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**IS-810: ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous  
Materials Response  
Student Manual**

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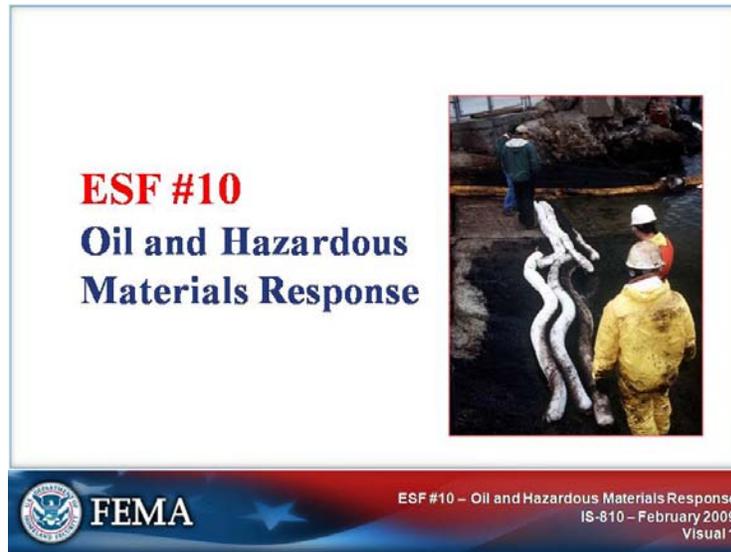
**February 2009**



**Topic**

**Course Overview**

**Display  
Visual 1**



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**Key Points**

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this course is to familiarize you with the function and composition of ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response.

**Approximate Time:** 1 hour

**Content Outline:** This module includes the following major topics:

- ESF Overview
- ESF #10 Purpose and Scope
- National Contingency Plan
- ESF #10 Coordinator and Primary Agencies
- ESF #10 Support Agencies
- ESF #10 Activities
- National Response System
- National Response System Components
- Summary

**Materials:**

- Instructor Guide
- Student Manual (including the ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex)

**Display  
Visual 2**

### Objectives

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- Describe the overall purpose and scope of ESF #10.
- Identify the supplemental assistance ESF #10 provides to State, tribal, and local governments.
- Identify typical activities accomplished by ESF #10 resources.
- Describe the types of partnerships formed between ESF #10 and other response agencies and organizations.



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### Key Points

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At the end of this course, you will be able to:

- Describe the overall purpose and scope of ESF #10.
- Identify the supplemental assistance ESF #10 provides to State, tribal, and local governments.
- Identify typical activities accomplished by ESF #10 resources.
- Describe the types of partnerships formed between ESF #10 and other response agencies and organizations.

**Display  
Visual 3**

**Introductions**



**Tell us:**

- **Your name.**
- **Your role in emergency management.**
- **What you hope to gain from this course.**

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Visual 3

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**Key Points**

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Introduce yourself to the members of your table groups, providing:

- Your name.
- Your role in emergency management.
- What you hope to gain from this course.

Display  
Visual 4

**National Response Framework (NRF)**

- Establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.
- Presents an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures that guide the national response.
- Includes Core Document, Annexes, and Partner Guides.

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Visual 4

Key Points

The National Response Framework (NRF):

- Is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response.
- Builds upon the National Incident Management System (NIMS) coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

The NRF is comprised of:

- The Core Document, which describes the doctrine that guides our national response, roles and responsibilities, response actions, response organizations, and planning requirements to achieve an effective national response to any incident that occurs.
- Emergency Support Function Annexes, which identify Federal resources and capabilities that are most frequently needed in a national response (e.g., transportation, firefighting, mass care).
- Support Annexes, which describe essential supporting aspects that are common to all incidents (e.g., financial management, volunteer and donations management, private-sector coordination).
- Incident Annexes, which address the unique aspects of how we respond to seven broad categories or types of incidents (e.g., biological, nuclear/radiological, cyber, mass evacuation).
- Partner Guides, which provide ready references describing key roles and actions for local, tribal, State, Federal, and private-sector response partners.

Display  
Visual 5

**Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)**

**ESFs are:**

- The primary operational-level mechanism to provide assistance.
- Organized around functional capabilities (e.g., emergency management, transportation, search and rescue, etc.).



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Visual 5

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**Key Points**

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The Federal Government and many State governments organize many of their resources and capabilities—as well as those of certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations—under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

The ESFs:

- Are coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs), and Joint Field Offices (JFOs).
- Are a critical mechanism to coordinate functional capabilities and resources provided by Federal departments and agencies, along with certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.

Note that some States also have organized an ESF structure along this approach.

**Display  
Visual 6**

### ESF General Duties

- **Commit agency assets.**
- **Approve and implement mission assignments.**
- **Maintain situational awareness and report on ESF operations.**
- **Represent agency on task forces and ad hoc groups.**
- **Serve as technical experts.**



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Visual 6

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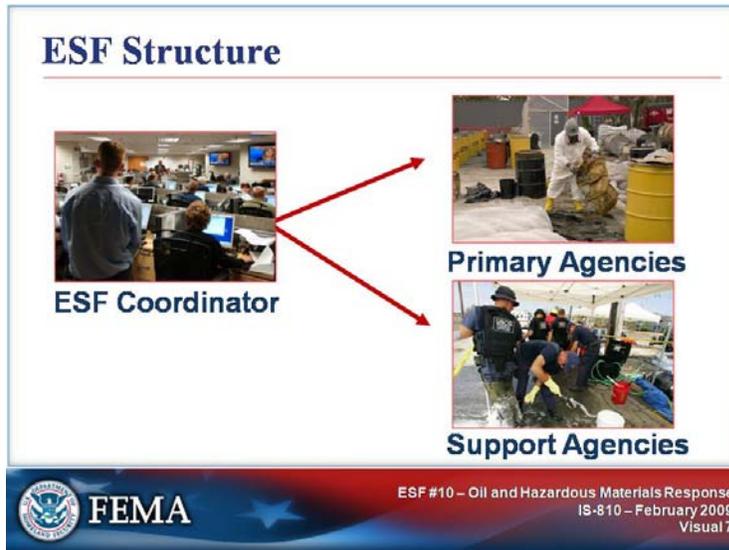
### Key Points

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Review the general ESF duties listed on the visual.

Why is it important that ESFs have the authority to commit agency assets?

Display  
Visual 7



Key Points

The ESF structure includes:

- ESF Coordinator. The entity assigned to manage oversight for a particular ESF.
- Primary Agencies. ESF primary agencies are Federal agencies with significant authorities, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. A Federal agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.
- Support Agencies. Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the mission of the ESF.

ESFs provide support to other ESFs. For example: ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering may support rural ESF #5 – Emergency Management forces to obtain heavy equipment and/or demolition services as needed to suppress incident-related fires.

**Display  
Visual 8**

**ESF Coordinator**

- Pre-incident planning and coordination
- Ongoing contact with primary and support agencies
- Coordination with private-sector organizations
- Preparedness planning and exercises



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Visual 8

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**Key Points**

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The ESF coordinator has management oversight for that particular ESF.

Note that, as described on the visual, the ESF coordinator has a role throughout the incident management cycle.

Display  
Visual 9

**Primary and Support Agencies**

- **Primary Agency:** Federal agency with significant authorities, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF.
- **Support Agency:** Assists the primary agency by providing resources and capabilities in a given functional area.



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Visual 9

Key Points

When an ESF is activated in response to an incident:

- The **primary agency** is responsible for:
  - Serving as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.
  - Orchestrating Federal support within its functional area for an affected State.
  - Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities.
  - Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies.
  - Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support agencies and appropriate State agencies.
  - Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
  - Supporting and keeping other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities.
  - Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- **Support agencies** are responsible for:
  - Conducting operations, when requested by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the designated ESF primary agency, using their own authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources.
  - Participating in planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards.
  - Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.
  - Furnishing available personnel or other resource support as requested by DHS or the ESF primary agency.
  - Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.
  - Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of response and recovery capabilities.
  - Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

**Display  
Visual 10**

### Activation of ESFs



- Not every incident requires the activation of ESFs.
- ESFs may be selectively activated for:
  - Stafford Act Emergency and Major Disaster Declarations.
  - Non-Stafford Act incidents as specified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5).

**ESF deployment must be coordinated, even if under the agency's own authority!**

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Visual 10

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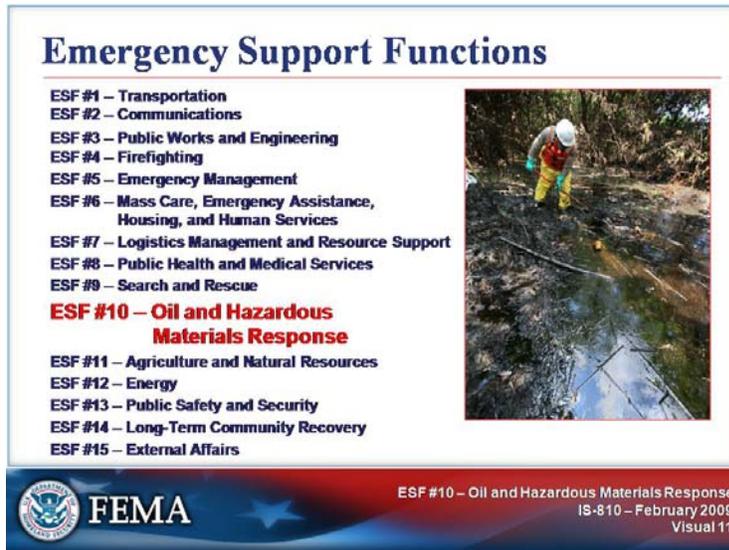
### Key Points

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ESFs may be selectively activated for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents under circumstances as defined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5). Not all incidents requiring Federal support result in the activation of ESFs.

FEMA can deploy assets and capabilities through ESFs into an area in anticipation of an approaching storm or event that is expected to cause a significant impact and result. This coordination through ESFs allows FEMA to position Federal support for a quick response, though actual assistance cannot normally be provided until the Governor requests and receives a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration.

Display  
Visual 11



**Emergency Support Functions**

- ESF #1 – Transportation
- ESF #2 – Communications
- ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #4 – Firefighting
- ESF #5 – Emergency Management
- ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support
- ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response**
- ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF #12 – Energy
- ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
- ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery
- ESF #15 – External Affairs

The visual includes a photograph of a worker in a white protective suit and yellow boots, standing in a muddy, hazardous environment. The FEMA logo is visible in the bottom left corner of the slide, and the text 'ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response', 'IS-810 – February 2009', and 'Visual 11' is in the bottom right corner.

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### Key Points

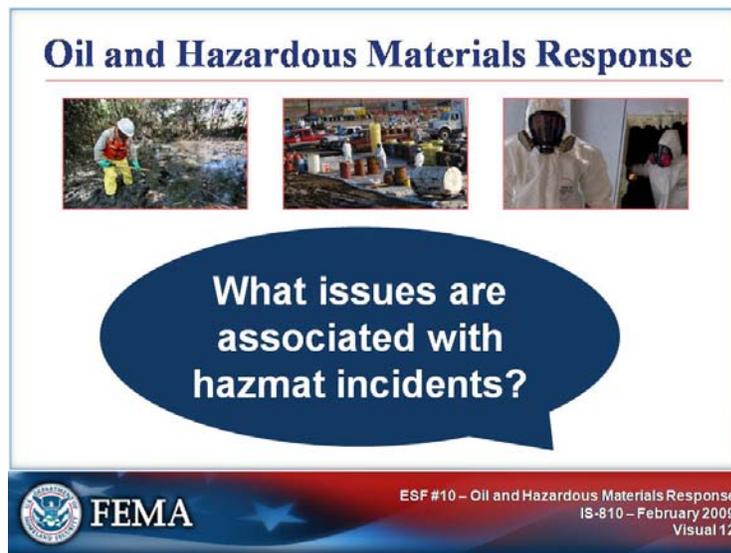
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The 15 ESFs are listed on the visual. The complete ESF Annexes are available at the NRF Resource Center at [www.fema.gov/nrf](http://www.fema.gov/nrf).

This course focuses on ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response.

Describe your roles or associations with ESF #10.

Display  
Visual 12



**Key Points**

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What issues are associated with hazmat incidents?

This course explains how ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response provides the mechanism for coordinated Federal assistance to help communities recover safely from an incident and move forward.

**Topic**

**ESF #10 Purpose and Scope**

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Display  
Visual 13

**ESF #10: Purpose**

ESF #10, when activated:

- Provides the mechanism for coordinating Federal assistance.
- Supplements State, tribal, and local response to a potential or actual discharge of oil and/or an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials.



 See page 1 of the annex

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ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response  
IS-810 – February 2009  
Visual 13

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**Key Points**

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Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, when activated, provides the mechanism for coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State, tribal, and local resources in response to a potential or actual discharge of oil and/or an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials.

Refer to the purpose statement on page 1 of the ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex.

**Topic**

**ESF #10 Purpose and Scope**

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Display  
Visual 14

**ESF #10: Scope**

ESF #10 addresses incidents involving intentional or accidental release of:

- Oil.
- Hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants, including those that are:
  - Chemical.
  - Biological.
  - Radiological.



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Visual 14

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**Key Points**

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For purposes of the ESF #10 Annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300.

The scope information can be found on page 1 of the ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex.

**Topic**

**National Contingency Plan**

**Display  
Visual 15**

**National Contingency Plan (NCP)**

**The NCP:**

- **Is the Federal blueprint for responding to oil spills and hazmat releases.**
- **Establishes responder roles/responsibilities.**
- **Establishes the Unified Command structure for managing responses.**
- **Sets response priorities.**



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Visual 15

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**Key Points**

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The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, is the Federal Government's blueprint that ESF #10 uses for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP:

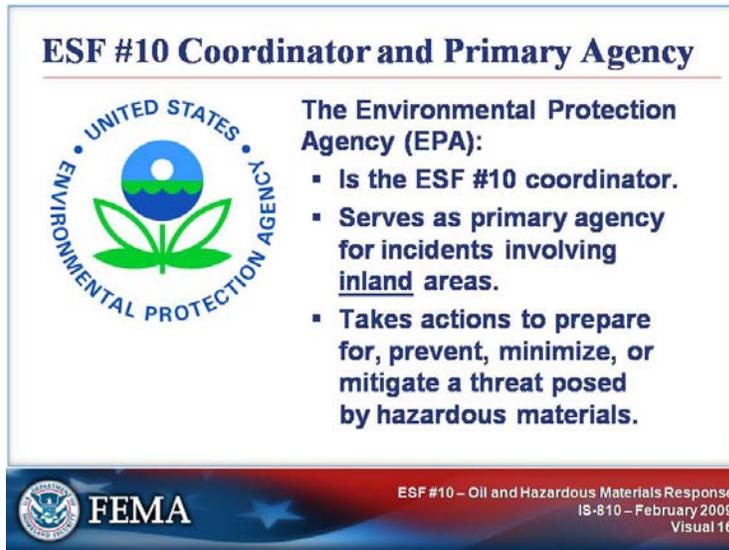
- Establishes the National Response Team and Regional Response Teams and their roles and responsibilities in the National Response System.
- Establishes general responsibilities of Federal On-Scene Coordinators and authorizes predesignation of these coordinators.
- Requires notification of any discharges or releases above certain levels to the National Response Center.
- Establishes the Unified Command structure for managing responses to discharges.

**Topic**

**ESF #10 Coordinator and Primary Agencies**

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Display  
Visual 16



The slide features the EPA logo on the left, which includes a globe and a plant, surrounded by the text "UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY". To the right of the logo, the title "ESF #10 Coordinator and Primary Agency" is displayed. Below the title, the text "The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):" is followed by a bulleted list of three points. At the bottom of the slide, there is a red and blue banner with the FEMA logo on the left and the text "ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response IS-810 – February 2009 Visual 16" on the right.

**ESF #10 Coordinator and Primary Agency**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

- Is the ESF #10 coordinator.
- Serves as primary agency for incidents involving inland areas.
- Takes actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat posed by hazardous materials.

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Visual 16

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**Key Points**

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The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the ESF #10 coordinator.

For incidents involving **inland areas**, EPA serves as the primary agency. As ESF #10 primary agency, EPA:

- Leads the Federal response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents.
- Takes appropriate actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat posed by hazardous materials.

**Topic**

**ESF #10 Coordinator and Primary Agencies**

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Display  
Visual 17

**ESF #10 Primary Agency: USCG**



The Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard (DHS/USCG):

- Leads the Federal response to incidents in coastal areas.
- Takes actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat posed by hazardous materials.

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Visual 17

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**Key Points**

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For incidents affecting **coastal zone areas**, the Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard (DHS/USCG) serves as the primary agency. For incidents affecting both coastal areas and inland areas, EPA is the primary agency and DHS/USCG serves as the deputy.

As ESF #10 primary agency, DHS/USCG:

- Leads the Federal response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents in coastal areas.
- Takes appropriate actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat posed by hazardous materials.

**Topic**

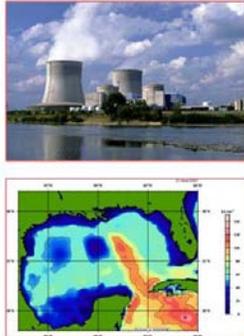
**ESF #10 Support Agencies**

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**Display  
Visual 18**

**Supporting Agencies (1 of 2)**

- Department of Agriculture provides logistical support.
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration predicts pollutant movement, dispersion, and characteristics over time.
- Department of Energy provides advice on the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination.



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Visual 18

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**Key Points**

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Partners in providing ESF #10 services include:

- The Department of Agriculture, which provides logistical support, such as incident command expertise, personnel, and communications.
- The Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which predicts pollutant movement, dispersion, and characteristics over time.
- The Department of Energy, which provides advice on the removal and disposal of radioactive contamination.

**Topic**

**ESF #10 Support Agencies**

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**Display  
Visual 19**

**Supporting Agencies (2 of 2)**



- Department of Health and Human Services assesses health hazards.
- Department of the Interior helps protect natural and cultural resources.
- Department of Defense directs response for an incident involving release of its hazardous materials.

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IS-810 – February 2009  
Visual 19

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**Key Points**

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Additional partners in providing ESF #10 services include:

- The Department of Health and Human Services, which assists in the assessment of health hazards.
- The Department of the Interior, which provides technical assistance in protecting natural and cultural resources.
- The Department of Defense, which directs response for an incident involving release of its hazardous materials.

**Topic**

**ESF #10 Activities**

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Display  
Visual 20

**ESF #10 Actions**

**ESF #10 may:**

- **Assess extent of contamination.**
- **Contain, stabilize, treat, and dispose of oil or hazmats.**
- **Issue permits for and monitor debris disposal.**
- **Remove drums/barrels/containers.**
- **Decontaminate buildings/structures.**
- **Collect household hazardous waste.**
- **Monitor/sample air and water quality.**
- **Mitigate damage to natural resources.**



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Visual 20

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**Key Points**

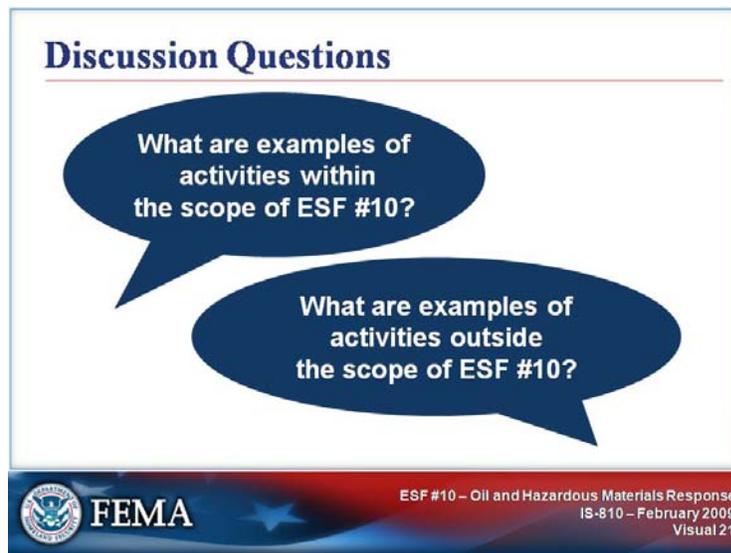
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In the event of a potential or actual release of hazardous materials, actions to supplement State, tribal, and local resources by ESF #10 may include:

- Assess extent of contamination.
- Contain, stabilize, treat, and dispose of oil or hazmats.
- Remove drums, barrels, and containers.
- Decontaminate buildings and structures.
- Collect household hazardous waste.
- Issue permits for and monitor debris disposal.
- Monitor water quality.
- Sample air quality.
- Mitigate damage to natural resources.

<b>Topic</b>	<b>ESF #10 Activities</b>
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Display  
Visual 21



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**Key Points**

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Activity Instructions:

1. Work in your table teams.
2. Think about activities that do and do NOT fall within the scope of ESF #10. List the examples on chart paper.
3. You have approximately 5 minutes to complete your lists. Have a spokesperson from your team present your answers.

**Topic**

**National Response System**

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**Display  
Visual 22**

**National Response System (NRS)**

**The NRS:**

- Is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazmat response.
- Is comprised of Federal On-Scene Coordinators and other components.



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Visual 22

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**Key Points**

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Response actions carried out under ESF #10 are conducted in accordance with the National Response System (NRS). The NRS is an organized network of Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response.

The NRS is used to respond to smaller oil and hazardous materials incidents on a day-to-day basis, and plugs into the National Response Framework under ESF #10 for larger-scale incidents.

States and tribes participate in the NRS at the regional and local levels, following regional and area oil and hazardous substance pollution contingency plans.

Display  
Visual 23

### Federal On-Scene Coordinators

**Federal OSCs:**

- Act as the key ESF #10 representative of the NRS at the Incident Command Post (ICP).
- Interface with local and State officials at the ICP level.
- Coordinate and integrate ESF #10 resources on site.



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Visual 23

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### Key Points

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Federal OSCs:

- Act as the key ESF #10 representative of the NRS at the on-site Incident Command Post (ICP).
- Interface with local and State officials at the ICP level.
- Coordinate and integrate ESF #10 resources on site.

Other ESF #10 resources on-site report to the Federal OSC.

Display  
Visual 24

### Other NRS Components

Other key components of the NRS include:

- National Response Team (NRT).
- Regional Response Teams (RRTs).
- National Response Center (NRC).
- States and tribes.



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Visual 24

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### Key Points

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Other key components of the NRS include:

- The National Response Team (NRT).
- Regional Response Teams (RRTs).
- The National Response Center (NRC).

States and tribes participate in the NRS at the regional and local levels, following regional and area oil and hazardous substance pollution contingency plans.

**Topic**

**National Response System Components**

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Display  
Visual 25

**DOD and DOE Federal OSCs**



**DOD and DOE:**

- Provide Federal OSCs for hazmat emergencies involving their facilities, materials, and weapons.
- Are responsible for addressing both the on-site and any off-site response actions.

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Visual 25

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**Key Points**

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The Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Energy (DOE) provide Federal OSCs for the response to hazardous materials (not oil) emergencies involving their facilities, materials, and weapons.

DOD and DOE OSCs are responsible for addressing both the on-site and any off-site response actions.

**Topic**

**National Response System Components**

Display  
Visual 26

The slide titled "Environmental Response Team" lists the EPA's Environmental Response Team (ERT) capabilities. It includes a bulleted list of services and two images: a space shuttle launch and a U.S. Mail box. The slide also features the FEMA logo and text indicating it is part of ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, IS-810 – February 2009, Visual 26.

**Environmental Response Team**

The EPA's Environmental Response Team (ERT) can provide:

- Air surveillance.
- Analytical laboratory support.
- Environmental risk assessment.
- Oil and hazmat assessment.
- Freight and transport.
- Dive team for underwater investigations.
- Cleanup and remediation techniques.

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Visual 26

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**Key Points**

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The NRS also includes a number of teams with specialized expertise that can be deployed to assist Federal OSCs and other Federal, State, and local officials. The environmental response team (ERT) is one of EPA's special teams. The ERT's capabilities include:

- Air surveillance.
- Analytical laboratory support.
- Environmental risk assessment.
- Oil and hazmat assessment.
- Freight and transport.
- Dive team for underwater investigations.
- Cleanup and remediation techniques.
- 24-hour hotline and response, on-scene or reach-back.

Examples of past ERT actions include:

- After the **Space Shuttle Columbia disaster**, the ERT worked with Federal OSCs, FEMA, and NASA in the recovery and investigation. The ERT conducted environmental monitoring of the area and assisted in the cleanup of hazardous materials from the space shuttle.
- Washington, DC; Florida; and six other States were sites of **anthrax contamination** via the mail. As part of the cleanup effort, the ERT provided technical assistance. After chlorine dioxide was pumped into contaminated buildings to kill the anthrax spores, the ERT analyzed the air outside of the buildings to ensure the area was safe.
- After the **terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center**, the ERT joined the Federal, State, and local responders. The ERT set up mobile gas analyzers to monitor air quality at the site and set up health risk procedures for the responders.

**Topic**

**National Response System Components**

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Display  
Visual 27

The graphic features a title 'National Strike Force' in blue. Below it, the text reads 'The USCG's National Strike Force (NSF):' followed by three bullet points: 'Provides highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment.', 'Facilitates preparedness for and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents.', and 'Helps protect public health and the environment.' To the right are two images: a USCG cutter at sea and a large oil spill containment boom on a beach. At the bottom, there is a FEMA logo on the left and text on the right: 'ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response', 'IS-810 – February 2009', and 'Visual 27'.

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**Key Points**

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The USCG's National Strike Force (NSF) provides highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to facilitate preparedness for and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment.

The NSF totals over 200 personnel and includes:

- The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC).
- The Atlantic Strike Team.
- The Gulf Strike Team.
- The Pacific Strike Team.
- The Public Information Assist Team (PIAT).

Examples of past NSF actions include:

- Members of the Atlantic Strike Team were deployed to the site of the **World Trade Center attacks**. There they tackled numerous tasks, including monitoring air at Ground Zero, setting up washing stations to decontaminate workers, establishing landfills, and screened and disposed of hazardous waste materials.
- Members of the Gulf Strike Team were deployed to a **train derailment** in Graniteville, SC. A total of 26 cars derailed, including 5 containing hazardous chemicals. In the incident, 9 people were killed, 250 injured, and more than 5,000 residents evacuated. The Gulf Strike Team conducted search and rescue operations, established evacuation sites, provided on-scene communications during cleanup operations, and conducted site safety and oversight during tank car off-loading operations.
- Members of the Pacific Strike Team were deployed when a **bulk carrier loaded with fuel oil ran aground** off the coast of Hawaii. Pacific Strike Team members supervised the removal of 148,000 gallons of oil from the grounded vessel, and conducted site safety and oversight during cargo removal and vessel refloating operations.

**Topic**

**Summary**

Display  
Visual 28

### Knowledge Review and Summary

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**Instructions:**

- Answer the review questions on the next page in your Student Manual.
- Be prepared to share your answers with the class in 5 minutes.
- If you need clarification on any of the material presented in this course, be sure to ask your instructors.



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IS-810 – February 2009  
Visual 28

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**Key Points**

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Instructions:

- Answer the review questions on pages 31 and 32 of your Student Manual.
- Be prepared to share your answers with the class in 5 minutes.
- If you need clarification on any of the material presented in this course, be sure to ask your instructors.

Additional information about the National Response Framework and Emergency Support Functions can be obtained at the NRF Resource Center at [www.fema.gov/nrf](http://www.fema.gov/nrf).

**Topic**

**Summary**

Display  
Visual 29

**Taking the Exam**

**Instructions:**

1. Take a few moments to review your Student Manuals and identify any questions.
2. Make sure that you get all of your questions answered prior to beginning the final test.
3. When taking the test . . .
  - Read each item carefully.
  - Circle your answer on the test.
  - Check your work and transfer your answers to the computer-scan (bubble) answer sheet or enter the answers online.

→ You may refer to your Student Manuals and the annex when completing this test.

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Visual 29

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**Key Points**

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Instructions:

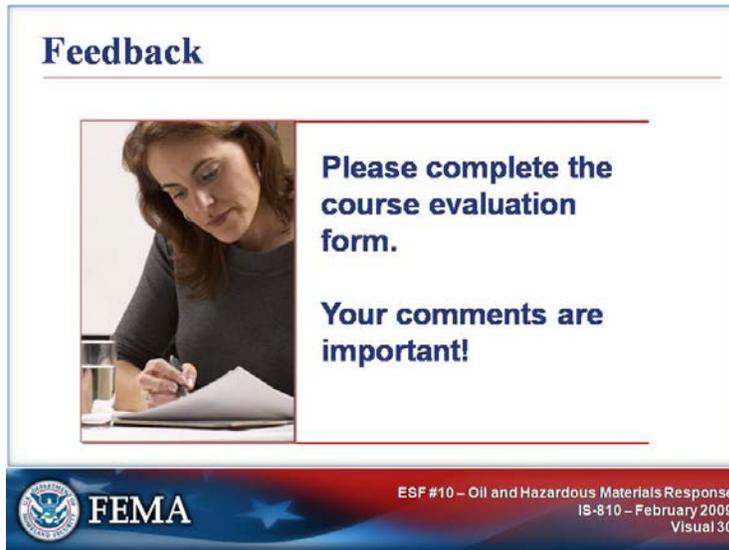
1. Take a few moments to review your Student Manuals and identify any questions.
2. Make sure that you get all of your questions answered prior to beginning the final test.
3. When taking the test . . .
  - Read each item carefully.
  - Circle your answer on the test.
  - Check your work and transfer your answers to the computer-scan (bubble) answer sheet or enter the answers online.

You may refer to your Student Manuals and the annex when completing this test.

**Topic**

**Summary**

Display  
Visual 30



**Feedback**

Please complete the course evaluation form.

Your comments are important!

 **FEMA**

ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response  
IS-810 – February 2009  
Visual 30

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**Key Points**

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Please complete the course evaluation/feedback form.

**ESF #10 – Knowledge Review**

1. For incidents affecting inland areas, who serves as the primary agency?
  
2. For incidents affecting coastal zone areas, who serves as the primary agency?
  
3. For an incident that affects both inland and coastal zone areas, who serves as the primary agency?
  
4. Decide whether the following statement is **TRUE** or **FALSE**: The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) has been superseded by the revised ESF #10 annex.
  
5. What is the correct title of the highly skilled, on-call Federal responders who conduct, direct, and coordinate emergency response oil and hazmat actions by interfacing with local, tribal, and State officials?
  
6. Fill in the blank: The \_\_\_\_\_ is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response.

7. Match the activities with the ESF #10 support agencies that perform them.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Support Agencies</b>
_____ Provides advice on the removal of radioactive material released in an industrial accident.	A. Department of Agriculture
_____ Creates predictive model of the movement of a cloud of toxic gas.	B. Department of Energy
_____ Provides advice on protecting threatened and endangered species impacted by an oil spill.	C. Department of Commerce/ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
_____ Provides communications equipment to support the incident command.	D. Department of Health and Human Services
_____ Evaluates available information and recommends protective measures for an assisted living facility downwind of a pesticide warehouse fire following an earthquake.	E. Department of the Interior

8. Use the space below to make note of any questions you have about the material covered in this course.