
Mississippi Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials

ESF #10 Coordinator

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

Primary Agencies

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
Mississippi State Department of Health/
Division of Radiological Health

Support Agencies

Mississippi Emergency Management Agency
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
Mississippi State University/Cooperative Extension Services
Mississippi State Fire Academy
Mississippi State Fire Marshal
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
Mississippi Military Department
Mississippi Oil and Gas Board
Mississippi Department of Public Safety/
Highway Safety Patrol
Mississippi Public Service Commission
Mississippi Department of Transportation
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, & Parks
Mississippi Insurance Department
Mississippi Department of Mental Health
University of Mississippi Medical Center

Non-Governmental Organizations

Emergency Response Contractors

Private Sector Partners

Canadian National Railroad
Kansas City Southern Rail Road
Miller Transporters
U.S. Environmental Services
Additional pipeline, trucking, and railroad
Facilities that operate in MS as
Needed

Federal ESF Coordinator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Federal Primary Agencies

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Homeland Security/
U.S. Coast Guard

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide state support to local governments in response to an actual or potential unplanned discharge or release of hazardous materials following catastrophic disasters, industrial accidents, and radiological incidents not from a fixed nuclear facility, transportation incidents, or other major events.

Radiological incidents deriving from fixed nuclear facility emergencies are addressed in the Mississippi Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan (REPP), Volume III, of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

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Scope

This section of the plan is to be used to respond to incidents where threatened or actual incident exceeds local response capabilities. It is also used when state capabilities are exceeded, and Federal government response is requested. If the mobilization of Federal ESF #10 is required, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the primary agency in the inland zone. The Department of Homeland Security/ U.S. Coast Guard (DHS/USCG) is primary for oil and hazardous materials spills in coastal waters and major inland waterways. The EPA and the DHS/USCG interact so that whichever is the primary, the other is the major support agency.

Relationship to Whole Community

This section describes how the state ESF relates to other elements of the whole community.

Local, State, and Tribal Governments

Local and tribal government fire departments generally provide the first response to oil and hazardous materials incidents. State governments may have environmental response programs that supplement local governments for larger-scale or more complex responses.

Each of the 13 RRTs includes a representative of each state and territory within the region covered by the RRT. Tribes may also provide a representative to RRTs.

When activated to respond to a Stafford Act incident, the primary agencies for ESF #10 develop work priorities in coordination with local, state, tribal can coordinate activities with them as appropriate at the ICP, Joint Field Office (JFO), and local/state EOCs.

Private Sector/Nongovernmental Organizations

The private sector owns many of the facilities that manufacture, use, and manage oil and hazardous materials. Under the NCP, the parties responsible for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases must clean them up or reimburse the government for the response. (The CERCLA and CWA/OPA provide certain defenses to liability.)

EPA and DHS/USCG OSCs employ private contractor resources to assist in conducting Federal response actions. Other parties responsible for cleaning up releases may also hire private contractors to perform the work.

Due to the hazardous nature of the work, public volunteers are not normally used in oil and hazardous materials response. However, in extraordinary situations, they may be used to assist in less hazardous support functions. Some nongovernmental organizations may also contribute specific skills, such as wildlife recovery and rehabilitation.

Core Capabilities and Actions

ESF Roles Aligned to Core Capabilities

The following table lists the Response core capabilities that ESF #10 most directly supports, along with the ESF #10 roles related to these core capabilities. In addition, all ESFs, including ESF #10, support the core capabilities of Planning and Operational Coordination.

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Core Capability	ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct actions to detect and assess the nature and extent of oil and hazardous materials releases. • Take actions as appropriate to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; conduct environmental clean-up actions and decontaminate buildings and structures; and manage wastes. • Follow applicable health and safety requirements for ESF #10 responders and coordinate, as needed, with Worker Health and Safety Support Annex response activities.
Critical Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For incidents where transportation infrastructure or routes are contaminated by oil or hazardous materials: Help to identify safe evacuation and ingress routes; assess the nature and extent of contamination; and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure and routes. • For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear (CBRN) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field: ESF #3 leads Federal actions to clear critical transportation routes of CBRN-contaminated debris during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF #10. ESF #10 assumes leadership for management of CBRN-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.
Infrastructure Systems	<p>For incidents where infrastructure is contaminated by oil or hazardous materials: Assess the nature and extent of contamination and clean up and/or decontaminate infrastructure.</p>
Public Information and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the technical expertise to support the preparation of Federal public information related to the environmental response in support of ESF #15. • It is recognized, however, that, in some cases, it may be necessary for responding EPA and DHS/USCG OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

Policies

- When ESF #10 is activated for potential or actual incidents of state significance involving oil or hazardous materials, the National Contingency Plan (NCP) serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the National Response Framework (NRF) and the Mississippi CEMP. In certain circumstances, some administrative procedures in the NCP can be streamlined during the immediate response phase. NCP structures and response mechanisms remain in place during an incident.
- Response actions carried out under ESF #10 are conducted in accordance with the CEMP and follow the guidance described in the NCP.
- The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) (See 40 CFR 300.125.).
- The Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) is the primary vehicle for coordinating state agency activities under ESF #10. MDEQ carries out state planning and response

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coordination for oil and hazardous materials incidents and works in coordination with the ESF Leaders' Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other ESF elements.

- MDEQ carries out the ESF #10 responsibilities under the CEMP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall federal efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials, and prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases, in accordance with existing delegations of authority.
- For radiological/nuclear incidents, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) will provide oversight and technical direction to primary and support agencies.

Concept of Operations

Assumptions

- Releases of hazardous materials and related problems may be the primary event or may be the secondary result of a prior event such as a major storm, earthquake, hurricane, act of terrorism, transportation disruption, or other mishap.
- Improper handling of hazardous materials during transporting, manufacturing, packaging, or storing can transform what could have been a single event into a massive chain reaction with harmful consequences.
- Continued development of the transportation network and industrialization within the state leave few areas to be considered risk free from hazardous materials accidents.
- The population at risk from a single incident generally would be limited to areas located at least one mile from the incident site.
- Although hazardous material accidents cannot be eliminated, the risk of serious accidents can be reduced through training, education, incentives, and awareness. Appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities improve the ability of emergency management personnel to respond to such incidents.
- The first responder to an incident will be properly informed, trained, and equipped to effectively assess the situation and communicate needs rapidly.
- The resources of local, State, and Federal governments, separately or in combination with those of industry and other private/semi-private sources, will be utilized to the maximum extent possible to eliminate, reduce, or remove the hazard.

General

- The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) will coordinate the state's response to a hazardous materials incident.
- MEMA, in conjunction with local authorities, coordinates all ESFs outside the boundary or exclusion area. Such functions include security of the area, monitoring, shelter measures, coordination of evacuation efforts, public information, warning statements, and logistic requirements for the on-scene coordinator (OSC).

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- MDEQ, Office of Pollution Control (MDEQ/OPC) is the official State OSC. The OSC is responsible for coordinating and providing technical assistance for containment, operations, clean-up, and contractor support inside the exclusion area (hot zone). The OSC coordinates all on-scene requirements with the representative of the Primary Responsible Party (PRP).
- The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be the central point of coordination for state agencies tasked to handle an incident. The MEMA State Emergency Response Team (SERT) may be deployed to support on-site operations. If an on-site facility in the impacted area is available and unaffected, it may be used as an on-site state coordination center.
- MDEQ will appoint an Emergency Coordinating Officer (ECO) to the SEOC who will work in conjunction with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies on hazardous materials incidents.
- The MDEQ ECO will normally coordinate from the SEOC, but a catastrophic situation may require the establishment of an additional forward coordination element near the impacted area.
- Each participating agency will coordinate its support with ESF #10. This coordination is essential whether the SERT or Field Assessment Team (FasT) may be operating from the SEOC.
- Member states may request assistance for this ESF. If state hazardous materials resources have either been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, MEMA will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). Persons holding licenses, certificates, or other permits issued by a member state to perform emergency services applicable to this function shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the requesting state to render aid.
- MEMA may also recommend that assistance be requested from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Such a request would prompt the implementation of the NRF.
- If a JFO is established, state response personnel will be located with their federal counterparts and designated facilities as may be established.

Organization

State Emergency Operations Center

- ESF #10 is part of the SEOC, Operations Section, Emergency Services Branch.

Field Units

- Emergency Response Units (MDEQ personnel)
- SERT
- ESF #10 may be asked to provide personnel to the JFO to work closely with their federal counterparts.

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Administrative and Logistical Support

- All agencies with this ESF responsibility will receive administrative support from their parent organization with additional support from MEMA.
- The Mississippi Emergency Response Commission (MERC), and in most cases the county Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), have designated their respective Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) as the office of record for Title III (T-III) data submitted by facilities subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986.
- MDEQ and/or MSDH, depending on the nature of the hazard involved, will provide primary coordinating technical assistance, and guidance toward implementing and administering contracts for response, clean-up, and recovery. MDEQ will appoint an ECO to the SEOC who will work in conjunction with MEMA, other state agencies, and federal agencies on hazardous materials incidents.
- All participating agencies are responsible for locating and setting up their own operational work areas and for maintaining the logistical support for them.
- All participating agencies are expected to attend and support briefings and other coordination meetings, whether at the SEOC or elsewhere.
- Operational logs, messages, requests, and other appropriate documentation will be maintained for future reference.
- Each agency will maintain its own maps, displays, status reports, and other information not included in the ESF #5 operations.
- Each ESF #10 agency that has an automated financial management system will utilize that system to capture the incurred costs of all available, acquired, and contracted resources used during the support activities related to emergency or major disaster operations. Those agencies not having access to an automated system will utilize their existing system to capture all related costs for reporting and potential reimbursement.
- All ESF #10 agencies understand that their financial management system, automated or otherwise, used to capture their incurred costs during an emergency, major disaster, or exercise must comply with applicable agency, state, and federal guidelines, rules, standards, and laws. This understanding is based on the knowledge that any reimbursement of incurred costs is subject to audit.
- MEMA coordinates the continued development and implementation procedures of EMAC with adjacent states for augmentation of resources.

Actions

Preparedness

MDEQ and MEMA in conjunction with support agencies

- Ensure that ESF standard operating procedures (SOPs) are developed and maintained that conform to this plan and provide greater detail on the ESF operations.

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- Train and exercise ESF #10 personnel.
- Designate an ECO, alternate ECO, and an ESF #10 liaison that will go to the SEOC JFO, or on SERT, Rapid Needs Assessment Team (RNA), or other areas of operation.

All agencies with ESF #10 responsibilities

- Support development and maintenance of SOPs to enable them to perform appropriate levels of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery related to managing hazardous materials.
- Participate in training and exercises when scheduled.

Pre-Incident

- Provide an ECO (and alternate if 24-hour coverage is necessary) and ESF #10 liaison to the SEOC.
- Provides pre-incident staging of equipment and manpower if warranted by the situation at hand.

Incident

- Upon activation of ESF #10, the ECO will communicate this information to all other ESF #10 members.
- Ensure adequate communications are established and maintained.
- Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.
- Coordinate the distribution of assets as needed.
- Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.
- Coordinate the efforts through a liaison to ESF #5.
- Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #5 for establishing priorities.
- Assist in gathering and providing information to ESF #15 for press releases.
- Provide assessment for wetlands.
- Assist in assessment and coordination for ESF #3.

Recovery

- MDEQ evaluates site.
- MDEQ requests evaluations are conducted by responsible state agencies.
- Provide assessment and coordination for the disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW).

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Post-Incident

- Prepare an after-action report (AAR). The AAR identifies key problems, indicates how they will be/were solved, and makes recommendations for improving ESF response operations. All ESF #10 organizations assist in preparation of the AAR.
- Provide oversight restoration of wetlands if needed.

Responsibilities

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality – ESF Coordinator/Primary

- Coordinate ESF #10 functions described above.
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists in conjunction with MEMA and supporting agencies for this ESF.
- Provide technical assistance for incidents.
- Dispatch personnel from the MDEQ/OPC to provide state on-scene command within the established exclusion zone (hot zone).
- Coordinate with local OSC regarding appropriate protective actions and response for chemical and explosive type materials.
- Identify, control (contain, isolate, neutralize, recover), and dispose of the non-radiological hazardous materials using assistance as needed from other state, federal, and industry sources.
- Identify and approve, or acquire approval for, removal methods and disposal sites.
- Prioritize use of emergency responders and resources to respond to multiple incidents.
- Identify environmentally sensitive issues during response.
- Maintain compliance under existing environmental or statutory requirements.
- Provide liaison as required to SERT for impact assessment.
- Consult and work under the direction of MSDH.

Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Radiological Health

- Provide oversight and technical direction for radiological/nuclear incidents.
- Assist as needed in disposal of radiological waste.

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Support Agencies

Agency	Functions
Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate state resources in support of local authorities to help them fulfill all response functions outside the exclusion zone. • Alert and notify appropriate local, state, and federal agencies. • Deploy SERT element to support on-scene communications and coordination functions. • Provide Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA, Title III) information and action plan.
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the identification and evaluation of chemical agents within the capabilities of the agency. • Provide for proper control and disposal of these materials in coordination with other agencies.
Mississippi State University/ Cooperative Extension Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personnel to support hazardous materials management activities.
Mississippi State Fire Academy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify hazardous materials resources from academy training records. • Provide technical assistance in action planning.
Mississippi Insurance Department/ State Fire Marshal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide on-scene advice concerning hazards involving storage and transportation of liquefied, compressed gas.
Mississippi State Department of Health/Division of Radiological Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise the OSC regarding appropriate actions for biological and radiological materials. • Identify, isolate, control, and dispose of radiation sources in accordance with regulations and in the best interest of public health and safety. • Identify, isolate, recover, and dispose of biological materials according to department regulations. • Provide health- related information to protect responding personnel.
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance and response personnel to MDEQ for any oil or other hazardous materials spills that impact coastal zone waters. • Provide information regarding environmentally and ecologically sensitive issues.
Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide available equipment for oil, hazardous materials events. • Provide personnel for support of radiological accidents/incidents.
Mississippi Military Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and assistance for hazardous incidents.
Mississippi Oil and Gas Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information regarding oil and gas well operating sites and provide technical liaison and assistance in emergencies.
Mississippi Department of Public Safety/Highway Safety Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify MEMA of all reported events and provide situation reports. • Secure the scene and organize and coordinate response on state and federal highways until relieved by appropriate authorities. • Assist local officials including communications, security, and traffic control. • Identify, isolate, recover, and dispose of biological materials according to department regulations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health-related information to protect responders.
Mississippi Public Service Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and enforcement in the transportation of hazardous materials by rail, motor carrier, and pipelines.
Mississippi Department of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for traffic routing and control. • Coordinate the containment, removal, and disposal of hazardous materials on federal and state highway systems. • Authorize the waiving of weight limitations on federal and state highways. • Provide inspection and enforcement of state laws and requirements for hazardous materials shipments at designated weigh stations on highway systems.
University of Mississippi Medical Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide poison control measures. • Provide emergency health care measures. • Advise treatment strategy for local hospitals inexperienced or untrained in the treatment of hazardous materials victims. • Provide resources to deal with mass casualties.

ESF Review and Maintenance

- As a minimum, the designated coordinating agency will conduct an annual review of this annex with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or regulatory change indicates a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to MEMA through the ESF Coordinator for further approval, distribution and publication.

Appendix

Appendix 1 - MDEQ Offices

1. MDEQ Executive Offices/Administration/OPC 515 E. Amite St. Jackson, MS 39201	2. MDEQ Admin/ERC/Geology/Map Sales/Land & Resources 700 N. State St. Jackson, MS 39202	3. MDEQ Office of Geology Field Office 2525 N. West St. Jackson, MS 39216
4. MDEQ Laboratory 1542 Old Whitfield Rd. Pearl, MS 39208	5. Central Regional Office 1542 Old Whitfield Rd. A Pearl, MS 39208	6. MDEQ Regional Office 1141 Bayview Ave. Ste. 208 Biloxi, MS 39530
7. MDEQ North Regional Office 8 CR 413 Oxford, MS 38655		