incident.
- I.** RCW 70.136.030 Incident Command Agencies Designation.
- J.** Chapter 90.48 RCW, Water Pollution.
- K.** Chapter 90.56 RCW, Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Act.
- L.** Chapter 118-040 WAC, Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right-to-Know Reporting.
- M.** Chapter 173-180D WAC, Facility Oil Spill Prevention Plan.



- N. Chapter 173-181 WAC, Facility Contingency Plan and Response Contractor Standards.
- O. Chapter 296-62 WAC, General Occupational Health Standards.
- P. Chapter 296-824, Emergency Response
- Q. Northwest Area Contingency Plan.
- R. Department of Ecology, Spill Response Operations Manual.
- S. Washington State Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan, 1997.
- T. **Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan**

## VIII. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

- A. Hazardous Materials - Any substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause and/or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to people, property, or the environment.
- B. Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the Unified Command, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

## IX. APPENDIX

Appendix 1 - Local, Federal Government, and Private Agency Resource List.