

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SOGS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DISPATCH PROTOCOL

In the event of a suspected hazardous material spill, leak, or similar incident, Central should dispatch (tone out) Poland Fire and EMS in accordance with District Dispatch Standard Operating Guidelines. The two closest stations should respond from their station (Station 91 and 92, or 91 and 93). Firefighters should be instructed to report to their stations, code 3, and contact the dispatcher for further information. If a geographic area may be hazardous to travel, firefighters should be so advised. Additional information should also be transmitted to Officers via alpha page, to the extent it is possible to do so.

Dispatch must contact the Officers of the Mahoning County Hazardous Materials Team, and keep them advised of all information, as it becomes known. If necessary, contact the Mahoning County EMA/DSA.

Rural Metro (or other transporting EMS companies) and the Mahoning County Sheriff's Department should also be contacted.

Dispatch should also obtain, to the extent possible, the following information, which should be relayed to the Officer in charge at the scene (or while en route):

1. Name of product involved/UN number.
2. Form of product/material (solid, liquid, gas).
3. Whether product is vapor cloud or fumes.
4. Wind direction and speed.
5. Whether liquid product is on ground.
6. Location of spill.
7. The number of type of injuries, if any.
8. Location of victims.

Have department apparatus approach the scene from an uphill and windward position.

Establish, through the Incident Commander, a staging area for all apparatus, including Police and EMS. All agencies should be notified of the location.

Coordinate with the Incident Commander and hazardous materials team the use of the dispatch/fireground frequencies to minimize unnecessary radio traffic in the dispatch center. The Mahoning County/DSA frequency may be used to coordinate Hazmat response.

Adopted: 3/10/99

GUIDELINES FOR RESPONDING TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

I. Dispatching

In the event of a suspected hazardous material spill, leak, or other incident, Central should dispatch (tone out) Poland Fire and EMS in accordance with District Dispatch Standard Operating Guidelines. Rural Metro (or other transporting EMS companies) and the Mahoning Company Sheriff's Department should also be contacted, and requested to report to the staging area. Additional information should also be transmitted to Officers via alpha page, to the extent it is possible to do so.

Dispatch must also contact the Officers of the Mahoning County Hazardous Materials Team, and keep them advised of all information, as it becomes known. If necessary, contact the Mahoning County EMA/DSA.

Dispatch should also obtain, to the extent possible, the following information, which should be relayed to the Officer in charge at the scene (or while en route):

1. Name of product involved/UN number.
2. Form of product/materials (solid, liquid, gas)
3. Whether product is vapor cloud or fumes.
4. Wind direction and speed.
5. Whether liquid product is on ground.
6. Location of spill.
7. The number and type of injuries, if any.
8. The location of victims.

The Dispatcher will coordinate with the Incident Commander and hazardous materials team the use of the dispatch/fireground frequencies to minimize unnecessary radio traffic in the dispatch center.

II. Arrival and Size-Up

A size up should be made by the first arriving unit, to determine whether any vapor clouds exist, the type of container involved, and whether there are placards, or other signs present. The first arriving vehicle should be parked in an area uphill/upwind from spill. Vehicles must park 100 yards away from the spill area at a minimum. Vehicles should be parked facing away from the spill for efficient exit if the situation changes or deteriorates.

Incident command should be established. The command post should be established at a safe distance from the spill. Weather, wind direction and speed, and topography should be considered. The area should be inspected for potential booby traps or secondary devices, if the incident involves explosives.

Establish, through the Incident Commander, a staging area for all apparatus, including Police and EMS.

III. Access to Scene

The area should be isolated utilizing law enforcement and road departments, including the Ohio Department of Transportation.

A hot zone (location of leak, spill with restricted access with proper equipment and decontamination area), warm zone (limited access with proper gear), and cold zone (safe area) must be established. Because there is often uncertainty when working with hazardous materials, firefighters in standard firefighting gear should establish perimeters for cold zones as far away as possible. Haz Mat Team personnel will establish warm and hot zones whenever possible.

All persons not belonging on scene will be denied access.

IV. Obtaining Material Information

Obtain shipping papers or MSDS sheets as soon as possible if they can be obtained safely. If chemical cannot be identified, treat as worst case scenario. Get technical help from hazardous materials team, Chemtrak, manufacturer, etc.

V. Medical Treatment

Isolate persons who have been contaminated by spill.

Document times and manner that persons were exposed.

All persons exposed must be decontaminated in the field, if possible to do so. If decontamination cannot be done in the field, or if a question of contamination remains, the transporting ambulance crew and ambulance must be properly protected against further contamination. The receiving hospital must be notified, in advance of the ambulance's arrival, of the patients' contamination and decontamination measures, if any.

If chemical cannot be identified, treat medically as worst case scenario.

VI. Mitigation of Spill or Leak

The Western Reserve Joint Fire District shall attempt to prevent further damage or injury to persons, property, or the environment by limiting or mitigating the hazardous material leak, spill or accident. Such attempts will be restricted to those, which can be safely accomplished given the limited protection of the District's protective clothing, equipment, training, and other resources.

The WRJFD will rely upon the resources of the Mahoning County Hazardous Material Team or other third-parties with specialized training and equipment to further curtail the spill or leak to the extent it can do so.

VII. Weapons of Mass Destruction

Firefighters should always be aware of the potential use of, and their exposure to a “weapon of mass destruction”. Should such an event occur, please consult the District’s S.O.G.s relating to such incidents.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

General Guidelines

All personnel should have an awareness that a hazardous material incident may exist even if the call you respond to is routine.

Attempt to identify materials involved.

Notify OIC immediately.

Isolate the area to limit unauthorized entry to at least 500' hot zone. Consult DOT guidebook for isolation zones.

Determine if rescue/evacuation is needed or is feasible. Do not attempt to rescue or come in contact with contaminated people or items until proper decon procedures are established.

Recognition

Approach from up wind, up hill at all times.

Attempt to identify the material involved from a distance.

Use placards as a guideline only.

Obtain as much information as possible from person(s) at the scene without risking contamination.

Obtain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) if available.

Obtain shipping papers, if available, and forward them to the incident commander for use by the HAZ MAT team.

Obtain characteristics of material. (Liquid, solid, gas, type of container, etc.)

Constantly update Communication Center of any changes or lack of changes.

Determine the location of victims (if present) and isolate for treatment or transport after decontamination. Do not attempt rescue until decon procedures are established.

Establish **Stationary Command**. Be prepared to move command position if conditions change.

Advice OIC to have Dispatch initialize HAZ MAT response, if required.

Estimate the severity of the incident.

Level 1 Incident

Any incident that can be handled by the first responding units with the equipment normally carded and the hazardous material is not dangerous in itself. If the incident is beyond the capability of the on-scene units, a Haz Mat response may be requested.

EXAMPLES: Gasoline, diesel fuel, leaks from vehicle fuel tanks, rupture of a natural gas line to a house, small containers of fuel (up to 55 gallons).

Level 2 Incident

Any incident that requires expertise beyond the normal capabilities of the first responder companies and/or special expertise for clean up. These incidents will require the notification and/or response of the Hazardous Materials Team.

EXAMPLES: Hazardous Materials incidents involving evacuation outside of the immediate area, large leaks, unknown chemicals, any injuries, small spills causing or with the potential to cause environmental damage, materials generating a plume cloud, transportation incidents involving large quantities of Hazardous Materials, even if there is no spill involved.

Level 3 Incident

Any incident that requires expertise beyond the scope of the Hazardous Materials Response Team. This includes, but is not limited to a Weapons of Mass Destruction incident. (Refer to WMD protocol.)

EXAMPLES: Multiple deaths, or injuries beyond the scope of the Hazardous Materials Team, serious explosion, large industrial/commercial fires involving hazardous materials.

Special Assistance

Dispatch may contact a Hazardous Material Team Command Officer for off-site consultation if the situation is a marginal, call for a response of the entire Hazardous Materials Team. **The hazmat team will not assume command of the incident.**

Rescue, Evacuation, and Isolation

Assess the feasibility of rescue:

Risk to the rescuers.

Probability of victims survival.

Capabilities of the units on-scene to perform the rescue.

Knowledge of the material(s) involved.

Compatibility and limitations of personal protective equipment.

Units are not expected to take **UNREASONABLE risks** to protect life and/or property. Until they have a positive ID on the chemical(s) involved. It is then, and only then, that a person in

full protective equipment, i.e. bunker gear and SCBA, may attempt a rescue provided the material will not compromise turnout gear. Consult DOT guidebook.

REMEMBER If a person, even a fellow firefighter, has been overcome, you may also be affected.

If a firefighter wearing full protective gear has been overcome, rescue must only be done by the HAZ MAT team.

Rescuers must also be considered contaminated and isolated with the victims.

Standard protective gear, i.e. Bunker gear and SCBA may not afford adequate protection from many chemicals. Rubber SCBA masks and boots may be penetrated by certain chemicals. Consult DOT guidebook/MSDS for compatibility and incident guidelines.

Evacuation

Notify the appropriate law enforcement agency for assistance if necessary.

Isolation

Access zones must be established to provide control of entry into the contaminated area.

Contaminated persons and/or equipment must be isolated until they can be decontaminated.

Rescued victims and medical treatment teams must also be isolated until they can be cleared by the Haz Mat Decon officer.

Emergency decontamination may be required, the Decon area shall be set up in a limited access zone.

Once decontamination access zone is established, the Haz Mat sector leader will control entry and exit.

Safety

A Safety Officer shall be established as soon as practical and will assess the involvement of personnel, and make recommendations to the IC.

All personnel shall all wear protective clothing including SCBA upon entry from the support zone, unless otherwise recommended by the Haz Mat team.

RESOLUTION 2000-2

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE WESTERN RESERVE JOINT FIRE DISTRICT ADOPTING A FEE STRUCTURE FOR BILLING OF PERSONNEL SERVICES AND EQUIPMENT FOR HAZARDOUS TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MITIGATION OR CLEAN-UP CHARGES.

At the Regular Meeting of December 13, 2000, the Western Reserve Joint Fire District Board of Trustees adopted the following fee schedule and percentages for personnel service charges, hourly firefighting rates, and equipment billings:

FF Hourly Rate:	\$	7.00 Hour
Lt. Hourly Rate:	\$	8.00 Hour
Capt. Hourly Rate:	\$	9.00 Hour
AC Chief Hourly Rate:	\$	10.00 Hour

PERSONNEL SERVICES:	P.E.R.S.	13.55%
	Medicare	1.45%
	Social Security	6.20%
	Workers Comp.	4.1288%

Car 91	-	1995 Jeep Cherokee	\$	25.00/Hr.
Squad 91	-	2000 Chevy Crew Cab	\$	75.00/Hr.
Eng. 91	-	1984 Gruman Pumper	\$	100.00/Hr.
Lad. 91	-	1993 Pierce Ladder	\$	155.00/Hr.
Eng. 92	-	1997 Sutphen`	\$	125.00/Hr.
Eng. 93	-	1997 Sutphen	\$	125.00/Hr.
Eng. 94	-	1975 Mack	\$	83.00/Hr.
Eng/Res.	-	Engine-Rescue (New 2001)	\$	135.00/Hr.

Administrative Costs: 15% of total charges with a minimum charge of \$100.00/billing.

Adopted by the Western Reserve Joint Fire District Board of Trustees on the 13th day of December, 2000.