

Hazardous Materials and Terrorist Incident Response Curriculum Guidelines

Incident Commander

Response
Training
Considerations

Awareness

Operations

Core

Mission-
Specific

Hazardous
Materials
Technician

Specialist
Employee

Hazardous
Materials
Specialist

Incident
Commander

Hazardous
Materials
Officer

Safety
Officer

BLS
Responder

ALS
Responder

Hospital
First
Receiver

Appendix A:
Related
Standards

Appendix B:
NIMS/ICS

Appendix C:
Special
Topics

Introduction

In title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, 1910.120 (q)(6)(v), OSHA sets the minimum level of training and competencies required for incident commanders. Incident commanders who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the Awareness level shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the emergency responder at the operations level as well as training to the competencies defined in this section. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, individual States, and local agencies may require that incident commanders have additional training or competencies, such as those competencies defined in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3).

Definition

The incident commander is the person responsible for all decisions relating to the management of an incident and is in charge of the incident site. This is the equivalent to the on-scene incident commander as defined by OSHA 1910.120.

Training Audience

Incident commanders may be employed by public emergency response or private agencies that may respond to hazardous materials incidents. They are typically employees of law enforcement agencies, fire departments, emergency medical responders, emergency management agencies, public works departments, or any other agencies that may be expected to take the lead responsibility at a hazardous material incident.

Methodology Recommendations

Hazardous materials incident commander training should include a combination of traditional classroom lecture with small-group activities and large group field exercises. Training can range from 16 to 40 hours in length. Small-group classroom activities focusing on using the incident command system should be progressive in terms of incident complexity and resource management complexity. Table-top, field exercises, or large group incident scene simulations are optimal for overall command structure practice to develop effective incident management skills. For proper skill development during scenario practice, it is essential that there be proper critiques and corrective instructions of incident resource organization, style, and choice of delegation of command responsibilities, management of communication systems, and transfer of command. Testing and evaluation consist of a written examination and post-incident critique of simulations, including solutions to small-group activities and field exercises. Refresher training should include review of command structure SOP's, technical updates on State and federal response plans, and field exercise practice performing command roles in simulated emergencies.

Summary: Incident Commander

Audience:	<p>Moderate in size.</p> <p>Responders whose level of command responsibility may include incident commander at all phases of a hazmat incident, from initial response through stabilization to incident termination.</p>
Pre-Req:	<p>Awareness training.</p> <p>Core Operations Training (min. 24 hours required)</p>
Training:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16-40 hours • Classroom and simulator/field instruction, with emphasis on incident management and resource coordination. • Competencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of role of incident commander within incident command system and responsibilities within employer's emergency response plan. • Knowledge of state and federal emergency response plans. • Ability to manage and coordinate a haz mat incident response, including supervising hazard and risk assessment, coordinating control, containment and confinement operations, ensuring proper use of personal protective equipment, employing proper notification procedures, and ensuring correct decontamination procedures. • Ability to implement transfer of command and incident termination procedures.
Refresher:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of command structure SOP's. • Information updates on state and federal response plans. • Refresher practice incident scene management, coordination and decision-making using simulated emergencies.

OSHA requirement=24 hours Operations training + Incident Commander training

Federal Requirements for Incident Commander Training

OSHA establishes the following training requirements for incident commanders: a minimum of 24 hours of training at the first responder operations level plus training to the competencies described below or certification of sufficient experience as an alternative. Employers are required to ensure that employees demonstrate competency in the skills defined.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT COMMANDER

Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours training equal to the first

Response Training Considerations

Awareness

Core

Mission-Specific

Operations

Hazardous Materials Technician

Specialist Employee

Hazardous Materials Specialist

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Hazardous Materials Officer

Safety Officer

BLS Responder

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Hospital First Receiver

Appendix A: Related Standards

Appendix B: NIMS/ICS

Appendix C: Special Topics

responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify.

- (A) Know and be able to implement the employers incident command system*
- (B) Know how to implement the employers emergency response plan*
- (C) Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing*
- (D) Know how to implement the local emergency response plan*
- (E) Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team*
- (F) Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures*

The following are additional OSHA requirements that must be reflected in the development of training objectives.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(v)

(i) The senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific Incident Command System (ICS). All emergency responders and their communications shall be coordinated and controlled through the individual in charge of the ICS assisted by the senior official present for each employer.

Note to (q)(3)(i)- The "senior official" at an emergency response is the most senior official on the site who has the responsibility for controlling the operations at the site. Initially it is the senior officer on the first- due piece of responding emergency apparatus to arrive on the incident scene. As more senior officials arrive (i.e., battalion chief, fire chief, State law enforcement official, state coordinator, etc.) the position is passed up the line of authority which has been previously established.

(ii) The individual in charge of the ICS shall identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions present and shall address as appropriate site analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures, and use of any new technologies.

(iii) Based on the hazardous substances and/or conditions present, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate emergency operations., and assure that the personal protective equipment worn is appropriate for the hazards to be encountered. However, personal protective equipment shall meet, at a minimum, the criteria contained in 29 CFR 1910.156(e) when worn while performing fire fighting operations beyond the incipient stage for any incident.

(iv) Employees engaged in emergency response and exposed to hazardous substances presenting an inhalation hazard or potential inhalation hazard shall wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus while engaged in the emergency response, until such time that the individual in charge of the ICS determines through the use of air monitoring that a decreased level of respiratory protection will not result in hazardous exposures to employees.

(v) The individual in charge of the ICS shall limit the number of emergency response personnel at the emergency site, in those areas of potential or actual exposure to the incident or site hazards, to those who are actively performing emergency operations. However, operations in hazardous areas shall be performed using the buddy system in groups of two or more.

(vi) Back-up personnel shall stand by with equipment ready to provide assistance or rescue. Qualified basic life support personnel, as a minimum, shall also be standing by with medical equipment and transportation capability.

(vii) *The individual in charge of the ICS shall designate a safety officer, who is knowledgeable in the operations being implemented at the emergency response site, with specific responsibility to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction with respect to the safety of operations for the emergency at hand.*

(viii) *When activities are judged by the safety officer to be an IDLH and/or involve an imminent danger condition, the safety officer shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities. The safety official shall immediately inform the individual in charge of the ICS of any action needed to be taken to correct these hazards at the emergency scene.*

(ix) *After emergency operations have terminated, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate decontamination procedures.*

See also OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 Appendix C, Compliance Guidelines (6) in ICS and (7) Site Safety and Control Plans.

The safety and security of response personnel and others in the area of an emergency response incident site should be of primary concern of the incident commander. The use of a site safety and control plan could greatly assist those in charge of assuring the safety and health of employees on the site.

A comprehensive site safety and control plan should include the following: summary analysis of hazards on the site and risk analysis of those hazards; site map or sketch; site work zones (clean zone transition or decontamination zone, work or hot zone); use of the buddy system; site communications; command post or command center; standard operating procedures and safe work practices; medical assistance and triage area; hazard monitoring plan (air contamination monitoring, etc.); decontamination procedures and area; and other relevant areas. This plan should be part of the employer's emergency response plan or an extension of it to the specific site.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(i-ix)

OSHA I.C. - A	Given a simulated incident involving hazardous materials, demonstrate implementation of the employer's incident command system.
OSHA I.C. – A.1	Demonstrate establishing command, organizing resources and assigning subordinate units and personnel, and establishing lines of communication.- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(i)
OSHA I.C. – A.2	Demonstrate transfer of command.- Note to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(i)
OSHA I.C. – A.3	Define the roles and responsibilities of the safety officer.- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(3)(vii and viii)
OSHA I.C. - B	Given a simulated incident involving hazardous materials, demonstrate implementation of the employer's emergency response plan.

Response Training Considerations

Awareness

Operations	Core	Mission-Specific
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Hazardous Materials Technician

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ALS Responder

Hospital First Receiver

Appendix A: Related Standards

Appendix B: NIMS/ICS

Appendix C: Special Topics

OSHA I.C. – B.1	Identify all hazardous substances or conditions present and describe as appropriate site analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures, and use of any new technologies. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(ii)
OSHA I.C. – B.2	Determine and describe appropriate emergency operations, including correct use of personal protective equipment, based on the hazardous substance and/or conditions present. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(iii)
OSHA I.C. - C	Given a simulated incident involving hazardous materials, identify the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
OSHA I.C. – C.1	Identify the process to determine, through the use of air monitoring, when it is safe for subordinate personnel to discontinue use of positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(iv)
OSHA I.C. – C.2	Identify strategies and tactics to minimize the number of emergency response personnel working in areas of potential or actual exposure to incident or site hazards, while using the buddy system in groups of two or more. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(v)
OSHA I.C. – C.3	Identify requirements for backup assistance and rescue personnel and qualified basic life support personnel, equipment, and transportation capability. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(vi)
OSHA I.C. - D	Given a simulated incident involving hazardous materials, demonstrate implementation of the local emergency response plan.
OSHA I.C. - E	Identify and describe the State emergency response plan and the federal regional response team.
OSHA I.C. - F	Given a simulated incident involving hazardous materials, identify and demonstrate management of decontamination procedures.

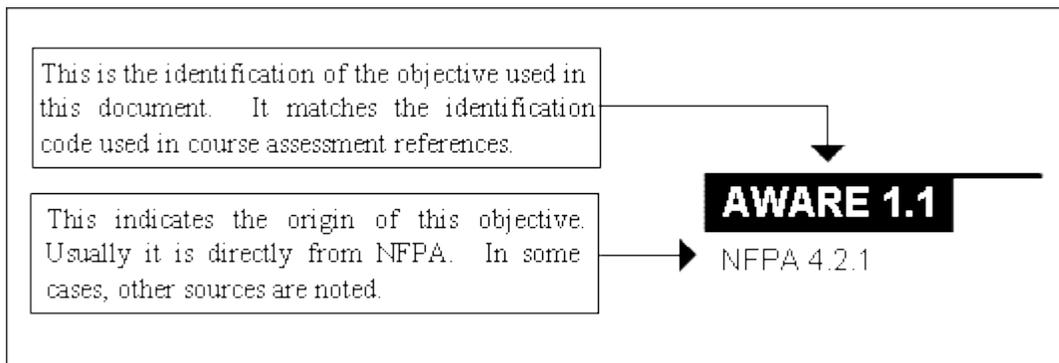
Recommended Training Objectives

The following training objectives are recommended for hazardous materials incident commander training. The incident commander is responsible for directing and coordinating all aspects of a hazardous materials incident. The primary source for the material is NFPA 472, Chapter 7: Competencies for the Incident Commander. Training objectives from other sources are so noted, with discussion of the rationale for their inclusion to be found in the Special Topics section at the end of the Response Guidelines.

In general, these objectives are comparable in scope to those minimally required by OSHA. They do not constitute an increased scope of training but rather provide greater depth of definition of trainee objectives and may suggest a greater length of training. To assist in assessing course compliance with OSHA 1910.120(q), the relationship between these objectives and the OSHA requirements are noted. References to OSHA are abbreviated as noted.

The incident commander should be trained to meet all requirements indicated for the first responder at the awareness and operational levels as well as the requirements defined below. In addition, the incident commander should receive any additional training necessary to meet OSHA, local occupational health and safety regulations, or EPA requirements, whichever is appropriate for his or her jurisdiction.

Objective Identification Legend



Response Training Considerations

Awareness

Operations
Core
Mission-Specific

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Specialist Employee

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Appendix A: Related Standards

Appendix B: NIMS/ICS
Appendix C: Special Topics

Hazardous Materials Incident Commander

The Incident Commander shall have overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and shall be responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. They shall be trained to meet all the competencies for the awareness and operations levels and the competencies of this chapter. Incident commanders shall receive any additional training to meet applicable governmental occupational health and safety regulations.

OSIC 1. - General

OSIC - 1.1.

Analyzing the Incident

NFPA 8.1.3.2(1)

Analyze a hazardous materials/WMD incident to determine the complexity of the problem and potential outcomes.

OSIC - 1.1.1.

NFPA 8.1.3.2(1)(a)

Collect and interpret hazard and response information from printed and technical resources, computer databases, and monitoring equipment.

OSIC - 1.1.2.

NFPA 8.1.3.2(1)(b)

Estimate the potential outcomes within the endangered area at a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

OSIC - 1.2.

Planning the Response

NFPA 8.1.3.2(2)

Plan response operations within the capabilities and competencies of available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.

OSIC - 1.2.1.

NFPA 8.1.3.2(2)(a)

Identify the response objectives for hazardous materials/WMD incidents.

OSIC - 1.2.2.

NFPA 8.1.3.2(2)(b)

Identify the potential response options (defensive, offensive, and nonintervention) available by response objective.

OSIC - 1.2.3.

NFPA 8.1.3.2(2)(c)

Approve the level of personal protective equipment required for a given action option.

<p>OSIC - 1.2.4. NFPA 8.1.3.2(2)(d)</p>	<p>Develop an incident action plan, including site safety and control plan, consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures and within the capability of available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.3. NFPA 8.1.3.2(3)</p>	<p>Implementing the Planned Response Implement a response to favorably change the outcome consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures.</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.3.1. NFPA 8.1.3.2(3)(a)</p>	<p>Implement an incident command system/unified command, including the specified procedures for notification and utilization of non-local resources (e.g., private, state, and federal government personnel).</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.3.2. NFPA 8.1.3.2(3)(b)</p>	<p>Direct resources (private, governmental, and others) with task assignments and on-scene activities and provide management overview, technical review, and logistical support to those resources.</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.3.3. NFPA 8.1.3.2(3)(c)</p>	<p>Provide a focal point for information transfer to media and local elected officials through the incident command system structure.</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.4. NFPA 8.1.3.2(4)</p>	<p>Evaluating Progress Evaluate the progress of the planned response to ensure the response objectives are being met safely, effectively, and efficiently, and adjust the incident action plan accordingly.</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.5. NFPA 8.1.3.2(5)</p>	<p>Terminating the Incident Terminate the emergency phase of the incident.</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.5.1. NFPA 8.1.3.2(5)(a)</p>	<p>Transfer command (control) when appropriate.</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.5.2. NFPA 8.1.3.2(5)(b)</p>	<p>Conduct an incident debriefing.</p>
<p>OSIC - 1.5.3. NFPA 8.1.3.2(5)(c)</p>	<p>Conduct a multi-agency critique.</p>

Response Training Considerations
Awareness
Core
Mission-Specific
Operations
Hazardous Materials Technician
Specialist Employee
Hazardous Materials Specialist
Incident Commander
Hazardous Materials Officer
Safety Officer
BLS Responder
ALS Responder
Hospital First Receiver
Appendix A: Related Standards
Appendix B: NIMS/ICS
Appendix C: Special Topics

OSIC - 1.5.4.

NFPA 8.1.3.2(5)(d)

Report and document the hazardous materials/WMD incident and submit the report to the designated entity.

OSIC 2. - Analyzing the Incident

OSIC - 2.1.

NFPA 8.2.1.1
OSHA I.C.-B.1

Collecting and Interpreting Hazard and Response Information

Given access to printed and technical resources, computer databases, and monitoring equipment, the incident commander shall collect and interpret hazard and response information not available from the current edition of the Emergency Response Guidebook or a Material Safety Data Sheet.

OSIC - 2.1.1.

NFPA 8.2.1.2
OSHA I.C.-B.1

The incident commander shall be able to identify and interpret the types of hazard and response information available from each of the following resources and explain the advantages and disadvantages of each resource:

1. Hazardous materials databases
2. Monitoring equipment
3. Reference manuals
4. Technical information centers
5. Technical information specialists

OSIC - 2.2.

NFPA 8.2.2
OSHA I.C.-B.1

Estimating Potential Outcomes

Given scenarios involving hazardous materials/WMD incidents, the surrounding conditions, and the predicted behavior of the container and its contents, the incident commander shall estimate the potential outcomes within the endangered area and shall complete the following tasks:

OSIC - 2.2.1.

NFPA 8.2.2(1)
OSHA I.C.-B.1

Identify the steps for estimating the outcomes within an endangered area of a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

Response
Training
Considerations

Awareness

Operations
Core
Mission-Specific

Hazardous
Materials
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Materials
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Incident
Commander

Hazardous
Materials
Officer

Safety
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BLS
Responder

ALS
Responder

Hospital
First
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Appendix A:
Related
Standards

Appendix B:
NIMS/ICS

Appendix C:
Special
Topics

OSIC - 2.2.2. Describe the following toxicological terms and exposure values and explain their significance in the analysis process:

NFPA 8.2.2(2)
OSHA I.C.-B.1

1. Counts per minute (cpm) and kilocounts per minute (kcpm)
2. Immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) value
3. Infectious dose
4. Lethal concentrations (LC50)
5. Lethal dose (LD50)
6. Parts per billion (ppb)
7. Parts per million (ppm)
8. Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
9. Radiation absorbed dose (rad)
10. Roentgen equivalent man (rem); millirem (mrem); microrem (µrem)
11. Threshold limit value time-weighted average (TLV-TWA)
12. Threshold limit value short-term exposure limit (TLV-STEL)
13. Threshold limit value ceiling (TLV-C)

OSIC - 2.2.3. Identify two methods for predicting the areas of potential harm within the endangered area of a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

NFPA 8.2.2(3)
OSHA I.C.-B.1

OSIC - 2.2.4. Identify the methods available to the organization for obtaining local weather conditions and predictions for short-term future weather changes.

NFPA 8.2.2(4)

OSIC - 2.2.5. Explain the basic toxicological principles relative to assessment and treatment of personnel exposed to hazardous materials, including the following:

NFPA 8.2.2(5)
OSHA I.C.-B.1,B.2

1. Acute and delayed toxicity (chronic)
2. Dose-response
3. Local and systemic effects
4. Routes of exposure
5. Synergistic effects

OSIC - 2.2.6. Describe the health risks associated with the following:

NFPA 8.2.2(6)
OSHA I.C.-B.1,B.2

1. Biological agents and biological toxins
2. Blood agents
3. Choking agents
4. Irritants (riot control agents)
5. Nerve agents
6. Radiological materials
7. Vesicants (blister agents)

OSIC 3. - Planning the Response

OSIC - 3.1.

NFPA 8.3.1
OSHA I.C.-B.2

Identifying Response Objectives

Given an analysis of a hazardous materials/WMD incident, the incident commander shall be able to describe the steps for determining response objectives (defensive, offensive, and nonintervention).

OSIC - 3.2.

NFPA 8.3.2
OSHA I.C.-B.2

Identifying the Potential Response Options

Given scenarios involving hazardous materials/WMD, the incident commander shall identify the possible response options (defensive, offensive, and non-intervention) by response objective for each problem and shall complete the following tasks:

OSIC - 3.2.1.

NFPA 8.3.2(1)
OSHA I.C.-B.2

Identify the possible response options to accomplish a given response objective.

OSIC - 3.2.2.

NFPA 8.3.2(2)
OSHA I.C.-B.2

Identify the purpose of each of the following techniques for hazardous materials control:

1. Absorption
2. Adsorption
3. Blanketing
4. Covering
5. Damming
6. Diking
7. Dilution
8. Diversion
9. Dispersion
10. Fire suppression
11. Neutralization
12. Overpacking
13. Patching
14. Plugging
15. Pressure isolation and reduction (flaring; venting; vent and burn; and isolation of valves, pumps, or energy sources)
16. Retention
17. Solidification
18. Transfer
19. Vapor control: dispersion, suppression

OSIC - 3.3.

NFPA 8.3.3
OSHA I.C.-B.2

Approving the Level of Personal Protective Equipment

Given scenarios involving hazardous materials/WMD with known and unknown hazardous materials/WMD, the incident commander shall approve the personal protective equipment for the response options specified in the incident action plan in each situation and shall complete the following tasks:

Response
Training
Considerations

Awareness

Core
Operations
Mission-Specific

Hazardous
Materials
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Materials
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Commander

Hazardous
Materials
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First
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Appendix A:
Related
Standards

Appendix B:
NIMS/ICS

Appendix C:
Special
Topics

OSIC - 3.3.1. Identify the four levels of chemical protection (EPA/OSHA) and describe the equipment required for each level with the conditions under which each level is used.
NFPA 8.3.3(1)
OSHA I.C.-B.2

OSIC - 3.3.2. Describe the following terms and explain their impact and significance on the selection of chemical-protective clothing:
NFPA 8.3.3(2)
OSHA I.C.-B.2

1. Degradation
2. Penetration
3. Permeation

OSIC - 3.3.3. Describe three safety considerations for personnel working in vapor protective, liquid splash-protective, and high temperature-protective clothing.
NFPA 8.3.3(3)
OSHA I.C.-B.2

OSIC - 3.3.4. Identify the physiological and psychological stresses that can affect users of personal protective equipment.
NFPA 8.3.3(4)
OSHA I.C.-B.2

OSIC - 3.4. **Developing an Incident Action Plan**
NFPA 8.3.4
OSHA I.C.-A,A.1,B.1

Given scenarios involving hazardous materials/WMD incidents, the incident commander shall develop an incident action plan, including site safety and control plan, consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures and within the capability of the available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.

OSIC - 3.4.1. The incident commander shall identify the steps for developing an incident action plan.
NFPA 8.3.4.1
OSHA I.C.-B,D

OSIC - 3.4.2. The incident commander shall identify the factors to be evaluated in selecting public protective actions including evacuation and sheltering in-place.
NFPA 8.3.4.2
OSHA I.C.-B,D

OSIC - 3.4.3.

NFPA 8.3.4.3
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D,E

Given the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures, the incident commander shall identify which agency will perform the following:

1. Receive the initial notification
2. Provide secondary notification and activation of response agencies
3. Make ongoing assessments of the situation
4. Command on-scene personnel (incident management system)
5. Coordinate support and mutual aid
6. Provide law enforcement and on-scene security (crowd control)
7. Provide traffic control and rerouting
8. Provide resources for public safety protective action (evacuation or shelter in-place)
9. Provide fire suppression services
10. Provide on-scene medical assistance (ambulance) and medical treatment (hospital)
11. Provide public notification (warning)
12. Provide public information (news media statements)
13. Provide on-scene communications support
14. Provide emergency on-scene decontamination
15. Provide operational-level hazard control services
16. Provide technician-level hazard mitigation services
17. Provide environmental remedial action ("cleanup") services
18. Provide environmental monitoring
19. Implement on-site accountability
20. Provide on-site responder identification
21. Provide command post security
22. Provide incident or crime scene investigation
23. Provide evidence collection and sampling

OSIC - 3.4.4.

NFPA 8.3.4.4
OSHA I.C.-A

The incident commander shall identify the process for determining the effectiveness of an action option on the potential outcomes.

OSIC - 3.4.5.

NFPA 8.3.4.5
OSHA I.C.-A,3,B,C

The incident commander shall identify the safe operating practices/procedures that are required to be followed at a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

OSIC - 3.4.5.1.

NFPA 8.3.4.5.1
OSHA I.C.-B,C

The incident commander shall identify the importance of pre incident planning relating to safety during responses to specific sites.

OSIC - 3.4.5.2.

NFPA 8.3.4.5.2
OSHA I.C.-A,3,B,C

The incident commander shall identify the procedures for presenting a safety briefing prior to allowing personnel to work on a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

Response
Training
Considerations

Awareness

Operations	Core
	Mission-Specific

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Materials
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Materials
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Incident
Commander

Hazardous
Materials
Officer

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BLS
Responder

ALS
Responder

Hospital
First
Receiver

Appendix A:
Related
Standards

Appendix B:
NIMS/
ICS

Appendix C:
Special
Topics

OSIC - 3.4.5.3.

NFPA 8.3.4.5.3
OSHA I.C.-A.3,B,C

The incident commander shall identify at least three safety precautions associated with search and rescue missions at hazardous materials/WMD incidents.

OSIC - 3.4.5.4.

NFPA 8.3.4.5.4
OSHA I.C.-B,C,F

The incident commander shall identify the advantages and limitations and describe an example where each of the following decontamination methods would be used:

1. Absorption
2. Adsorption
3. Chemical degradation
4. Dilution
5. Disinfection
6. Evaporation
7. Isolation and disposal
8. Neutralization
9. Solidification
10. Sterilization
11. Vacuuming
12. Washing

OSIC - 3.4.5.5.

NFPA 8.3.4.5.5
OSHA I.C.-B,C

The incident commander shall identify the atmospheric and physical safety hazards associated with hazardous materials/WMD incidents involving confined spaces.

OSIC 4. - Implementing the Planned Response

OSIC - 4.1.

NFPA 8.4.1
OSHA I.C.-A,A.1,B,B.1,D

Implementing an Incident Command System

Given a copy of the emergency response plan and annexes related to hazardous materials/WMD, the incident commander shall identify the requirements of the plan, including the procedures for notification and utilization of non-local resources (private, state, and federal government personnel), and shall meet the following requirements:

OSIC - 4.1.1.

NFPA 8.4.1(1)
OSHA I.C.-B,D

Identify the role of the incident commander during a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

OSIC - 4.1.2.

NFPA 8.4.1(2)
OSHA I.C.-B,D

Describe the concept of unified command, and its application and use at a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

OSIC - 4.1.3.

NFPA 8.4.1(3)
OSHA I.C.-B,D

Identify the duties and responsibilities of the following hazardous materials branch/group functions within the incident management system:

1. Decontamination
2. Entry (back-up)
3. Hazardous materials branch director/group supervisor
4. Hazardous materials safety
5. Information/research

OSIC - 4.1.4.

NFPA 8.4.1(4)
OSHA I.C.-B,D,E

Identify the steps for implementing the local and related emergency response plans as required under SARA Title III (EPCRA) Section 303 of the federal regulations or other state and local emergency response planning legislation.

OSIC - 4.1.5.

NFPA 8.4.1(5)
OSHA I.C.-D

Given the emergency response planning documents, identify the elements of each of the documents.

OSIC - 4.1.6.

NFPA 8.4.1(6)
OSHA I.C.-A

Identify the elements of the incident management system necessary to coordinate response activities at hazardous materials/WMD incidents.

OSIC - 4.1.7.

NFPA 8.4.1(7)
OSHA I.C.-D,E

Identify the primary government agencies and identify the scope of their regulatory authority (including the regulations) pertaining to the production, transportation, storage, and use of hazardous materials and the disposal of hazardous wastes.

OSIC - 4.1.8.

NFPA 8.4.1(8)
OSHA I.C.-B,D,E

Identify the governmental agencies and resources that may offer assistance during a hazardous materials/WMD incident and identify their role and the type of assistance or resources available.

OSIC - 4.2.

NFPA 8.4.2
OSHA I.C.-A,A.1,B,B.1,D

Directing Resources (Private and Governmental)

Given a scenario involving a hazardous materials/WMD incident and the necessary resources to implement the planned response, demonstrate the ability to direct the resources in a safe and efficient manner consistent with the capabilities of those resources.

OSIC - 4.3.

NFPA 8.4.3
OSHA I.C.-A

Providing a Focal Point for Information Transfer to Media and Elected Officials

Given a scenario involving a hazardous materials/WMD incident, the incident commander shall identify information to be provided to the media and local, state, and federal officials, and complete the following tasks:

Response
Training
Considerations

Awareness

Operations
Core
Mission-Specific

Hazardous
Materials
Technician

Specialist
Employee

Hazardous
Materials
Specialist

Incident
Commander

Hazardous
Materials
Officer

Safety
Officer

BLS
Responder

ALS
Responder

Hospital
First
Receiver

Appendix A:
Related
Standards

Appendix B:
NIMS/ICS

Appendix C:
Special
Topics

OSIC - 4.3.1.

Identify the local policy for providing information to the media.

NFPA 8.4.3(1)
OSHA I.C.-A

OSIC - 4.3.2.

Identify the responsibilities of the public information officer at a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

NFPA 8.4.3(2)
OSHA I.C.-A

OSIC - 4.3.3.

Describe the concept of a Joint Information Center (JIC), and its application and use at a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

NFPA 8.4.3(3)
OSHA I.C.-A

OSIC 5. - Evaluating Progress

OSIC - 5.1.

Evaluating Progress of the Plan of Action

NFPA 8.5.1
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

Given scenarios involving hazardous materials/WMD incidents, the incident commander shall evaluate the progress of the incident action plan to determine whether the efforts are accomplishing the response objectives and shall complete the following tasks:

OSIC - 5.1.1.

Identify the procedures for evaluating whether the action options are effective in accomplishing the objectives.

NFPA 8.5.1(1)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

OSIC - 5.1.2.

Identify the steps for comparing actual behavior of the material and the container to that predicted in the analysis process.

NFPA 8.5.1(2)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,B.2,D,F

OSIC - 5.1.3.

Determine the effectiveness of the following:

1. Control, containment, or confinement operations
2. Decontamination process
3. Established control zones
4. Personnel being used
5. Personal protective equipment

NFPA 8.5.1(3)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,B.2,D,F

OSIC - 5.1.4.

Make modifications to the incident action plan as necessary

NFPA 8.5.1(4)

OSIC 6. - Terminating the Incident

OSIC - 6.1.

NFPA 8.6.1
OSHA I.C.-A.2

Transferring Command/Control

Given a scenario involving a hazardous materials/WMD incident, the emergency response plan, and the standard operating procedures, the incident commander shall be able to identify the steps to be taken to transfer command/control of the incident and shall be able to demonstrate the transfer of command/control.

OSIC - 6.2.

NFPA 8.6.2
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

Conducting a Debriefing

Given scenarios involving a hazardous materials/WMD incident, the incident commander shall conduct a debriefing of the incident and shall complete the following tasks:

OSIC - 6.2.1.

Describe three components of an effective debriefing.

NFPA 8.6.2(1)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

OSIC - 6.2.2.

Describe the key topics in an effective debriefing.

NFPA 8.6.2(2)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

OSIC - 6.2.3.

Describe when a debriefing should take place.

NFPA 8.6.2(3)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

OSIC - 6.2.4.

Describe who should be involved in a debriefing.

NFPA 8.6.2(4)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

OSIC - 6.2.5.

Identify the procedures for conducting incident debriefings at a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

NFPA 8.6.2(5)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

OSIC - 6.3.

NFPA 8.6.3
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

Conducting a Critique

Given details of a scenario involving multi-agency hazardous materials/WMD incident, the incident commander shall conduct a critique of the incident, and shall complete the following tasks:

OSIC - 6.3.1.	Describe three components of an effective critique.
<p>NFPA 8.6.3(1) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	
OSIC - 6.3.2.	Describe who should be involved in a critique.
<p>NFPA 8.6.3(2) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	
OSIC - 6.3.3.	Describe why an effective critique is necessary after a hazardous materials/WMD incident.
<p>NFPA 8.6.3(3) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	
OSIC - 6.3.4.	Describe what written documents should be prepared as a result of the critique.
<p>NFPA 8.6.3(4) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	
OSIC - 6.3.5.	Implement the procedure for conducting a critique of the incident.
<p>NFPA 8.6.3(5) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	
OSIC - 6.4.	Reporting and Documenting the Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident
<p>NFPA 8.6.4 OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	Given a scenario involving a hazardous materials/WMD incident, the incident commander shall demonstrate the ability to report and document the incident consistent with the local, state, and federal requirements, and shall complete the following tasks:
OSIC - 6.4.1.	Identify the reporting requirements of the federal, state, and local agencies.
<p>NFPA 8.6.4(1) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	
OSIC - 6.4.2.	Identify the importance of documentation for a hazardous materials/WMD incident, including training records, exposure records, incident reports, and critique reports.
<p>NFPA 8.6.4(2) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	
OSIC - 6.4.3.	Identify the steps in keeping an activity log and exposure records for hazardous materials/WMD incidents.
<p>NFPA 8.6.4(3) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	
OSIC - 6.4.4.	Identify the requirements for compiling hazardous materials/WMD incident reports found in the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures.
<p>NFPA 8.6.4(4) OSHA I.C.-A,B,D</p>	

Response Training Considerations
Awareness
Core
Mission-Specific
Operations
Hazardous Materials Technician
Specialist Employee
Hazardous Materials Specialist
Incident Commander
Hazardous Materials Officer
Safety Officer
BLS Responder
ALS Responder
Hospital First Receiver
Appendix A: Related Standards
Appendix B: NIMS/ICS
Appendix C: Special Topics

OSIC - 6.4.5.

NFPA 8.6.4(5)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

Identify the requirements for filing documents and maintaining records found in the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures.

OSIC - 6.4.6.

NFPA 8.6.4(6)
OSHA I.C.-A,B,D

Identify the procedures required for legal documentation and chain of custody/continuity described in the standard operating procedure or the emergency response plan.