

**OHIO EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN  
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10**

**OIL, GAS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

**COORDINATING**

**AGENCY:** Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

**Primary Agency:** Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA)

**Support Agencies:** Ohio Department of Health (ODH)  
Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of State Fire Marshal (SFM)  
Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)  
Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard (OHNG)  
Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of Industrial Compliance and Labor (ODC/ICL)  
Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)  
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO)  
Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP)  
Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)  
Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR)

**I. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Purpose**

1. Emergency Support Function #10 describes the organization, responsibilities, and resources that will be employed to provide coordinated state-level assistance in response to an actual or potential release of hazardous materials. This includes the inadvertent or intentional release of a hazardous material, as well as the intentional dissemination of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or flammable/explosive substance.

**B. Scope**

1. ESF-10 addresses the following actions during Hazmat incidents:
  - a. Providing resource support to local jurisdictions as requested.
  - b. Coordination of state agencies in support of local response.
  - c. Coordination with federal agencies through the National Response Framework (NRF), including the NRF ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP, 40

Code of Federal Regulations Part 300), and the DHS Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) planning program.

- d. Providing protective action recommendations to local jurisdictions.
  - e. Assessing the health impacts of a hazardous material release.
  - f. Sampling of the environment and materials to test for contamination.
  - g. Coordination, assistance or performance of recovery and mitigation operations.
2. The scope of an ESF-10 response will be determined by the scale of the incident and by the level of local material and resource requests. ESF-10 tasks can include:
- a. Prevention and/or detection of a release or spill.
  - b. Provision of requested response resources to local jurisdictions.
  - c. Coordination of requested state- and federal-level operational support resources.
  - d. Coordination of final containment or mitigation of a spill/release/occurrence, or restoration after a spill/release/occurrence. State and federal agencies respond only as resource providers and act in coordination and advisory roles.
  - e. Provision of technical assistance.
3. Three separate agencies have a legislative responsibility to respond to hazardous materials incidents. In this plan those agencies (Ohio EPA, ODH, and SFM) serve as Lead Agencies for the hazardous material-related mission response categories that are listed below.
- a. Chemical – Ohio EPA (ORC 3745)
  - b. Biological – ODH, Bureau of Infectious Diseases (BID) (ORC 3701)
  - c. Radiological/Nuclear – ODH, Bureau of Environmental Health and Radiation Protection (BEHRP) (ORC 3748)
  - d. Explosive/Fire – SFM (ORC 3737)
4. Detailed information on specific state agency functions are contained in agency-based standard operating procedures (SOP).
5. Information and preparedness plans for local level response and support during Hazmat incidents chemical emergency response is developed and maintained by Local

- Emergency Planning Committees' (LEPC) chemical emergency response and preparedness plans for detailed information on local level response and support during hazardous materials incidents.
6. Response procedures for accidents or incidents at commercial nuclear power plants are contained in the State of Ohio Plan for Response to Emergencies at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants (REP Plan).
  7. ESF-10 response for terrorism-related incidents will be coordinated with the law enforcement as detailed in the Terrorism Incident Resonse Annex to the Ohio EOP.
  8. Response procedures for radiation releases whether accidental or intentional that are not related to nuclear power plants.

#### B. Federal Legislation and Requirements

1. Requirements for facilities that process or use Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) to maintain facility response plans and spill prevention control and countermeasures plans are established in federal laws such as the Comprehensive Emergency Response Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA), Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA), Clean Air Act (CAA), and Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) policies.
2. It is a facility owner/operator's legal responsibility to minimize risk to the public and to the environment; and to facilitate post-incident clean up and area restoration.
3. If an owner/operator is not capable, willing, financially able, or cannot be located to address a hazardous substance incident, Ohio EPA may hire a contractor to perform the cleanup and disposal operations. If addressing an incident is beyond local and state agency capabilities, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and/or the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) could assist in cleanup operations.
4. A State-level agency can legally seek restitution from a facility owner/operator to recover the costs incurred by the agency in investigating, mitigating, minimizing, removing, or abating an unauthorized spill or release or discharge of a hazardous material into or upon the environment that requires emergency action to protect the public health, safety, or the environment. If an owner/operator refuses to make restitution, Ohio EPA may refer the matter for collection through litigation by the Ohio Attorney General's Office (AGO).
5. Emergencies involving radiation involve the following federal law applies: The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2011-2021, 2022-2286i, 2296a-2297h-13, is a United States federal law that is, according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "the fundamental U.S. law on both the civilian and the military uses of nuclear materials."

## C. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) Requirements

### 1. Local Requirements

- a. State-level implementation of SARA Title III is governed by Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3750.
- b. ORC 3750.04 requires county-level jurisdictions, through LEPCs, to annually update and maintain an approved chemical emergency response plan.
- c. LEPC plans must describe local capabilities to respond to a hazardous materials incident and to address facilities that process Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) within their jurisdiction. Plan requirements include maps where the facilities are located, likely transportation corridors where an incident might occur, and emergency planning zones around potential incident sites.

### 2. State Requirements

- a. ORC 3750.02 requires the State of Ohio to develop and exercise a State Hazmat plan. This plan is to be written following the guidelines of the National Response Team, Hazmat Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1), which has been adopted as the Standard of Care by the SERC.
- b. The SERC and State agencies that are represented in it are required to jointly exercise the State Hazmat plan at least annually, in conjunction with the exercise of an LEPC plan. Ohio EMA chairs the Planning and Exercise Sub-Committee of the SERC, and is the agency in charge of carrying out this required annual exercise.
- c. State Hazmat exercise evaluations are conducted in accordance with the same SERC rules that are required for LEPCs (OAC 3750.20.70). More information on this can be found in Ohio's Hazmat Exercise Evaluation Manual (HM-EEM). For exercises involving Nuclear Power Plants, refer to the Ohio Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Plan.
- d. Following the completion of the exercise of the State Hazmat plan, a critique must be conducted by the participants and exercise evaluators to identify plan deficiencies. The SERC is required to review the State plan and to make revisions to it as needed. Ohio EMA is responsible for incorporating these revisions into the plan and for transmitting them to plan holders.
- e. For emergencies involving radiation, State legislation as indicated in ORC 3748 applies.

## II. SITUATION

- A. Hazardous materials incidents can occur at any time and without notice. Impacted areas may be localized or widespread.
- B. Hazardous materials could impact mass populations, the environment, and multiple properties. These incidents can occur by accident, by malicious intent, naturally, or concurrently with a natural disaster.
- C. Large quantities of hazardous substances are produced, transported, used, and stored in the State of Ohio:
  - 1. Considerable amounts of hazardous substances are transported through Ohio via interstate highways, railways, by air, and by barges (Lake Erie and the Ohio River).
  - 2. There are four nuclear facilities that could significantly impact Ohio: Perry Nuclear Power Plant in Lake County; Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station in Ottawa County; Beaver Valley Power Station in Shippingport, PA (approximately four miles east of Columbiana County line in Ohio); and Fermi Nuclear Power Plant in Monroe, MI (several northwest Ohio counties are included in the 50 mile ingestion zone).
  - 3. The Department of Energy (DOE) Portsmouth Facility (Pike County) processes large amounts of extremely hazardous materials and has some nuclear material.
  - 4. The State of Ohio's Emergency Response Plan for Incidents at U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Facilities, dated June 2016, is classified as a Secure Document as per Ohio Revised Code 149.433 and is maintained under separate cover. This document addresses State- and local-level emergency response to the U.S. Department of Energy's Ohio-based facility, the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant.
  - 5. Ohio EPA maintains a list of commercial hazardous waste management facilities that store, treat, and dispose of hazardous materials.
  - 6. ODNR and Ohio EPA maintain a list of injection wells that are used to dispose of hazardous materials.
  - 7. ODH maintains a list of more than radioactive licensees (as of 2017), waste brokers, and disposal services and facilities by county.
- D. Assumptions
  - 1. State agencies will independently respond to smaller incidents that do not require the activation of the State EOC to address regulatory concerns.
  - 2. If the State EOC is activated, it will operate according to the State's EOP Base Plan to coordinate state resources, request federal assistance, and provide technical assistance.

3. Support agencies to this plan have developed SOPs, guidance, current lists of personnel, telephone rosters, and equipment that will be available during an incident.
4. State agencies maintain necessary mutual aid agreements with state, federal, and private organizations to access additional equipment and personnel.
5. The State will employ the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) to access additional needed resources.

### **III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

#### **A. Overview**

1. Ohio EPA is the Primary Agency for this plan, and will facilitate the coordination and reporting of missions related to State-level Hazmat response and recovery operations.
2. During State EOC ESF-10 activations, Lead Agencies (depending on the material involved) will coordinate through the ESF-10 desk for the acceptance of WebEOC-based missions and will report on actions that are taken. Lead agencies will maintain their own authorities and will be responsible for developing the appropriate tactics to accomplish missions.
3. Agencies that are listed in this plan can serve as support agencies in response to incidents, regardless of the hazardous material.
4. State response resources with legislative authority to respond can be activated at the request of local governments, can self-deploy based on reports of hazardous materials releases received through state agency emergency response hotlines, and/or be deployed at the direction of the Governor of Ohio.
5. If an incident reaches a level that exceeds local response capabilities, supplemental resources may be accessed through the State EOC by county EOCs.
6. Responding state agencies will work within a Unified Incident Command System at the scene. State response and support resources will follow the procedures and guidelines in their respective agency SOPs.

#### **B. Relationships Between Levels of Government**

1. County and Municipal
  - a. Local jurisdictions are responsible for the safety of persons and property in their respective jurisdictions. Local responders are the initial responders to Hazmat

incidents. Roles and responsibilities of local agencies and organizations are identified in County and local EOPs, SOPs, and facility plans.

- b. If local-level capabilities, including mutual aid, are not sufficient to address an incident, the local jurisdiction's Chief Executive or their designee may declare an emergency for their affected jurisdiction.
- c. Requests for state assistance or the activation of the Ohio Fire Response Plan will be made through County EMA directors to Ohio EMA.

## 2. State

- a. County EMA directors will contact the State EOC Watch Office to report incidents and request state assistance. Ohio EMA will direct all requests for resources to the appropriate state agency(ies).
- b. State regulatory agencies might be notified and activated under their normal response capabilities and might be on-scene before their agency is activated through the State EOC.
- c. Ohio may request assistance from a variety of regional and national response teams that may be able to provide additional expertise, equipment, and staffing during an incident that does not require a declaration.
- d. Requests for federal assistance and/or a presidential disaster declarations will be made through the State EOC to FEMA Region V.

## 3. Federal

- a. Under a presidential emergency or disaster declaration, the National Response Framework (NRF) will be activated and assistance will be provided through federal ESFs.
- b. Federal response actions could include efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, or dispose of released hazardous materials in support of state and local efforts.
- c. The NRF's Oil and Hazmat Incident Annex addresses oil and Hazmat pollution; "Spills of National Significance". If radiological materials are involved, coordination will take place in accordance with the NRF's ESF #10 and the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex.
- d. The following federal agencies are listed as support agencies to the National Response Framework's ESF-10 Hazmat response plan, and they make up the National Response Team. Any or all of the agencies listed below could be involved in a federal-level Hazmat response:

**ESF Coordinator:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Primary Agencies:** Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard

**Support Agencies:** Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Homeland Security, Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Department of State, Department of Transportation, General Services Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission

- e. Federal and state Hazmat response operations will establish direct liaison with each other, and as needed, will jointly work at the State EOC, Joint Field Office (JFO) and/or at the site of the incident.

#### C. Direction and Control

1. Field response direction and control will be maintained at an on-scene command post, will be established at the local level, and will be managed by the Incident Commander and/or Unified Command..
2. Per Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3737.80, in Hazmat incidents: “the chief of the fire department in whose jurisdiction the emergency situation is occurring or his designee is responsible for primary coordination of the on-scene activities of all agencies of the state, the United States government, and political subdivisions that are responding to the emergency situation until the chief relinquishes that responsibility to a representative of one of the responding public agencies and so notifies that representative.”
3. Other operational functions that will be under the direction and control of the Incident Commander could include Staging Areas and local and state responder’s assembly areas for personnel and equipment.
4. Some of the state agency responders who are deployed into the field to incident sites and/or local EOCs will serve as liaisons to local responders. These liaisons will provide technical assistance, regulatory advice, compliance assistance; facilitate and direct state and federal assistance resources; and make recommendations on how to mitigate hazards.

#### D. Local Notification and Response

1. When a Hazmat incident occurs, local response resources will receive notification from a dispatcher and will carry out the initial response. Local jurisdictions have emergency response plans for dealing with Hazmat releases and have the means for initial and, in many cases, final response to Hazmat incidents.

2. Facility owner/operators are required to report a release of an extremely hazardous substance (EHS), a hazardous substance, or oil, as per ORC 3750.06 and ORC 3748 to several sources:
  - i. Local fire department
  - ii. LEPC
  - iii. Ohio EPA, 1-800-282-9378 (for any unauthorized release of pollutants, oil, chemical incidents, or other wastes)
  - iv. ODH, 614-722-7221 (for radiological/biological incidents)
  - v. NRC, 1-800-424-8802 (federal requirement)
  - vi. Ohio DNR, “one call” for Oil and Gas, 1-844-642-2551
3. Notifications of facilities such as schools, day care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, etc. are the responsibility of local jurisdictions.
4. It is the responsibility of local jurisdictions to keep the public advised of an incident’s status and impacts.
5. Information on meteorological conditions that could impact an incident is a crucial element for determining Hazmat response actions.
6. Response to some Hazmat incidents will be beyond the abilities of locally available resources and local responders. As needed, local EOCs will activate to assist in acquiring and managing response resources, and to request mutual aid assistance. Some jurisdictions may also have specific mutual aid agreements with non-governmental and/or private entities.
7. The Incident Commander and/or the local EOC can request regional Hazmat Teams by calling the Central Dispatch Center (1-888-822-4900) to activate the Ohio Fire Response Plan. The State EOC will be notified when the Ohio Fire Response Plan is activated.
8. Requests for mutual aid will be processed through the County EMA Director. Under a local emergency declaration, the Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact (IMAC) may be utilized as per ORC 5502.41.
9. Local requests for state agency assistance will be processed through County EMAs and will be forwarded to the State EOC.

#### E. Warning Systems and Emergency Public Notifications

1. Initial warning of the public of an impending or actual Hazmat emergency, and the dissemination of additional information is the responsibility of local jurisdictions. For information on state-level public information, refer to the Ohio Emergency Operations Plan, ESF-15 Emergency Public Information and External Affairs.

2. The State of Ohio may disseminate warnings to the public, and state-level resources can serve as an alternate or as a backup to local-level EAS. For detailed information on state-level warning systems, consult the Ohio Emergency Operations Plan, ESF-2 Communications, Tab A Warning Plan, State of Ohio EAS Plan, or one of the twelve Operational Area EAS Plans.

#### F. Citizen Protection

1. Protection of citizens is a primary concern of first responders. The Incident Commander and local elected officials have the final authority and responsibility for protective actions decisions and implementation.
2. Refer to local EOPs, LEPC-based Hazmat plans, and American Red Cross agreements for evacuation, medical support, and shelter information. These plans will consider and evaluate local factors such as notification, geography, transportation routes, and resources.
3. Some state-level agencies may assist local jurisdictions in performing evacuation operations. Refer to the Ohio EOP's Ohio EOP' ESF-1, ESF-4, ESF-6, and EF-10 for more information.
4. The decision to order indoor sheltering-in-place and/or evacuation/relocation will be based upon the specific material that has been released or spilled; its properties, toxicity, and the arrival time of the plume, if applicable; and the time required for endangered populations to evacuate the area. Sheltering-in-place is often the best way to protect citizens in the area of a Hazmat incident until the plume passes. If wind speed causes the plume to move rapidly, nearby populations might not have time to evacuate. If they are ordered to shelter-in-place, citizens should seal/shut off all outside air sources (e.g. doors, windows, HVAC, dryer vents, etc.) and listen to radio or television broadcasts for additional instructions.
5. Evacuation is appropriate if the incident appears to be of a long-term nature, or if it is determined that sheltering-in-place will not protect citizens; or if it is determined that citizen evacuation can be accomplished prior to a plume's arrival.
6. Long-term or permanent citizen relocation may be necessary if the incident contaminates the soil, water, food, homes, etc. in an impacted area. Citizen relocation will last until the area is decontaminated or becomes safe due to time, and re-entry is allowed (see section III. Part O). Several State and federal agencies can assist in long-term relocation operations. Refer to the State of Ohio Disaster Housing Strategy for more information.

## G. Hazmat Containment

1. Local Hazmat teams will coordinate, as they are able, initial containment and/or prevention of the spread of the released Hazmat material. Containment methods will be incident and substance specific.
2. Ohio EPA will provide assistance to local responders regarding response and containment measures for the release of pollutants, oil, chemical incidents, or other wastes.
3. ODH can provide assistance to local responders regarding response and containment measures for radiological/biological incidents.

## H. Initial Notification of State-Level Response Agencies

1. The initial reporting of an incident to state agencies will be typically made by local responders, a private citizen, the owner/operator, etc. Notification will be received by either Ohio EPA, ODH, SFM, OSHP, PUCO, or Ohio EMA.
2. The state agency that receives the first notification of, or discovers the incident, will contact the agency having the Lead responsibility for response based on the type of hazardous material (see page 2). The Ohio EMA Watch Office will be the back-up notification point of contact.
3. Most Hazmat incidents will be resolved through the application of a combination of local and mutual aid resources, or with the assistance of the State's Lead Agency.
4. If the needed response exceeds the capabilities of the State's Lead Agency, further resources will be accessed, and assistance will be coordinate through the State EOC.
5. If two-or-more state agencies are involved, joint assessment and coordination of the problem and identification of the state actions required will be conducted, and the State EOC might be activated to facilitate this state-level coordination.

## I. State-Level Response Personnel Safety

1. State-level agencies that respond to Hazmat incidents have SOPs, as to which responders are trained, and in which agency-specific worker protection and guidelines are defined.
2. Methods of response to incidents, methods of protection, and actions taken are dependent on the material involved and incident variables.
3. Hazmat SOPs should address the following topics: entering and leaving the scene; accounting for personnel; safety and health equipment; and decontamination.

4. Hazmat exposure limits are detailed in agency-based SOPs and in federal regulations:
  - a. In cases where no established exposure limit exists, the State EOC's Assessment Group will consult with the manufacturer and other references to determine exposure limits for specific operations.
  - b. ODH has an agreement with the Central Ohio Poison Control Center for consultation in establishing standards for emergency worker Hazmat exposures.
  - c. For radiological incidents, ODH has set exposure limits for radiation workers and the general population as authorized by ORC 3748.04.
  - d. For chemical incidents, Threshold Limit Values (TLV) and exposure limits have been established and set by several agencies.
  - e. Emergency Response Planning Guides (ERPG) define the physical reactions the public might have to chemical exposure. The scale ranges from ERPG1 (detectable, temporary mild effects) to ERPG3 (severe effects, not life threatening). The ERPG should serve as a planning tool and not a standard to protect the public, as there is no safety factor built in and the ERPG does not account for hypersensitive individuals.
  - f. Another listed limit that is important is the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) limit value. IDLHs are listed in several documents: NIOSH pocket guide, USEPA chemical profiles, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) available from industry, and the CAMEO database.

J. State Emergency Operations Center

1. If the State EOC activates, it will operate according to the EOP Base Plan to coordinate state resources, request federal assistance, and provide technical assistance. The STATE EOC activation can range from activation of the Assessment Group only, to a full activation of all state ESFs.
2. The State EOC may activate if responders only require specialized assistance available through a federal agency.
3. Prior to notifying any federal agency for radiological incidents, the ODH Bureau of Environmental Health and Radiation Protection will be contacted.
4. If the State EOC is activated, the State EOC Assessment Group will be formed to collect and analyze field data to provide technical analysis and assistance. Assessment Group experts can provide assistance to:
  - a. Track meteorological conditions

- b. Project Hazmat concentrations using atmospheric dispersion/plume models (e.g. NARAC/IMAAC, RASCAL, HOTSPOT)
  - c. Recommend protective actions (i.e. evacuations or shelter in place)
  - d. Project dose, dose rates and exposure rates
  - e. Estimate offsite consequences
  - f. Project the environmental impact
  - g. Provide waste management and disposal recommendations
  - h. Assess resources required from federal or private industry
  - i. Provide information on transportation route closures (air, rail, water, road)
  - j. Evaluate, develop guidance, and provide technical review of remediation, disposal, recovery, and re-entry plans
  - k. Coordinate with regulated facilities that have been impacted.
  - l. Evaluate site clean-up options and recommendations.
5. Recommendations for the public and emergency responders will be provided to local officials/Incident Commanders/county EOCs (or via the Executive Group if activated). Local representatives have the final decision concerning safety within their jurisdiction and can modify or reject state recommendations during the evacuation phase. State-level agencies will issue advisories to the public.
  6. State-level agencies will issue advisories to the public to recommend actions to reduce the potential for harm. In some circumstances, State-level agencies will issue embargoes or orders under their agencies' authority to halt specific actions in the impacted area, and to prevent harm to the public. These embargos/orders must be followed and will be enforced.
  7. The Ingestion Zone Re-entry and Return Advisory Group (IZRRAG) will activate during radiological incidents to advise the State EOC's Executive Group on matters relating to control of deposited radioactive material. IZRRAG will work with the Assessment Group to determine areas where the public resides and where food may or may not be harvested, ingested, or sold.

## K. State-Level Hazmat Resources and Capabilities

1. Each state agency with legislative authority for Hazmat response maintains a list of resources available to them and SOPs for activation and deployment of personnel, equipment, and supplies. The State EOC is the state-level multi-agency coordination facility and will coordinate WebEOC-based mission requests, assignments and reporting through the Ohio EOP.
2. State-level agencies maintain lists of, and agreements with, contractors that have expertise in Hazmat operations, Hazmat response personnel, specialized response equipment, and laboratory services. These lists are kept on file by individual State-level agencies.
3. Additional expert Hazmat input and response equipment can be accessed through organizations such as ChemTrec, the Ohio Chemistry Technology Council, the American Chemical Council, the Great Lakes Spills Cooperative, the Petroleum Council, the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
4. State-Level Hazmat Response Teams
  - a. Ohio EPA On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) will provide technical assistance to the local Incident Commander and oversight of cleanup activities which are the responsibility of facility owner/operators. An OSC may also report to a county EOC to assist in the coordination of field activities. In addition, an OSC could:
    - i. Coordinate monitoring of contamination/pollution during an incident
    - ii. Provide advice on acceptable cleanup levels based on potential health effects and environmental regulation
    - iii. Provide guidance for disposal of hazardous materials
    - iv. Provide plume modeling expertise via tools that have been developed at the National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC) and the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC)
    - v. Complete a report on the investigation and response for the incident
  - b. The Ohio EPA Evidence Response Team (ERT) will provide support to the plan's Lead Agencies for the processing of a Hazmat crime scene, and for securing evidence and assessing environmental impacts as a result of an incident, including entry into hazardous environments (hot zone) in Level A personal protection equipment (PPE). This team will work closely with the National Counter-Terrorism Evidence Response Team (NCERT), if this Team is activated. In addition, EPA will coordinate their sampling operations with FRMAC.
  - c. The Ohio EPA Radiation Assessment Team (RAT) will will conduct sampling of soil, vegetation, snow, drinking water, and surface water.

- d. ODNR's Division of Parks and Watercraft is responsible for investigating watercraft crashes on Ohio's waterways involving non-commercial traffic. Some of these watercraft crashes may involve the release of Hazardous materials into Ohio's Waterways. Specially trained officers will investigate these crashes and call the appropriate resources for cleanup.
- e. ODNR Division of Wildlife is responsible for investigating pollution incidents which result in the death of Ohio's fish and wildlife. Specially trained officers investigate and take samples involving such incidents.
- f. ODNR's Divisions of Water and/or Geologic Survey will provide data, models, and interpretations of field data in relation to an affected area's hydro geologic characteristics to determine susceptibility and extent of pollution to surface, groundwater, and aquifers. In addition, they can also provide technical assistance on appropriate courses of action, effects on and availability of groundwater, and procurement of emergency water supplies.
- g. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources' Division of Oil & Gas Resources Management maintains a response team that is specially trained to respond to oil and gas emergencies. A vital part of the Team's mission is to work with local first responders to ensure that they are prepared to safely respond to any oil and gas incident and provide technical expertise to the responders for the appropriate way to handle an oil and gas incident.
- h. The ODH's BEHRP maintains a 24-hour radiological emergency response capability and has established incident response procedures for radiological incidents. BEHRP will respond to requests from local incident commands to make recommendations for effective control of radiation and radioactive materials. The BEHRP maintains a dedicated incident response vehicle that contains protective equipment; instrumentation; and equipment for the localization, identification, quantification, isolation and recovery of radioactive sources and contaminants.
- i. The OHNG's CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) supports local incident commands by assisting them with search and rescue, mass decontamination, emergency medical services, fatality search and extraction, and CERFP site security operations.
- j. The OHNG, 52<sup>nd</sup> Civil Support Team can provide Weapons of Mass Destruction support to civil authorities, if terrorism is suspected as the cause of the incident, through the IC at a CBRNE site by:
  - i. Identifying unknown CBRNE agents/substances
  - ii. Assessing current and projected consequences
  - iii. Advising on response measures
  - iv. Assisting with appropriate requests for state support

## L. Federal-Level Hazmat Response Teams

1. The State can request personnel and equipment resources from federal agencies such as U.S. EPA, DOE, the Region V Regional Response Team (RRT), and from private organizations.
2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA):
  - a. U.S. EPA Region V provides technical assistance and On-Scene Coordination resources for emergency response, including: water and air quality monitoring, soil monitoring, site assessment, and clean-up oversight. Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA coordinate on emergency response in Ohio.
  - b. The Environmental Response Team (ERT) is a group of EPA technical experts who provide:
    - i. Around-the-clock assistance at the scene of hazardous substance releases
    - ii. Expertise in such areas as treatment, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering
    - iii. Support to the full range of emergency response actions, including unusual or complex emergency incidents
    - iv. Special equipment and experienced responders, and can provide the OSC or lead responder with experience and advice.
  - c. Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) coordinates or assists Federal, state, tribal, and local response efforts before, during, and following a radiological incident by providing support in various forms:
    - i. Technical advice and assistance to prevent or minimize threats to public health and the environment.
    - ii. Advice on protective measures to ensure public health and safety.
    - iii. Assessments of any release for dose and impact to public health and the environment.
    - iv. Monitoring, sampling, laboratory analyses and data assessments to assess and characterize environmental impact. Staff from EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory and its Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory provides monitoring and assessment services both at the labs and at the response site, if needed.
    - v. Technical advice and assistance for containment, cleanup, restoration, and recovery following a radiological incident.
  - d. National Decontamination Team (NDT) – NDT provides scientific support and technical expertise for decontamination of buildings, building contents, public infrastructure, agriculture, and associated environmental media. Specialized resources include:

- i. Expertise in biochemistry, microbiology, medicine, health physics, toxicology, HVAC engineering, and industrial hygiene
    - ii. Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection (ASPECT)
    - iii. NDT Mobile Communications
    - iv. Portable High Throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification (PHILIS)
    - v. Hazardous Environment Robotic Observer (HERO)
    - vi. Radiation Task Force Leader (RTFL)
    - vii. Decon Portfolio
    - viii. Equipment Module
  - e. The National Counter-Terrorism Evidence Response Team (NCTERT) is composed of investigative and scientific personnel that provide investigative, scientific, and forensic technical advice, assistance, and other threat assessment services to support responders.
3. U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) – DOE is the OSC at all DOE-owned facilities. The only remaining DOE facility in Ohio is the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant. Detailed information on this site is contained in the DOE Annex (Tab A).
4. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), which is part of the DOE, has scientists, engineers, and technicians with experience in managing the nation’s nuclear weapons program. DOE/NNSA responds immediately to any type of radiological accident or incident anywhere in the world with the following seven radiological emergency response assets:
- a. The Aerial Monitoring System (AMS) uses helicopter and fixed wing aircraft to detect, measure, track, and produce maps of radiation exposure and concentration radioactive material at an emergency in support of ground monitoring teams.
  - b. The National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (NARAC), which is the primary provider of dispersion modeling products for the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMAAC), develops timely, accurate, realistic, and predictive plots or maps, generated by sophisticated computer models, of potential radiation dose and exposure assessments, and estimates of the path of nuclear contaminants released into the atmosphere.
  - c. The Accident Response Group (ARG) is deployed to manage or support the successful resolution of a U.S. nuclear weapons accident anywhere in the world.
  - d. The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) coordinates and manages all Federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities during major radiological emergencies within the United States in support of state, local, and Tribal governments through the Lead Federal Agency (LFA). FRMAC is an interagency organization with representation from the DOE/NNSA, and it is not specifically part of or subordinate to NNSA

- e. The Nuclear Emergency Support Team (NEST) provides the nation's specialized technical expertise to the Federal response in resolving nuclear/radiological terrorist incidents. Technical support includes: search teams, bomb identification, diagnostic teams, disabling teams, public information, technical assistance, and accident assessment teams.
  - f. The Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) provides a flexible, around the clock response capability to Federal agencies, state, Tribal, and local governments and to private businesses or individuals for incidents involving radioactive materials. RAP's support ranges from giving technical information or advice over the phone to sending highly trained people and state-of-the-art equipment to the accident site to help identify and minimize any radiological hazards.
  - g. The Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) maintains an around-the-clock response center to provide treatment and medical consultation for injuries resulting from radiation exposure and contamination. REAC/TS can also provide direct support including deployable equipment and personnel trained and experienced in the treatment of radiation exposure, to assist Federal, state, Tribal, and local organizations.
5. Region V Regional Response Team (RRT) provides support during very large releases or during releases that cross State or International boundaries.
- a. The RRT is composed of federal agencies as well as a representative from each of the FEMA Region V States (Ohio EPA is the State of Ohio representative on the RRT).
  - b. The Region V RRT is co-chaired by the USCG Ninth District and US EPA Region V, either of which may provide a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) to an incident.
  - c. The RRT can provide a state OSC with assistance in the form of technical advice, equipment, personnel, funds, and the coordination.
  - d. The RRT coordinates assistance and advice to the FOSC and/or the Remedial Project Manager during response actions.
  - e. For detailed information on the RRT, its member agencies, activation of the RRT, or Ohio's relationship and responsibilities refer to the *Regional Contingency Plan*, sections II (Notification & Reporting) and IV (Responsibilities).
6. U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) – USCG responds to incidents on navigable waterways, and can also respond to land-based spills. Generally, the source of a spill and the physical location of a release will determine whether the U.S. EPA or the USCG has the federal lead. USCG will have the lead in all releases originating from vessels.

- a. The USCG is a Federal OSC and can supply personnel and equipment for incidents within its boundaries involving port or vessel related losses.
  - b. The 9th USCG District offices are located and operate on Lake Erie in Cleveland and Toledo. They can respond to Hazmat incidents on Lake Erie, its tributaries, and on land up to 10 miles inland.
  - c. There are also three USCG Atlantic Strike Teams that can provide assistance.
  - d. The 8<sup>th</sup> USCG District operates and can respond to Hazmat incidents on in-land navigable waterways and the Ohio River within Ohio's borders.
  - e. The 9th and 2nd Districts have agreements with the Ohio EPA covering the response to Hazmat incidents on all Ohio waterways.
7. The U.S. National Response Team (NRT) is an organization of Federal departments and agencies responsible for coordinating emergency preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents.
- a. The Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) serve as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively.
  - b. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR part 300) outline the role of the NRT and Regional Response Teams (RRTs).

#### M. Additional Federal Support Teams

- 1. The FBI Hazardous Material Response Team (HMRT) responds to criminal acts and incidents that involve Hazmat. The team provides technical and scientific response to assist with crime scene and evidence-related operations in cases involving chemical, biological, and radiological materials and wastes.
- 2. The U.S. Department of Transportation operates the Railroad Safety Board and the National Transportation Safety Board; both investigate the causes of transportation accidents. The agency has no response role other than post-incident investigations.

#### N. Monitoring, Sampling, and Assessment

- 1. Local responders and local hazmat teams can be assisted by State-level agencies for the detection and evaluation of hazards and to provide an incident assessment based on the potential health effects of the material. This information determines the response taken by the Hazmat response teams.
- 2. The State's role in advising and assisting facilities and local, state and federal responders in monitoring, sampling, and assessment is to provide sampling services

where no local radiation sampling, assessment, and/or material disposal capabilities exist. State-level personnel will work in coordination with the State EOC Assessment Group to provide:

- a. Hazmat response teams
  - b. Monitoring and sampling
  - c. Sample analysis evaluation
  - d. Dose/concentration exposure and rate projections
  - e. Incident and/or hazard assessment and response
3. Field monitoring teams will collect data to help define hazardous material movement and concentrations, to validate model dose/exposure projections, and to verify the basis for protective action recommendations. Field monitoring teams could be set up at incident sites to collect samples and information to pass along to the Assessment Group at the State EOC.
  4. Hazmat detection capabilities are available for air (Ohio EPA and ODH BEHRP), water and soil (ODNR and ODH BEHRP), and vegetation (ODA and ODH BRP). Environmental sampling is incident specific and is accomplished as per respective agency SOPs. Field analysis of water, air, and hazardous substances is limited.
  5. Several state agencies have in-house or contracted laboratories to provide analytical sample analyses.
  6. An Ohio EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) can provide field monitoring/sampling information on chemicals to the Incident Commander. ODH personnel can provide monitoring/sampling information on biological and radiological contamination.
  7. Monitoring and sampling results will be applied to dose/concentration projections to determine response and protective action recommendations which are immediately forwarded to the affected jurisdictions' Incident Commands/EOCs. The State EOC Assessment Group, if activated, can make initial and long-term protective action recommendations based on this information.
  8. For incidents affecting the Ohio River, Ohio EPA OSCs will work in cooperation with the Ohio River Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) in evaluating spill impact. ORSANCO provides downstream concentration projections via automated chromatographs, and assist in communications with public water supply systems..
  9. On-scene local and State site-based resources will monitor the air, water, soil, and animals to determine if the situation is intensifying or dissipating and the level of

contamination. The Assessment Group will make protective action recommendations on contaminants and when to allow the re-entry of evacuees.

10. After sheltering/evacuation recommendations are lifted, there may still be restrictions on food, water, operating in contaminated areas, etc.

O. Water and Food Evaluation and Control

1. If water, food, livestock or agriculture is contaminated in a Hazmat incident, State-level agencies, as listed below, will assist in damage assessment, sampling, monitoring, evaluation and control of these items.

<u>Water</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Livestock/Agriculture</u>
ODH (private/recreational)	ODA/ODH	ODA
ODNR (streams)	Local Health Depts.	Local Veterinarians
Local Water District		
Ohio EPA (public, groundwater, streams)		

2. Initial assessment and sampling will occur to determine if protective actions must be implemented that include the provision of uncontaminated food to impacted areas. All warnings, instructions, and/or restrictions in the use or consumption of food and water will be relayed to the public through the EAS, the media, health advisories, and/or other established means.
3. State-level evaluation of food, processing and distribution will be facilitated by ODA. Food control will be facilitated by ODA, with assistance from local health jurisdictions.
4. ODH will provide technical and field assistance to local health departments for the evaluation of food service operations private water systems, and licensed recreational facilities.
5. ODA will sample and evaluate livestock, poultry, crops, food, food ingredients, milk, and milk products for Hazmat contamination.
6. ODNR will sample and analyze fish and wildlife that could become part of the human food consumption chain.
7. If field samples are found to exceed compliance guidelines set by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food & Drug Administration (FDA), or ODA, control actions may be issued to prevent contaminated food from being consumed or entering the market. Follow-up monitoring and collection will continue until a contamination threat has been eliminated
8. The ODH Bureau of Public Health Laboratory will process samples that are collected for the purpose of analyzing for radioactive material. Samples may also be sent to an outside, accredited laboratory.

9. ODA, in coordination with ODH, will issue health safety and human consumption advisories for all food products and food ingredients, including but not limited to Grade A and B milk, meat, poultry, fruits, vegetables, and processed foods.
10. Water regulation and restriction control will be facilitated by ODH, ODNR, and Ohio EPA, in coordination with local-level response agencies and water utility personnel. Water control includes private water systems, public waterways, ground water, and public water supplies.
11. Ohio EPA will implement state and federal safe drinking water standards. In coordination with public water supply utilities and ODH, Ohio EPA will sample and/or monitor drinking and ground water as necessary for compliance with USEPA protective Action Guidance, and will coordinate the use of health advisories warning of contamination or restrictions on the water use when appropriate.
12. The ODH BEHRP will be responsible for certifying the effectiveness of local health departments' private water programs. They may consult with local health departments to assist in abatement of water related public health hazards and with Ohio EPA regarding results of non-radiological contamination and pollutants following an incident. ODH will also conduct private water system sampling in coordination with Ohio EPA or with ODH Bureau of Radiological Protection in the event of a radiological release.
13. ODNR's Divisions of Water and/or Geologic Survey will provide data, models, and interpretations of field data in relation to an affected area's hydro geologic characteristics to determine susceptibility and extent of pollution to surface, groundwater, and aquifers. In addition, they can also provide technical assistance on appropriate courses of action, effects on and availability of groundwater, and procurement of emergency water supplies.

P. Evacuee Re-Entry

1. Once safe levels have been attained in an impacted area, the Incident Commander will determine when protective actions will be removed and when evacuee re-entry can begin. All evacuee re-entry operations will be incident-specific.
2. State-level agencies (Ohio EPA, ODH, ODA, ODNR) will provide technical assistance through monitoring and sampling to determine if a health or environmental hazard continues to exist, and what types/level of activities could be conducted upon re-entry. Private cleanup contractors and federal agencies also have the equipment and expertise to assist in this determination.
3. Determining when re-entry will begin in an impacted area will be based upon the attainment of acceptable residual levels of the released material in the air, water, vegetation, and soil as established in statute, by rule, and/or through a risk assessment process.

4. The public will be informed when areas are opened for re-entry in the same ways they were warned to leave: sirens, emergency alert broadcast systems (EAS), media, etc. State-level agencies will make recommendations on how to best implement and assist with re-entry operations (e.g. warning, traffic control, transportation assistance, etc.).

#### Q. Decontamination

1. State agencies may conduct decontamination for their own specialized teams, or they may rely on local fire/hazmat teams or cleanup contractors to decontaminate state personnel and equipment (methods are based on individual local and state agency SOPs).
2. Medical facilities such as hospitals have varying degrees of decontamination equipment and SOPs that address treatment for Hazmat exposures. Some hospitals do not accept Hazmat victims until they go through mass decontamination.
3. The inspection, inventory, decontamination, replacement and return of equipment to field operation are the responsibility of each individual state agency. Equipment involved in a radiological event is subject to the review by ODH BRP.
4. For radiological incidents, BEHRP will coordinate decontamination and population monitoring operations, including:
  - a. Radiological population monitoring
  - b. All personnel and equipment radiological decontamination
  - c. Tracking and control of radiologically contaminated equipment, materials, tools and vehicles
  - d. Tracking and control of radiological waste
  - e. Review and evaluation of all equipment, materials, tools, and vehicles released from radiologically contaminated areas

#### R. Clean Up, Restoration and Disposal

1. Clean up is the act of physically eliminating/removing/disposing Hazmat residue or actual spilled material. Clean up operations are incident-specific and are the responsibility of the owner/operator. A list of environmental clean up contractors is available through Ohio EPA.
2. State agencies will oversee clean up operations and will provide technical assistance to owner/operators and contractors, but will not normally get involved in "hands-on"

work. State-level agencies maintain lists of approved storage and disposal sites for solid waste and infectious waste, according to CERCLA, RCRA and ORC 3748.

3. Ohio EPA and/or ODH may review the work plan for remediation and clean up based on protective health guidelines, risk assessment, or other applicable requirements.
4. Operations associated with the restoration of a contaminated area to its original state or acceptable level of contamination could range from very minor (cleaning up debris) to extremely extensive – which could take years (replacing contaminated soil, replanting trees and flora, replacing fish and wildlife populations, re-building structures an infrastructure, etc.). State-level agencies will provide regulatory oversight of facility owner/operators and contractors.
5. Incident-related contaminated debris must be separated from non-contaminated debris and sent to a designated disposal site. Refer to the Ohio EOP Tab A to ESF-3, Debris Management Plan for further details.
6. Ohio EPA and ODNR will provide support and coordination assistance to agencies participating in the rehabilitation of wildlife populations and habitats.
7. The need for post-incident accident surveying and continued confirmatory sampling and monitoring of the air, water, and soil will would be based on the recommendations of the Ohio EPA, ODH, ODA and ODNR.

#### S. Incident Documentation and Investigative Follow-Up Operations

1. Incident documentation will include the recording of information during and after an incident from each involved agency, including all of the pertinent actions and resources used, from notification to the close-out of incident operations. Methods of documentation, whether they are individual logs, team logs, field reports or specific formal reports, will be specific to each responding agency's SOPs.
2. On-scene investigative follow-up will be facilitated by State and federal agencies to determine the circumstances prior to an incident, and to determine the cause of the incident. Some incidents will require no investigation, as the causes will be apparent.
3. State agencies that could potentially be involved in an incident investigation would include: Ohio EPA, SFM, ODA, ODH, ODNR, Ohio EMA (for purposes of a response evaluation and critique), PUCO, OSHP, and ODOT.
4. Federal agencies that could potentially be involved in an incident investigation would include: the FAA (for incidents involving air transportation), the Federal Railroad Administration, the National Transportation Safety Board (for all modes of transportation accidents), the US Nuclear Regulator Commission and USDOE (for radiological incidents), the Department of Defense for military-related incidents,

USEPA, USCG, USDOT, USCDC, the Chemical Safety Board, and the Bureau of Explosives.

5. Upon the conclusion of an incident, local responders and state agencies (if involved) will be asked to critique their operations and to report on overall emergency operations to the Lead responding agency. Documented reports and investigative follow-up reports will be consolidated into a final incident after-action report. This report will be distributed to all participating agencies, and will be kept on file for future reference. A copy of the report will also be sent to the Governor of the State of Ohio, if appropriate.
6. Incident documentation and investigative follow-up operations may be used to monitor for long-term health effects, for state agencies to take legal actions against the owner/operator if they are negligent or violating safety laws, and for recovery of response costs.

#### T. Training

1. To meet the requirements of OSHA 1910.120 (HAZWOPER), all State agency personnel who participate in a response to a Hazmat incident during any phase of incident-related operations (mitigation, preparedness, response, or recovery) should obtain initial (Awareness Level) and advanced (Operations, Technician, Specialist, or On-Scene Incident Commander Levels) training that is appropriate for their operational role

## **IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

### A. Organization

1. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) is the Coordinating Agency for ESF-10, and will be responsible for working with this ESF's Support Agencies to ensure that there is a seamless integration of, and transition between preparedness, response, and recovery activities. The Coordinating Agency's primary responsibility will be to focus on engaging Support Agencies in pre-incident planning and coordination opportunities.
2. OEPA is the Primary Agency for ESF-10, and will take the lead in coordinating and reporting on ESF-10-related missions and operations.
3. ESF-10 agencies will be activated through the State EOC for assessment, response, and recovery operations based on the needs of the emergency. Primary and Support Agencies will coordinate with one another to ensure the most effective use of personnel and equipment, to avoid redundant activities, and to cooperate on emergency response missions.

4. All agency-based resources will be provided as they are needed, as they are available, and as agencies are able to provide them.
5. The activation of state-level response agencies through the State EOC will be dependent on an incident's type and magnitude. Minor incidents might be adequately addressed locally, while larger incidents might necessitate the activation of the State EOC's assessment, response and recovery operations, and the creation and completion of missions for and by State-level agencies through the State EOC.
6. Support agencies to this plan will provide support, personnel, advice, and equipment to local and state agencies and responders.
7. Additional state-level agencies that are not listed in this plan may provide additional support based on incident needs.

#### B. Lead Agencies

1. Ohio EPA, ODH, and SFM will take the lead in assessing, coordinating and organizing State-level response to Hazmat incidents according to the hazardous material-related mission response categories that are listed on page two of this plan
2. These three Lead Agencies will take the lead in arranging for personnel, equipment and technical advice/assistance to be applied to an incident.
3. Support agencies to this plan will be capable of sustaining continuous 24-hour operations in the roles of protective operations, at local EOCs and state EOCs, or in the field. These agencies will be given situational awareness information and will be notified of their response expectations using appropriate notification procedures.

#### C. Assignments of Responsibility

1. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

##### General Response

- a. Ohio EPA's lead response function in a chemical Hazmat incident will be to support local response efforts; and provide technical assistance to abate water, land and air pollution, protect human health, and to ensure the safety of public waters and drinking water supplies.
- b. Ohio EPA will provide technical assistance on the management and disposal of solid, infectious, and hazardous wastes. Chapters 3704, 3734, 3745, 3750, and 6111 of the ORC provide the legal authority for the Ohio EPA's actions.

- c. Testing of public drinking water will be coordinated between Ohio EPA and local public water utilities. Local water utilities will be responsible for taking the lead on notifying the public of any water use restrictions.
- d. Field Response: The Ohio EPA is designated under section 3750.06 of the ORC to receive notification of oil and hazardous substances (CERCLA-103) releases to the environment from facilities and transporters. The Division of Environmental Response, Investigation, and Enforcement (DERIE) provides notification to other state agencies, as necessary. Ohio EPA On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) respond to Hazmat incidents. Upon arriving at a Hazmat incident, OSCs investigate and assess the source and extent of pollution, and evaluate or initiate containment measures. The OSC provides technical assistance to the local Incident Commander, and provides direction to the owner/operator that is responsible for cleanup.
- e. Ohio EPA's role in restoration activities in response to a Hazmat incident is related to cleanup. This involves coordinating the removal, neutralization, and proper disposal of hazardous and contaminated materials from the incident scene.
- f. Ohio EPA is the state's liaison to the USCG, USEPA and RRT. If the state determines that it requires additional technical assistance, or that the incident will exceed the state's financial limitations, the state, through OEPA's DERIE will request assistance from the USCG, USEPA and RRT.

#### State EOC-Based Response

- a. Provide a representative to the Assessment Room to coordinate and assist with chemical dose projection and other assessment functions
- b. Serve as a liaison with U.S. EPA and USCG when their assistance is involved or when requesting activation of an incident-specific Regional Response Team in accordance with the National Contingency Plan.
- c. Direct environmental sampling of soil, water, and vegetation and coordinate sample analysis services through contracted and in-house laboratories.
- d. For chemical waste-related operations, serve as the lead agency for the regulation of hazardous waste management (except for transportation registration and regulation operations).
- e. For chemical waste and/or other contaminated materials-related operations, advise local jurisdictions on the management and disposal of chemical waste and/or other contaminated materials.
- f. Provide assistance to local jurisdictions in obtaining Federal assistance for the restoration of damaged public facilities and property.

- g. For chemical incidents, direct and monitor the decontamination of public waterways and potable water facilities.
- h. For radiological incidents, provide a representative to Dose Assessment Group for field monitoring team liaison, coordinating sampling to determine the restricted zone, and for participation in the Ingestion Zone Re-entry and Recovery Advisory Group.

#### Field-Based Response

- a. Assist in the assessment of the impact of a release and evaluate cleanup alternatives.
- b. Report results of assessments and incident information to the State EOC
- c. Liaison with County Emergency Operations Centers and federal responders.
- d. Provide technical assistance and support on management and disposal of debris, and infectious and solid waste.
- e. Provide technical assistance and support to local water treatment facilities to protect water supplies.
- f. Assist ODH with the collection of samples from a suspected biological incident.
- g. For radiological incidents, assist ODH with assessment by conducting environmental samplings of soil, water, and vegetation to quantify the level of radioactive contamination.

## 2. Ohio Department of Health

#### General Response

- a. ODH is the lead state agency for incidents involving nuclear, radiological or biological incident response and remediation.
- b. ODH will provide technical assistance support for incidents involving chemical response and remediation which may include: provision of recommendations to other state agencies on mitigating or eliminating public health exposures related to hazardous chemicals, and providing recommendations to the public on health effect and how to reduce or eliminate exposures.
- c. ODH's lead response function in a Hazmat incident is to minimize or limit significant exposures to radiological material and biological agents, as well as provide technical coordination of state agencies for nuclear, radiological or biological incident response and remediation.

- d. ODH will coordinate the Dose Assessment Group in the State EOC for nuclear or radiological incidents and will:
  - i. Make protective recommendations for the general public, the institutionalized, first responders, and other emergency workers.
  - ii. Passes these protective recommendations to the Executive Group (if operational) for approval or directly to appropriate local officials, Unified Command, or local Incident Command.
- e. For biological incidents, the ESF 8, Public Health and Medical Services's Tab C, "Human Infectious Disease Incident Plan" discusses this process for protective recommendations and actions.
- f. As the lead agency for biological incidents, ODH will report to the State EOC and activate ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services Plan including Tab C, "Human Infectious Disease Incident Plan".
- h. ODH will be consulted for input on spill containment and cleanup for any incident involving a biologic agent.
- i. ODH will evaluate radiation risks to the public, provide protective recommendations to responders and the public, provide technical support to local medical, public health, and emergency response actions, and provide information on health effects and recommendations on long-term population monitoring and recovery activities.

#### State EOC-Based Response

- a. Provide representatives to lead the State EOC Assessment Group, perform dose projections/plume modeling or other assessment of the hazard, review protection action guidelines, develop and issue protective recommendations.
- b. Provide advice to local health departments.
- c. Develop recommendations for mass prophylaxis and make appropriate recommendations to local officials or public health organizations; coordinating and directing radiological sampling by local or state field monitoring teams.
- d. Coordinate and direct radiological monitoring by local emergency responders.
- e. Make ODH laboratory facilities available to the Ohio EMA and other State agencies following an incident.
- f. Make physicians available to answer medically related questions.

### Field-Based Response

- a. Assess the impact of a release and evaluate cleanup alternatives.
- b. Report results of assessments and incident information to the State EOC.
- c. Liaise with County Emergency Operations Centers and federal responders.
- d. Provide technical assistance and support on management and disposal of debris, and infectious and solid waste.
- e. Provide technical assistance and support to local water treatment facilities to protect water supplies.

### Restoration Response

- a. In coordination with Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA as applicable, specify the radiological site cleanup criteria that satisfy the state's free-release criteria listed in 3701:1-38-22 of the Ohio Administrative Code or that have been negotiated and are as low as reasonable achievable while ensuring public health and safety of the critical group or affected population.
- b. In coordination with Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA as applicable, review and approval of the site remediation plan and activities by the owner/operator or contractor.
- c. In coordination with Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA as applicable, perform confirmatory radiological monitoring to verify the site cleanup criteria have been met by the owner/operator or contractor and that the site is ready for release and reutilization.
- d. In coordination with Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA as applicable, ensure that efforts to control the spread or migration of radiological contamination are established along with a program to collect and control radiological waste in accordance with the Debris Management Plan.
- e. Evaluate and assign radiological dose to the members of the affected population, including emergency workers.
- f. Establish a program to track long term health effects from the radiological dose, in coordination with the CDC.
- g. Coordinate the release of reentry health and safety information to the public or affected population.
- h. Lead the state's reentry activities, including coordinating the sampling of food, water, wildlife, and the environment by other state agencies, as appropriate.

- i. Provide guidance related to spill containment and cleanup for any incident involving a radiological/nuclear agent.

#### Bureau of Radiation Protection (ODH-BEHRP)

##### Radiological Incident Field-Based Response

- a. Dispatch ODH Health Physicist representatives/team to assist local officials, the Incident Commander, hospital, or the affected facilities, depending on the magnitude and scope of the event.
- b. Obtain radiological data for the Incident Commander and State EOC.
- c. Advise the Incident Commander on techniques to minimize radiation exposure to emergency responders.
- d. Advise the Incident Commander on radiological monitoring.
- e. Advise the Incident Commander on control of radiological contamination.
- f. If the Assessment Group of the State EOC is not operational, provide an assessment of the incident and protective recommendations to local officials or incident command.
- g. Provide health advice based on monitoring results.
- h. Investigate exposures and potential health problems from radiological/ nuclear materials exposures.
- i. Coordinate with ODH Bureau of Environmental Health.
- j. Coordinate with local health departments to ensure the capability of safe food handling at mass feeding centers established for an incident.
- k. Provide guidance concerning collection of samples for nuclear or radiological incidents.
- l. Maintain the proper chain of custody for samples/evidence that is sent to the ODH lab for analysis.

##### Chemical Incident-Related State EOC and Field-Based Response

- a. Ensure the safety of private water through private water system sampling, oversight of LHDs, and the provision of public information.

- b. Coordinate with Ohio EPA and local health departments on the identification of alternate water supplies to individuals.
- c. Coordinate with Ohio EPA on assessing public health exposure and impacts from release of toxic chemicals to the environment.
- d. Provide health advisories and recommendations.

Bureau of Infectious Diseases (BID) – Biological Incident-Related State EOC Response

- a. Provide health advisories and recommendations to local health departments, medical providers, and the general public.
- b. Develop recommendations for mass prophylaxis and making appropriate recommendations to local health departments and medical providers.
- c. Provide recommendations regarding patient testing, where needed.

3. Ohio Department of Commerce – Division of State Fire Marshal

General Response

- a. SFM is the lead agency for technical coordination of state agencies for fire/explosion incident response and remediation.
- b. SFM can assist in communications at the off-site incident command post(s).

Specific Responses

- a. Assist local organizations in the establishment of an off-site incident command post for emergency personnel.
- b. When able, provide communications links between the field and other response organizations to aid in coordinating response units.
- c. Provide information related to firefighting response to hazardous materials and the availability of firefighting equipment on an area-specific basis.
- d. When appropriate, assist in the investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires and explosions.

#### 4. Ohio Department of Commerce - Division of Industrial Compliance and Labor

##### General Response

- a. The Division of Industrial Compliance and Labor's will assist in protecting the public, the environment, and property as it relates to employed persons, places of employment, and buildings and establishments.
- b. This protection could involve providing industrial gienists for sampling and monitoring, however, industrial hygienists are not trained or equipped to provide these services in uncontrolled environments (i.e., outside of the industrial or workplace setting).
- c. The Divison will only become involved in restoration operations that are related to building codes and worker protection.

##### State EOC-Based Response

- a. Provide information on hazardous materials from hardcopy and computer database sources.
- b. Provide backup sample analysis capabilities through laboratory contracts.

##### Field-Based Response

- a. Conduct field-based monitoring.
- b. Provide basic sample analysis services.

#### 4. Ohio Department of Agriculture

- a. ODA will coordinate with state and local health officials to evaluate the needs and actions for protection against radiological, biological and chemical damages related to the contamination of livestock, foodstuffs and crops.
- b. ODA will assist in the coordination food control operations and will assist in assessing issues related to the licensing, storing, handling and application of pesticides.
- c. ODA will assist with monitoring and evaluating agricultural restoration activities and will initiate follow-up collection operations to test for the contamination of livestock, foodstuffs and crops.

### State EOC-Based Response

- a. Provide assistance in contacting local agricultural authorities to arrange for the use of county fairgrounds and other resources.
- b. Provide assistance in obtaining food products from commercial sources.
- c. Issue control actions for embargos, quarantines, isolations, confiscations or destruction of crops, livestock, and foodstuffs that may be contaminated.
- d. Provide support to State and county emergency agencies in the acquisition and distribution of retail food and mass feeding supplies.
- e. Assist in obtaining assistance from the USDA through State and county emergency organizations.
- f. Coordinating with Federal counterparts in affected areas to estimate crop and livestock damage.
- g. Coordinating with Federal counterparts to estimate food product supply and demand during an incident.
- h. Forwarding disaster damage reports to the State Emergency Committee of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for possible aid from the USDA.

### Field-Based Response

- a. Deploy incident response teams to address Animal Health, Dairy, Food Safety, Livestock, Meat Inspection, and Plant Industry issues.
- b. Provide control and assessment response support for damage to livestock, foodstuffs, and crops and addresses issues related to the licensing, storing, handling, and application of pesticides.
- c. Sample and test foodstuffs for contamination.
- d. Coordinate with State and local health officials to evaluate needs and actions related to livestock, foodstuff, and crops.
- e. Provide damage assessment teams to County EOC.
- f. Provide assistance for livestock, foodstuff, and crop sampling.
- g. Provide limited laboratory analysis services for collected samples.

## 5. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

### General Response

- a. In the event of a hazardous materials transportation incident, PUCO will provide technical assistance and information regarding the vehicles, packaging and practices used to transport hazardous materials by highway and rail.
- b. PUCO will provide points of contact for companies that transport hazardous materials in the state of Ohio by highway and rail.
- c. Immediately following a Hazmat incident, PUCO Transportation Department staff will begin activities consistent with the agency's regulatory responsibilities.
- d. PUCO's authority to regulate motor carriers is found in §4923.03 (private carriers) and §4921.04 (for-hire carriers) of the Ohio Revised Code. These sections direct PUCO to supervise and regulate the safety, service and transport of hazardous materials by private motor carriers and for-hire motor carriers in Ohio.
- e. PUCO is Ohio's motor carrier regulatory agency and is the lead state agency for the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) administered by the United States Department of Transportation (US DOT) Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). The MCSAP provides federal funding for many of the motor carrier safety and enforcement activities conducted by the PUCO and the Ohio State Highway Patrol. As Ohio's MCSAP lead agency, the PUCO is responsible for developing the state's Commercial Vehicle Safety Plan as well as providing information to the FMCSA regarding Hazmat incidents involving the interstate and intrastate highway transport of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes and hazardous substances.
- f. PUCO railroad inspectors are certified by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) to enforce the USDOT safety and hazardous materials requirements for railroads transporting hazardous materials into, out of, or through Ohio. The PUCO assists the FRA in the investigation of incidents involving the rail transport of hazardous materials.
- f. PUCO's transportation department's Hazmat specialists are trained to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) requirements for technician level emergency responders.
- g. PUCO's transportation department can provide personnel and communications resources when needed by other agencies. The PUCO consumer services department can obtain information from electric, gas, water, or waste water utilities on the status of service in areas affected by a Hazmat incident.

### State EOC-Based Response

- a. Reporting to the STATE EOC to provide technical and regulatory information and coordinate agency field staff as needed;
- b. Functioning as state liaison with federal commercial vehicle and railroad safety agencies (i.e. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Federal Railroad Administration, Research and Special Programs Administration, Federal Highway Administration, etc.);
- c. Maintaining communications with other state agencies to dispatch/transfer supplies and materials needed for handling a Hazmat incident; and
- d. Providing information on applicable hazardous materials Hazmat transport requirements.

### Field-Based Response

- a. PUCO Transportation Department field staff will respond to the site of a highway or railroad hazardous materials transportation incident to assist in assessment and response operations.
  - b. Provide technical details and specifications on the construction performance and use of the bulk and non-bulk packaging used to transport hazardous materials by highway and rail
  - c. Provide carrier contacts and information on the regulatory status of individual highway and rail carriers operating in Ohio.
  - d. Provide communications resources to State-level lead agencies.
6. Ohio State Highway Patrol

### General Response

- a. OSHP's support response function in a Hazmat incident is to provide support to other State and local law enforcement agencies. Usually, this support consists of traffic control and information gathering and dissemination.
- b. OSHP can provide the Ohio State Highway Patrol Emergency Command Vehicle to Sheriff Departments, Police Departments, and emergency management agencies. The Emergency Command Vehicle is a mobile command post and communications center. It contains specialized radio and telephone equipment that enables technicians to coordinate all law enforcement and emergency frequencies.

- c. The OSHP Office of Licensing and Commercial Standard's Motor Carrier Enforcement Unit and the Office of Field Operation's Crash Reconstruction Unit have a role in restoration activities of investigating accidents involving commercial carriers in order to assist the courts or the PUCO in assessing penalties against the owner/operator.

#### State EOC-Based Response

- a. Contact the State EOC to report when a Hazmat incident occurs.
- b. Provide assistance through the OSHP communications network in the State EOC.
- c. Coordinate information from the field for use in the State EOC regarding site evacuation routing.

#### Field-Based Response

- a. Coordinate field operations and information with local EOCs via OSHP Post Commanders or Assistant Post Commanders and/or District Staff Officers.
  - b. Respond to off-site incident command post and provide area control.
  - c. Provide traffic control, enforcement, traffic crash investigation, criminal investigation operational support on state highways and State-owned or -leased property.
  - d. Provide assistance with area control, evacuation, and emergency rescue operations in coordination with local law enforcement agencies.
  - e. Provide rotary wing and/or fixed wing aircraft for reconnaissance operations.
  - f. Transport equipment to an incident site via rotary wing and/or fixed wing aircraft.
  - g. Assist in the voluntary evacuation of people and property.
7. Ohio Department of Transportation

#### General Response

- a. ODOT's support response function in a Hazmat incident is to provide information, equipment, and area traffic flow control related to highways, bridges, aviation and mass transportation facilities.
- b. ODOT is notified when a spill occurs on a State route which may affect traffic and when a cleanup may block a roadway.

### State EOC-Based Response

- a. Provide information and personnel to Ohio EMA, the IC, and/or the off-site ICP related to road conditions, impassable state roads or restricted areas.
- b. Coordinate the ODOT communications network in the field

### Field-Based Response

- a. Provide traffic assistance to the Incident Commander, and/or the off-site ICP.
  - b. Coordinate with local entities to determine and designate both available and prohibited routes of travel in the incident area.
  - c. Assist in maintaining access to state corridors for first responders.
  - d. Assist the State EOC in providing area reconnaissance during an incident situation.
  - e. Provide engineering damage assessment teams.
  - f. Provide aerial transportation for radiological monitoring teams and field samples to lab sites.
  - g. Provide vehicles, heavy equipment, and materials such as sand, oil dry, kitty litter etc.
  - h. Provide signage as requested by the Incident Commander to safely regulate traffic speeds in the hazard area.
  - i. Assist with construction and engineering services on State highways in an incident area.
  - j. Provide estimates for costs to restore state highways and/or rest areas that have been damaged by hazardous materials.
9. Ohio Emergency Management Agency (Ohio EMA)
- a. Support the operations of all state agencies by providing communications, information support, and off-site coordination during emergency response and recovery. Refer to the Ohio State Emergency Operations Plan, ESF-5 for more detailed information.
  - b. Activate the State EOC to coordinate state agencies' response operations.
  - c. Activate the State EOC's Assessment Room to perform dose assessment and concentration exposure determinations.

- d. Maintain contact with field-based personnel to assist with the coordination of field-based operations and providing information to the State EOC.
- e. Through the Ohio EMA PIO, support field-based Joint Informaiton Center operations and coordinate incident-based information with the State EOC.

10. Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard (OHNG)

- a. Provide military support, when available, to civil authorities at the direction of the Governor of Ohio.
- b. If it is suspected or confirmed that a weapon of mass destruction has been used, provide support to civil authorities through the 52<sup>nd</sup> Civil Support Team at a CBRNE incident site by:
  - i. Identifying unknown CBRNE agents and substances.
  - ii. Assessing current and projected consequences.
  - iii. Advising on response measures.

11. Ohio Department of Natural Reources (ODNR)

Field-Based Response

- a. Coordinate field-based response activities related to the contamination of land, water, flora and fauna on public lands and in State recreational areas.
- b. Assist in the transportation of response equipment and personnel.
- c. Assist in the testing of public drinking water to determine its safety for consumption by humans and animals.
- d. Assist with incident command and staging areas with command vehicle and tent systems which house specialized communication and law enforcement gear.
- e. Through the ODNR Division of Parks and Waterdraft, investigate watercraft crashes on Ohio's waterways that involve the release of Hazardous materials into Ohio's Waterways.
- g. Through the ODNR Division of Wildlife, investigate pollution incidents which result in the death of Ohio's fish and wildlife.
- h. Through the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' Division of Oil & Gas Resources Management, work with local first responders to ensure that they are prepared to safely respond to any oil and gas incident and provide technical expertise to responders related to the handling of oil and gas incidents.

- i. Through the ODNR Divisions of Water and/or Geologic Survey, provide data, models, and interpretations of field data in relation to impacted areas' hydro geologic characteristics to determine susceptibility and extent of pollution to surface, groundwater, and aquifers.
- j. Through the ODNR Divisions of Water and/or Geologic Survey, provide technical assistance on appropriate courses of action, effects on and availability of groundwater, and procurement of emergency water supplies.

## **V. References and Authorities**

### **A. Federal**

1. Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA)
  - a. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Title III)
2. National Oil & Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan
3. Title 49 CFR, Parts 100 through 199
4. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
5. Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act
6. Occupational Safety & Health Administration Standards
7. Clean Water/Federal Water Pollution Control Act, PL95-2F1
8. Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act, PL101-615
9. Federal Hazardous Substances Act, PL97-414
10. Solid Waste Disposal Act
11. Oil Pollution Act
12. Clean Air Act
13. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

### **B. State**

1. ORC 3750 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning
2. ORC 5502.38 Effects of SARA on EMA

3. ORC 3745.13 Cost Recovery
4. ORC 3737.80 Incident Command
5. ORC 4921 and ORC 4923 Regulation of Motor Transportation Companies and Private
6. Motor Carriers
7. ORC 3748 Radiation Control Program
8. OAC 3750 SERC Rules

C. Local

1. For local laws and ordinances pertaining to hazardous material response and planning refer to individual County Emergency Operations Plans, Hazmat Plans, and Annexes.