

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #10 ANNEX – OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

State of Indiana

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

ESF Annex

March 2025



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PLANNING AGENCIES

Within each Emergency Support Function (ESF) annex, an agency or organization has been given the designation of primary, supporting, non-governmental or local agency based on their authorities, resources and capabilities. The primary agency identifies the appropriate support agencies that fall under this annex. The primary agency collaborates with each entity to determine whether they have the necessary resources, information and capabilities to perform the required tasks and activities within each phase of emergency management. This includes activations in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and impacted areas. Though an agency may be listed as a primary agency, they do not control or manage those agencies identified as supporting agencies. The agencies listed below are members of the Whole Community Planning Team for this annex.

PRIMARY AGENCY

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)

PRIMARY SUPPORTING STATE AGENCIES

Indiana Department of Administration (IDOA)	Indiana State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)
Indiana Board of Animal Health (BOAH)	Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC)
Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC)	Indiana Department of Health (IDOH)
Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS)	Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration (IOSHA)
Indiana National Guard (INNG)	Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Indiana Department of Insurance (IDOI)	Indiana State Police (ISP)
Indiana State Personnel Department (SPD)	Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)

SUPPORTING FEDERAL AGENCIES

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
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NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross	Salvation Army
Wastewater Treatment Plants	Rural Electric Membership Cooperative (REMC)

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

County Emergency Management Agencies	Local Elected Officials
Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)	Local Fire Departments
Local and District Hazmat Teams	DPC District Strike Teams and Task Forces
Municipal Drinking Water Treatment Plants	County Health Departments
County and City Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Staff	County Sheriff Departments
City and County Public Utilities	County Highway Departments
City and Local Government GIS Offices	

PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF-10) – Oil and Hazardous Materials is to provide the resources and personnel to meet the overall health, safety and welfare of the public and environmental-related needs of the state before, during and after emergency or disaster events. In addition to oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response and decontamination, ESF-10 provides short and long-term environmental cleanup.

An emergency or disaster could result from hazardous and radiological materials* being released into the environment. Fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, nuclear power plants and facilities, tank farms, laboratories, operating hazardous waste sites) that produce, generate, use, store or dispose of hazardous materials, including radioactive materials, could be damaged so that spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective. Hazardous and radiological materials that are transported may be involved in rail accidents, highway collisions and waterway and airline mishaps.

**Indiana Department of Homeland Security (IDHS) Radiation Program is Indiana's lead state agency regarding radiological materials, with Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) support.*

SCOPE

The state of Indiana and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) recognize fifteen (15) Emergency Support Functions (ESF). This annex focuses on ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials. The ESF-10 Annex is intended to be utilized in conjunction with the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

ESF-10 acts to meet the hazardous materials response needs of local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area and federal government agencies; non-governmental organizations; industry-essential service providers; other private sector partners; and individuals, families and households, including individuals with disabilities and those with access and functional needs.

This annex addresses the emergency phase of the state response and will direct the efforts to supplement the local emergency response actions immediately following a major incident or disaster. ESF #10 operations will contain, identify, cleanup, remove, dispose of or minimize releases of or prevent, mitigate or minimize the threat of potential releases of oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials.

ESF-10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for and respond to a threat to public health, welfare or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. In general, appropriate actions may include:

- Mitigate and minimize potential hazardous or radiological materials releases.
- Detect and assess the nature and extent of contamination (including sampling, analysis and environmental monitoring).

- Stabilize the release and prevention of the spread of contamination.
- Determine options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition.
- Implement environmental cleanup.
- Direct the storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous or radiological materials.
- Utilize scientific and technical expertise in conjunction with other responding agencies to respond to chemical, biological or radiological threats.
- Conducts all environmental cleanup activities, including all contaminated debris activities, building/structure decontamination/demolition and contaminated water/wastewater management.

Oil and hazardous materials, as used in this annex, are defined as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances. Objectionable substances are defined by the Indiana Spill Rule (327 IAC 2-6.1).

SITUATION

ESF-10 may be needed in any of the five (5) phases of emergency management (prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery). In the event IDHS determines the need for ESF-10 regarding any of the five (5) phases of emergency management, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) will act as the primary agency. ESF-10 will be responsible for implementing internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and/or Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) and protocols to ensure adequate staffing and administrative support for field operations, as appropriate and the support of efforts in the SEOC. ESF-10 personnel will coordinate the activation and deployment of hazardous material response assets to fulfill specific mission assignments that support essential activities in prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery efforts.

Mission Areas and Core Capabilities

The National Preparedness Goal (NPG) identifies 32 core capabilities that are essential for the execution of the five (5) mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. ESF-10 supports the overarching core capabilities of Planning, Operational Coordination and Public Information and Warning, which apply to all mission areas. ESF-10 also supports the core capabilities Infrastructure Systems, Critical Transportation and Environmental Response/Health and Safety. Table 1 describes the core capability actions that ESF-10 most directly supports.

Table 1. ESF-10 CORE CAPABILITY ACTIONS

CORE CAPABILITY	ESF #10 – OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
PLANNING	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.
OPERATIONAL COORDINATION	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING	<p>Provide the technical expertise to support preparing state public information related to the environmental response in support of ESF-15.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recognized, however, that in some cases it may be necessary for responding agencies 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.
INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS	<p>For incidents where infrastructure is contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the nature and extent of contamination and coordinate the clean-up and/or decontamination of infrastructure.
CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION	<p>For incidents where transportation infrastructure or routes are contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help identify safe evacuation and ingress routes; assess the nature and extent of contamination; and coordinate the clean-up and/or decontamination of infrastructure and routes. <p>For incidents involving a blast or explosion associated with a CBRN threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF-1 leads state actions to clear critical transportation routes of CBRN-contaminated debris during the emergency phase, in consultation with ESF-10, the 53rd Civil Support Team and the IDHS Hazardous Materials Specialist. ESF-10 assumes leadership for management of CBRN-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE/HEALTH AND SAFETY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct actions to detect and assess the nature and extent of oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials releases. Take appropriate actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; conduct environmental cleanup actions; decontaminate buildings and structures; and manage waste. Follow applicable health and safety requirements from ESF-10 responders.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- Actual or potential releases of oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials may occur on a daily basis, either by accident or as the result of an intentional/terrorist act.
- An oil or hazardous materials incident may progress to a point where it becomes a serious threat to human health and safety and to the environment.
- Multiple oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials incidents may occur simultaneously on land or in waters following a major disaster such as a flood, earthquake, tornado or terrorist attack.

- Local response agencies will be overwhelmed by the extent of the response effort required to assess, mitigate, monitor, cleanup and dispose of oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials releases.
- Response personnel, cleanup crews and response equipment may have difficulty reaching the hazmat site because of the damage sustained by the transportation infrastructure.
- Additional response and cleanup personnel and equipment will be needed to supplement existing capabilities and to provide backup or relief resources.
- There will be concern about facilities located in or near the affected area even if a natural or other catastrophic disaster does not cause situations where there are actual releases.
- Laboratories utilized for analyzing hazardous materials samples may be damaged, destroyed or unable to meet the demand volume.
- Facilities that store or use oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials may be damaged or destroyed.
- Petroleum refineries and storage may be damaged or destroyed. Petroleum retailers may sustain damage and require assistance.
- Pipelines may rupture.
- Degradation of tanks, drums or holding ponds, can occur and spill control apparatus and containment measures may not be effective at fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, hazardous waste sites) which produce, generate, use, store or dispose of oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials.
- Exceptions to current disposal practices and emissions may be necessary during major disasters.
- Disposal of waste materials, soil and other materials will be at a permitted site and handled by a private contractor, when possible, with the responsible party being liable for associated costs of the response, remediation of the affected area and disposal.
- There may be potential releases of materials not typically considered hazardous, but which pose a threat to human health or welfare, property or to the environment.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL CONCEPT

The role of the state of Indiana during emergency response is to supplement local efforts before, during and after a disaster or emergency. Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF-10) shall coordinate the use of available oil and hazardous materials response resources and equipment in areas impacted by emergencies or disasters, to manage and support the immediate and long-term needs of the state and local jurisdictions.

ESF-10 shall ensure and promote a common operating picture (COP) through communicating with ESFs, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Operations Section and private sector partners, as applicable.

SEOC ACTIVATION

During an SEOC activation, ESFs may be activated depending on the incident and activation level. During a disaster response, each ESF representative in the SEOC will remain under the administrative control of their agency head; however, they will function under the supervision of the SEOC Manager. Notification of activation will be made via phone, email and/or text message.

The SEOC is always activated at a Level IV for Daily Operations; however, the activation level will be elevated for planned events, incidents, disasters or other response operations as needed. Activation level details are outlined in the State Emergency Operations Plan.

DEMOBILIZATION OF THE SEOC

Emergency Support Functions will be demobilized from emergency response as objectives are accomplished and the need for their participation diminishes. During demobilization, it is the responsibility of the ESF primary agency to ensure all paperwork, such as equipment time records, personnel time records, accident reports and mechanical inspections have been completed, are accurate and are submitted to the appropriate SEOC personnel.

LOCAL COORDINATION

When a hazardous materials 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 hazardous materials releases and some have the means for initial and, in many cases, final response to hazmat incidents.

Notifications of facilities such as schools, day care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are the responsibility of local jurisdictions. It is also the responsibility of local jurisdictions to keep the public advised of an incident's status and impacts. Local requests for state agency assistance are processed through County Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) and are submitted to the SEOC through WebEOC.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ORGANIZATION

Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF-10) – Oil and Hazardous Materials works under the Infrastructure Support Group in the Operations Section of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This position is staffed by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

In the event of an oil and hazardous materials response, local, state, federal agencies and private sector organizations will coordinate spill response activities. Each primary and supporting agency shall maintain internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and/or Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) or other documents that detail the logistical and administrative priorities deemed necessary to assist in overall state prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery operations.

Specific roles and responsibilities of primary and supporting agencies during an incident or event are described below. Tasks include but are not limited to:

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Agency Responsibilities

- Designate and train personnel to serve as the ESF-10 representative in the SEOC.
- Provide the coordination of oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response resources to assist in critical functions and tasks before, during and after emergency events and disaster situations.
- Work with other state, local or municipal departments to determine the impact of the incident and resource gaps that may exist.
- Provide training to essential personnel who may be called upon to work in potentially impacted areas.
- Coordinate and implement emergency-related response and recovery functions, as required, under statutory authority.

Supporting Agency Responsibilities

- Identify new oil and hazardous materials response equipment, technologies or capabilities required to prepare for or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards.
- Provide information or intelligence regarding trends and challenges to oil and hazardous materials response capabilities within the state of Indiana.

SEOC ESF-10 Responsibilities

Please see primary agency responsibilities above and additional responsibilities below:

- Coordinate, prioritize and deconflict oil and hazardous materials resource needs of the state and local jurisdictions.

- Manage and direct task assignments that come through the SEOC.
- Coordinate and request assistance from various supporting agencies.
- Provide situation reports through WebEOC as identified in the incident battle rhythm.
- Participate in briefings, as needed.
- Follow the ESF-10 SEOC Just-in-Time Training checklist when arriving at the SEOC.
- Manage the financial aspects of ESF-10.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) Responsibilities

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has specific responsibilities for oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials incidents within the state of Indiana:

- Accurately assess the situation
- Recommend appropriate prevention, containment and abatement measures
- Stabilize releases through the use of berms, dikes or impoundments
- Cap contaminated soils or sludge
- Contain or retard the spread of the release or decontaminate or mitigate its effects
- Control drainage
- Establish fences, warning signs or other security or site-control precautions
- Remove highly contaminated soils from drainage areas
- Remove drums, barrels, tanks or other containers that contain oil, hazardous materials, agricultural chemicals or objectionable substances

Local Responsibilities

- Local jurisdictions are responsible for the safety of people and property in their respective jurisdictions.
- Local responders are the initial responders to HAZMAT incidents.
- Hazardous materials response teams or other qualified local response personnel will determine the need for a state response and notify the County Emergency Management Agency or IDHS.
- All local entities must have up-to-date emergency response plans addressing oil and hazardous materials releases and have a means for initial response and in many cases, complete response to those types of incidents.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION GENERAL TASKS

The following tables are comprised of essential tasks that may need to be completed by Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF-10) in all phases of emergency management. These tasks have been created as a guide to follow for the primary and support agencies of ESF-10. They have been developed as a tool to address potential challenges and unique risks that may be faced during times of emergency and disaster in Indiana. It will be the responsibility of ESF-10 to ensure the tasks outlined here are accurate and reflect their overall ability to manage, support and deploy resources.

Table 2. ESF-10 PREVENTION TASKS

ESF #10 – PREVENTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Initiate a time-sensitive, flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time ESF-10 intelligence.
2	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.
3	Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent ESF-10 threats through observation and situational awareness.
4	Make appropriate assumptions to inform decision makers and counterterrorism professionals actions to prevent imminent attacks on ESF-10 in the homeland.
5	Continue to monitor changing trends in activity and aggressive behavior at the local, state and national level and adjust prevention tasking as it applies to ESF-10.
6	Establish and maintain partnership structures among protection elements to support networking, planning and coordination.
7	Present courses of action to decision makers to locate, interdict, deter, disrupt or prevent imminent attacks on the homeland and imminent follow-on attacks.
8	Share relevant, timely and actionable information and analysis with local authorities through a pre-established reporting system.
9	Identify possible ESF-10 terrorism targets and vulnerabilities. Ensure the security of equipment, facilities and personnel through assessments of capabilities and vulnerabilities.
10	Implement, exercise and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations.

Table 3. ESF-10 PROTECTION TASKS

ESF #10 – PROTECTION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Develop, validate and maintain SOPs or guidelines for both routine and emergency operations. Key operational concerns include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and assess equipment, supplies and resources. • Alert, notify and activate personnel for work in the field or within the SEOC. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
2	<p>Develop and conduct training and education programs for ESF-10 personnel. Key training considerations include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous materials assessment, management and response. • Working in the field during emergency operations. • Working in an EOC during emergency conditions. • WebEOC or other computer applications. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures. • National Incident Management System / Incident Command. • Continuity of operations. • Mapping, GIS and other computer applications.
3	Develop and maintain a roster of essential primary and support agency contacts for ESF-10. Ensure critical information is captured.
4	Develop and maintain a database or system to collect information on essential resources and equipment.
5	Develop lists of resources needs and work toward eliminating these shortfalls by securing funding, partnerships or taking other essential actions.
6	Coordinate mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency hazardous materials response needs.
7	Train ESF-10 personnel on technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to hazardous materials response.
8	Train ESF-10 personnel on routine and emergency safety standards for both field operations and EOC support.
9	Train ESF-10 personnel on legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to hazardous materials response, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
10	Ensure necessary supplements to the ESF annex are developed and maintained.
11	Review the ESF-10 annex annually and update as needed.

Table 4. ESF-10 MITIGATION TASKS

ESF #10 – MITIGATION TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Identify areas that have hazardous material inventories which may pose a significant threat and assess the potential impact on critical infrastructure.
2	Identify oil and hazardous materials response resources within the state of Indiana and potential shortfalls or gaps that may exist.
3	Identify potential partnerships or funding sources to reduce or eliminate resource shortfalls or gaps for oil and hazardous materials response issues and concerns.
4	Establish partnerships with federal, state, local and municipal entities that share oil and hazardous materials response responsibilities.
5	Identify gaps in and coordinate mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may offer rapid deployment of resources or services as they relate to short and long-term emergency oil and hazardous materials response needs.
6	Identify and utilize technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency oil and hazardous materials response needs.
7	Identify, establish and maintain routine and emergency safety standards for all oil and hazardous materials response personnel that comply with federal and state requirements and policies.
8	Identify, establish and maintain alternate oil and hazardous materials response facilities, equipment and assets for continuity of operations and essential oil and hazardous materials response services statewide.
9	Develop and implement activities relating to oil and hazardous materials response during emergencies or disasters to mitigate the identified threats.
10	Identify training gaps and needs relating to oil and hazardous materials response during emergencies or disasters.
11	Assist in developing legislation, policies and administrative rules that relate directly to oil and hazardous materials response, this ESF and its ability to provide emergency assistance.
12	Work with ESF-15 (External Affairs) to develop and maintain public outreach programs aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks associated with emergency oil and hazardous materials response issues.

Table 5. ESF-10 RESPONSE TASKS

ESF #10 – RESPONSE TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	<p>Activate SOPs or guidelines for emergency operations that consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assessment, staging, use, status and sustainability of facilities, equipment, supplies and other resources. • Alerting, notifying and activating personnel work in the field or within the SEOC. • Emergency communications and reporting procedures.
2	<p>Activate ESF-10 personnel for such mission essential tasks as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing equipment, supplies and resources. • Responding to the field for emergency operations. • Contracting spill response and disposal services and support as necessary when responsible parties cannot be located, are unable or unwilling to respond. • Working in an EOC during emergency conditions. • Supporting local, district or statewide Incident Command structures. • Activating continuity of operations plans. • Developing and distributing maps and other pertinent oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response information. • Supporting decontamination efforts as needed.
3	Evaluate the ability to communicate with ESF-10 personnel and implement alternate communications if primary systems are down.
4	Identify the cause of the emergency event and develop and implement activities to prevent additional oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response related damage during response.
5	Work with ESF-13 (Public Safety) and ESF-1 (Transportation) to place barricades or other security measures as needed or required for oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response and the protection of citizens.
6	Work with ESF counterparts at the local, state, regional and national levels, as well as NGOs and private businesses/industry, as needed.
7	Post situation reports and critical information in WebEOC during SEOC activations, as needed.

Table 6. ESF-10 RECOVERY TASKS


ESF #10 – RECOVERY TASKS	
TASK #	TASK SUMMARY
1	Work to eliminate shortfalls or resource gaps that were identified in response to an emergency or disaster.
2	Establish partnerships and identify funding sources to address resource shortfalls or gaps for oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response issues and concerns.
3	Maintain open and ongoing communication with other federal, state, local and municipal entities in impacted areas and assist in their overall efforts for recovery operations.
4	Assess mutual aid agreements, letters of understanding or contracts with departments, organizations or private entities that may have been utilized during the response and determine if those agreements need to be updated or revised.
5	Assess the current technical standards and specifications for essential pieces of equipment related to short and long-term emergency oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response needs and update based upon the lessons learned from the most recent emergency response.
6	Assess the current level of training on emergency safety standards for oil and hazardous materials response personnel to determine the appropriate application and compliance with federal and state requirements and policies.
7	Assess the current usage and application of alternate oil and hazardous materials facilities, equipment and assets for these essential services statewide to determine if there are issues that need to be addressed for future response operations.

COMMUNITY LIFELINES



Indiana has adopted the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) eight (8) community lifelines into prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery activities. Lifelines are services that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and are essential to human health and safety or economic security. The Hazardous Materials community lifeline corresponds with this Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex:

Table 7. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LIFELINE DEFINITION, COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEI)

LIFELINE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	DEFINITION	
	Systems that mitigate threats to public health/welfare and the environment. This includes assessment of facilities that use, generate and store hazardous substances, as well as specialized conveyance assets and efforts to identify, contain and remove incident debris, pollution, contaminants, oil or other hazardous substances.	
COMPONENTS AND ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION (EEIs)		
FACILITIES	INCIDENT DEBRIS, POLLUTANTS, CONTAMINANTS	CONVEYANCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Status of hazardous material facilities▪ Amount, type and containment procedures of hazardous materials▪ Reported or suspected hazardous material/toxic release incidents▪ Status of hazardous material supply chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Debris issues affecting the transportation system▪ Status of debris clearance operations▪ Reported or suspected hazardous material/toxic release incidents▪ Actual or potential radiological or nuclear incidents▪ Monitoring actions planned or underway for HAZMAT incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Amount and type of hazardous material to remove▪ Availability of resources to support conveyance▪ Status of transportation, especially freight and pipeline

LIFELINE AND ESF OBJECTIVES AND TASKS TIMELINE

Table 8. ESF-10 GENERAL TASKS

OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
TIMELINE: 0 – 24 HOURS		
To maintain the common operating picture (COP) and contribute to the Incident Action Plan (IAP)	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Gather intelligence for summarizing and placement into WebEOC; support developing the IAP.
	— —	Reach out to local members of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) to maintain situational awareness.
TIMELINE: 24 – 72 HOURS		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Continue to collect intelligence from the field.
	— —	Communicate the status and existing capabilities of all ESF-10 agencies to prioritize needs.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP with ESF-5 to determine needs and priorities.
TIMELINE: BEYOND 72 HOURS		
To continue maintaining the COP and contributing to the IAP	— —	Provide situational information to the SEOC.
	— —	Continue to collect intelligence from the field.
	— —	Participate in developing the IAP, based on needs and priorities.
	— —	Continue coordination among ESF-10 agencies.

Table 9. ESF-10 TASKS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
TIMELINE: 0 - 24 HOURS			
To prioritize leaks and spills based on human life	— —	— —	Field requests from local officials to provide assistance and resources as needed.
	To deploy an ESF-10 representative to the SEOC within four (4) hours	— —	Deploy ESF-10 representative to the SEOC and be briefed.

	— —	— —	Participate, as needed, in the SEOC, supporting overall coordination of oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials response assets and personnel during response operations.
		ESFs 1, 4	<i>IDEM</i> : Upon arrival at the SEOC, coordinate with ESFs 1 and 4 to ascertain the actual capabilities for hazmat response and to obtain directions to accessible roads.
		— —	Begin to identify major storage sites for oil, objectionable substances and hazardous materials in the affected area. Use databases (IDHS Community Right-to-know Tier II manager database, IDEM databases, Office of Indiana State Chemist (OISC) databases), IDEM, IDHS and OISC GIS map layers and incoming damage assessments where disaster damage could possibly have resulted in a release that could harm or threaten the lives of a significant number of people.
		— —	Arrange to stage contaminated debris in each impacted county for proper disposal.
		— —	Arrange staging/disposal areas for wood/vegetation debris and authorize emergency burning of wood/vegetation with air curtains per IDEM OAQ requirements.
	To assess all reported hazmat incidents within 12 hours	— —	Coordinate state inspections to determine the status of chemical facilities using the Tier II Manager System, which shows chemical facility worst case release scenarios.
		— —	Receive and log status of facilities and preliminary damage assessments.
		— —	<i>IDEM</i> : Take appropriate action for any spills or oil releases, hazardous materials and objectionable substances reported through the Spill Line or through the SEOC.
		ESF-12	Working with ESF-12 (Energy), be aware of any possible pipeline breaks or leaks along the numerous pipelines crossing the state carrying various forms of petroleum, natural gas and other hazardous materials.
To prioritize leaks and spills based on human life (continued)	To request additional Level A hazmat teams through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractors ▪ ESF-7 	Coordinate with contractors and EMAC personnel to expedite mitigation, remediation and cleanup.

	mutual-aid agreements and EMAC within 12 hours	ESF-7	Call for federal resources: Type II hazmat teams and inspection teams.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ IFCA▪ ESF-7	Request activation of the IFCA mutual-aid plan and coordinate deployment of these resources with ESF-7.
— —	— —	— —	Begin short-term environmental cleanup.
To make use of reference materials to determine lethality of events and proper ways to remediate	— —	— —	Present safety briefings as required.
		— —	Obtain and use appropriate means of decontamination.
		— —	Use reference materials for determining distance and levels of personal protective equipment (PPE) in use.
		— —	Research special hazards class before entry.
TIMELINE: 24 – 72 HOURS			
To begin containing all hazmat releases	To answer all hazmat calls and update the SEOC within 30 hours	— —	Prioritize hazmat facilities for further investigation of damage or immediately clean up or contain the hazardous material(s), if possible.
		— —	Monitor actions by petroleum, gas supply, chemical companies and agricultural chemical distribution companies to mitigate or correct any problems that threaten life, safety or health, especially in significantly populated areas.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ESF 7▪ EPA	In coordination with ESF-7 and EPA, review possible contractors and activate as necessary to address priority issues, if feasible. Deploy contractors to forward mobilization sites or staging areas. Private companies should mitigate and repair breaks, leaks and spills at their facilities and pipelines.
		— —	Provide technical assistance to local governments in determining where to find emergency spill contractors to assist with cleanup and remediation.
		— —	Continue to identify secure sites for temporarily storing hazardous materials in the affected area.
		ESF-12	Working with ESF-12 (Energy), continue to be aware of any possible pipeline breaks or leaks along the numerous pipelines crossing the state carrying various forms of petroleum, natural gas and other hazardous materials.

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
To begin containing all hazmat releases (continued)	To answer all hazmat calls and update the SEOC within 30 hours	— —	Continue to monitor actions by petroleum, gas, chemical, agriculture chemical distribution companies and anhydrous ammonia-supply companies to mitigate or correct problems.
		— —	Monitor transportation accidents involving oil, objectionable substances or hazardous materials on highways, railroads and navigable waterways that could contaminate groundwater, waterways or public water intakes. Share this information with affected political jurisdictions.
		▪ USCG ▪ EPA	Coordinate with USCG and EPA for large amounts of run-off and impacts to groundwater, lakes, streams and notify potentially impacted drinking water utilities.
		ESF-7	Request additional resources for hazmat response through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
		— —	<i>Hazmat responders:</i> Check in on-scene.
		ESF-8	<i>ESF-8:</i> Perform medical checks on hazmat responders.
		— —	<i>Hazmat responders:</i> Strictly adhere to control zones.
		— —	<i>Hazmat responders:</i> Don proper PPE.
		— —	Use Simplex on-scene.
		— —	Deliver updates to the ESF-10 representative at the SEOC.
	To begin air monitoring within 18 hours	• Contractors • FD hazmat teams • EPA	Perform air monitoring to determine impact to the public.
		— —	Continue monitoring until the area of impact shows sufficient improvement.
TIMELINE: BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To finish containment and cleanup of hazmat releases	— —	— —	Begin long-term environmental cleanup.
		— —	Restore areas damaged by spills.
		— —	Continue prioritizing needs and begin to assess priorities for recovery.
		— —	Continue coordination with ESF-10 support agencies.
		ESF-7	Request additional resources through EMAC or the federal government, as necessary.
	To continue air monitoring through the first 96 hours	Contractors	Continue monitoring until the area of impact shows sufficient improvement.

To inspect waterways and test them for contaminants	— —	EPA	<i>EPA, Water Utilities and IDEM:</i> Determine the level of contaminants in waterways using water screening test kits and pull samples for laboratory analysis.
		EPA	<i>EPA, Water Utilities and IDEM:</i> Give status reports about waterway contamination to the SEOC.

Table 10. ESF-10 TASKS FOR FOOD, HYDRATION, SHELTER

LIFELINE OBJECTIVE	ESF OBJECTIVE	SUPPORT NEEDED FROM	MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS
BEYOND 72 HOURS			
To have clean water available to all counties	— —	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EPA ▪ IDOH ▪ IDEM Drinking Water staff ▪ IDHS Logistics 	Carry out mass testing of all water systems and water plants.

APPENDIX A – REFERENCES, RELATED PLANS AND PROCEDURES

REFERENCES

- [FEMA's ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex, 2016](#)

RELATED PLANS

- State of Indiana Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), March 2025

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AND GUIDES

- SEOC Just-in-Time Training Checklist- ESF #10

APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS	FULL DESCRIPTION
BOAH	Indiana State Board of Animal Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
COP	Common Operating Picture
DNR	Indiana Department of Natural Resources
DPC	District Planning Coalition
EEI	Essential Element of Information
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
IDOA	Indiana Department of Administration
IDOC	Indiana Department of Correction
IDOE	Indiana Department of Energy
IDOH	Indiana Department of Health
IDOI	Indiana Department of Insurance
IDOL	Indiana Department of Labor
IFCA	Indiana Fire Chiefs Association

IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMT	Incident Management Team
INDOT	Indiana Department of Transportation
IN-VOAD	Indiana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
INNG	Indiana National Guard
IOSHA	Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ISDA	Indiana State Department of Agriculture
ISP	Indiana State Police
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MABAS	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
OAQ	Office of Air Quality
OISC	Office of Indiana State Chemist
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPD	State Personnel Department
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
WebEOC	Web Emergency Operations Center