

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ESF-10 Hazardous Materials

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10 (Performed by ESF-4 NHFD)

1. PURPOSE

It is the responsibility of the government of the City of New Haven to provide for the protection of the life, safety, and property of the occupants of the City. This duty includes the efficient handling of hazardous materials incidents within our jurisdiction. It is the mission of the Department of Fire Services to isolate, contain, and stabilize a hazardous materials incident until the material can be removed or disposed of properly. It is recognized by the Fire Department that an incident could occur that is beyond immediately available resources and that the only action that may be taken is an evacuation or measures to protect local inhabitants and responding personnel. All hazardous materials responses should be initiated by calling 911, the City of New Haven Public Safety Answering Point.

2. SCOPE

The Department of Fire Services may be required to respond to any of the following transportation or fixed site incidents involving hazardous materials.

- Highway
- Waterway
- Airport
- Railway
- Pipeline
- Bulk Storage
- Industrial or Education Lab
- Medical Research Facility
- Medical Treatment Facility
- Medical Laboratory
- Warehouse
- Recreation Facility

Emergency personnel should anticipate responding to release of any of the following or a combination of the following classes of hazardous substances or any other material that represents an unreasonable risk to safety or property.

- Flammable and combustible liquids
- Compressed and liquefied gasses
- Poisons in any physical state
- Explosives
- Corrosives
- Radioactive materials
- Etiologic agents

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3. SUPPORTING AGENCIES

The New Haven Area Special Hazards Team (NHASH) as described under a Mutual Aid Agreement with the South Central Council of Governments shall serve as a major supporting specialized team for the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident. The New Haven Fire Department serves as the Southern Division of NHASH and the overall responsibility lies with the Fire Chief.

3.1 POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Provide a liaison officer of supervisory rank to the Incident Commander the Emergency Operations Center.
- Coordinate evacuation of endangered people outside the contaminated or restricted areas.
- Control traffic routes outside the restricted area.
- Provide security for the restricted area.
- Specific instructions for these tasks can be found in the Police Department Unusual Occurrence Manual.

3.2 REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY

- Provide a liaison to Incident Commander or the EOC as requested.
- Take necessary actions to protect the area's water supply from the effects of a hazardous materials release.

3.3 C-MED

- Coordinate medical evacuation of any casualties.
- As required, coordinate with area hospitals. This may include base line evaluations of evacuees and responding personnel.
- Dispatch NHASH Team when required.

3.4 US COAST GUARD

- Provide technical assistance, contact with the federal Environmental Protection Agency and air sampling equipment.
- Advise on the protection of waterways possibly affected by a hazardous materials release.

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- Enforce the appropriate laws and regulations within their jurisdiction.

3.5 YALE UNIVERSITY

The Departments of Radiation, Chemical and Biological Safety may be contacted through the University Police to provide detection equipment and technical advice.

3.6 CHEMTREC

Technical chemical information:
1 800 424-9300

4. SITE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

4.1 GENERAL

Under SARA Title III a facility producing, using or storing one or more hazardous materials must immediately notify the National Response center, the State Emergency Response commission (SERC) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) if there is a release beyond the facility's boundaries that exceeds the reportable quantity for that substance. Subject to this notification requirement are all materials on the CERCLA list and those on the list of extremely hazardous substances established by the Environmental Protection agency.

- **National Response Center** (800) 424-8802 / (202) 267-2675
- **State Emergency Response Commission** (203) 566-4017
- **Local Emergency Planning Committee** EOC (203)-946-8224
- **State Department of Environmental Protection** (203) 566-3338 / (203) 566-4240

4.2 NOTIFICATION OUTLINE

The emergency notification must include the chemical name, whether it is an extremely hazardous substance, an estimate of the quantity released into the environment, the time and duration of the release, the medium into which the release occurred, any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release, advice on medical attention for exposed individuals, necessary precautions such as evacuation and the name of a contact person.

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4.3 INTERNAL CITY WARNING PROCEDURES

The New Haven PSAP will follow current Fire Department Standing Orders and the City Emergency Operations Plan to notify appropriate City officials. Current phone numbers are maintained at the New Haven PSAP and the Emergency Notification System. On activation of the Emergency Operations Center, additional personnel will be called in to supplement those initially contacted and to provide for continuous staffing.

4.4 PUBLIC WARNING

- The City's Mass Notification System may be utilized for immediate public warning and supplemented by the following listed agencies.
- The City maintains an Emergency Broadcast agreement with WELI, a local AM station.
- The EOC or PSAP can notify by phone any special site (nursing home, daycare center, detention center, etc.) located in the involved area via the mass notification system. Any of these facilities that cannot be reached by phone will be reported to the Police Department CCS for direct contact by an officer.

5. EVACUATION

Authority to order an evacuation normally rests with the on-scene Incident Commander. The Mayor under CGS Title 28 also has the authority to order an evacuation. Once an evacuation is ordered:

- The Fire Department will be responsible for evacuation from the immediate incident area.
- The Police Department is responsible for selecting, establishing and maintaining evacuation routes and for the control of evacuees from the incident area to designated shelters.
- A police representative should be assigned to the Incident Commander to coordinate the transfer of evacuees from Fire Department control at the incident location to Police control enroute to shelters through the Emergency Operations Center.
- Whenever possible, Hill Regional Career High School and Hillhouse High School will be the first sites utilized as large shelters.
- Additional information on shelter procedures are contained the ESF-6.

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- If necessary, the Mayor will establish responsibility for the provision of long term shelter and care for evacuees.
- Any medical evacuation will be handled in accordance with established Fire Department and C-Med policies.
- To the greatest extent possible, private transportation (cars) will be used for evacuation. Buses for emergency use are available from Connecticut Transit or First Student, and are coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center. Whenever possible, evacuees should be encouraged to seek shelter with friends or relatives in unaffected areas.
- Responsibilities for a precautionary evacuation will be the same as above. The Fire Department, with approval from the Mayor and the advice of the Health Department, may prioritize movement in a precautionary evacuation (i.e. evacuate a nursing home or hospital first).

6. ALTERNATE TRAFFIC ROUTES

The Traffic and Parking Authority will assist the Police Department with the evacuation route. On order of the Mayor, Traffic and Parking will reroute routine traffic away from the incident site and the evacuation route.

7. RELEASE DETECTION

A release is defined by Title III as any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharge, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment. This includes the discarding of barrels or other receptacles containing, or which once contained, a hazardous substance. There is a limited number of detection or monitoring devices in place in New Haven SARA sites. Facilities which handle chlorine have chlorine detection systems that alert to one part per million. There are warning detectors built into anhydrous ammonia closed systems which activate when a release causes a drop in system pressure.

The majority of releases will be detected by the human senses: visual sighting of a chemical release by checking gauges or observing a leaking area, smell of a chemical release, and by touch. Compliance with the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard requires employers to establish hazard communication programs. This action will reduce the occurrence of chemically related incidents and occupational illnesses or injuries.

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8. HAZARD AREA ISOLATION

A copy of the US Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guide Book is issued to all Fire Department officers and outlines suggested distances for isolating or evacuating unprotected people from spill areas. The guide book was developed for use by firefighters, police and emergency services personnel. The information provided is intended to provide guidance primarily during the initial phases of an incident. The selected materials listed in the guide book are based on products that behave like poison gases. The tables are useful only for the first 20-30 minutes of an incident involving release of volatile liquids or gasses. Additional information is available from the CHEMTREC hot line.

9. CHEMTREC ASSISTANCE

CHEMTREC stands for the *Chemical Transportation Emergency Center*, a public service of the Chemical Manufacturers Association at its offices in Washington, DC. CHEMTREC provides immediate advice for those at the scene of an emergency then promptly contacts the shipper of the hazardous materials involved for more detailed assistance and appropriate follow-up. CHEMTREC operates around the clock.

CHEMTREC can usually provide hazard information guidance when given the identification number or the name of the product and the nature of the problem. For more detailed information and assistance, provide as much of the following as possible. **CHEMTREC 1- 800- 424-9300**

- Name of caller and callback number.
- Nature and location of the problem.
- Guide number in use.
- Shipper or manufacturer.
- Container type.
- Railcar or truck number.
- Carrier name.
- Consignee.
- Local weather conditions.

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Incidents involving hazardous materials frequently occur at inconvenient locations making communications difficult. It is important that every effort possible should be made to keep a phone line open so that the shipper can make contact with the Incident Commander to provide guidance and assistance. The successful use of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guidebook depends upon contact with CHEMTREC as soon as the incident has been surveyed and the immediate needs of the people involved in the situation have been handled.

10. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE

10.1 GENERAL

In many release situations, there will be ill or injured who must be treated, transported and enter into the City's emergency medical facilities. In addition to their normal procedures EMS personnel must focus on personal safety and problems such as contamination, toxicity, protective equipment and gathering special information. The initial response to the medical aspects of any hazardous materials incident will follow the operational guidelines of the Fire Department.

10.2 EMS RESPONSIBILITIES

The primary responsibility of the Fire Department Emergency Company responding to the scene of a hazardous materials incident includes:

- Assess the health hazard through product identification.
- Provide pre- and post- incident health monitoring of personnel.
- Provide basic and advanced life support to incident victims.
- Advise the Incident Commander on responding personnel exposure time based on examination.
- Assist with personnel decontamination.
- Communicate health hazard information from the scene to emergency rooms or other elements of the medical system.
- Initiate and maintain incident exposure records.
- If required, establish EMS command and triage and serve as primary or secondary triage officers.

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- Assist ambulance crews with decontamination and transportation of casualties.

10.3 MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

The objective of health monitoring is to establish an individual medical baseline for responding personnel who may experience toxic exposure to hazardous materials. Each person who enters the exclusion area shall be provided with pre and post entrance on site physical examination. All medical surveillance and monitoring should be performed in a designated area outside the exclusionary zone and adjacent to the decontamination area.

10.4 DECONTAMINATION

- Hazardous materials decontamination should be directed toward reduction of absorption, prevention of systemic exposure, confinement of contaminant to specific areas, and prevention of contamination of EMS and hospital personnel.
- Decontamination personnel, with proper personnel protection, will establish a decontamination area where directed by the Incident Commander. Attention should be paid to water run off. Decontamination should consist of a minimum two stage process of deluge water flushing followed by a soap and water scrub/rinse. Decontaminated victims should then be prepared for transport with the proper clothing. Weather conditions may require adjustment of the decontamination procedures used.
- The personal effects and equipment of individuals will be removed, collected, decontaminated, documented, and properly contained.

10.5 EMS STAGING

When necessary, the Incident Commander will establish a designated staging area for EMS providers that is beyond the restricted area and adjacent to the equipment staging area. EMS providers arriving at the incident will be in radio contact with the Incident Command Post via a pre-determined C-Med frequency and will be directed to the EMS staging area.

11. RELEASE REPORTING

See Addendum for Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection:
Report for Petroleum and Chemical Product.

CITY OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

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**DEPARTMENT OF FIRE SERVICES
May 2005**

**STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

It is the responsibility of the New Haven Department of Fire Service to provide life safety protection and property conservation to the citizens and visitors of this City. This duty includes the efficient handling of hazardous materials incidents within our jurisdiction. It is the mission of the Fire Department to respond, identify, isolate, deny entry, contain, mitigate and stabilize a hazardous materials incident until the product can be removed, transferred and or disposed of according to local, state and federal standards. The Department recognizes that hazardous material incidents can extend beyond available resources, for this reason, State, Federal and private agencies may be called upon to assist the fire service in mitigating a hazardous materials incident.

The Department may be required to respond to any of the following transportation or fixed facilities: highway, waterway, airport, railway, pipeline, bulk storage, industrial, medical or education laboratory, medical research or treatment facility, warehouse or recreational facility. Emergency personnel should anticipate responding to a release of any of the following substances or any other material that represents an unreasonable risk to life, property or environment: flammable and combustible liquids; compressed and liquefied gases; poisons in any physical state; explosives; corrosives; radioactive materials; oxidizes and reactive materials; etiologic and biologic substances and chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction.

In order to effectively and efficiently mitigate hazardous materials incidents, the New Haven Department of Fire Service will operate at the OSHA Hazardous Materials Technician level. This shall be through the utilization of Squad Companies.

A dedicated Hazardous Materials Unit (Haz-Mat1) will be accessible, equipped and maintained in Whitney Station. The Commanding Officer of Whitney Station will be responsible for the activation of HazMat 1.

2.0 RESPONSE

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The Department's initial response to a hazardous materials incident shall consist of:

- First Due Engine Company
- Squad Company 1 with HazMat 1
- Battalion Chief
- Chief of Operations - Car 39
- Director of Training/Safety Officer - Car 36

Following the initial scene evaluation and a determination is made that Level A and/or B PPE is required or based upon information received by the City's Emergency Communications Center, the dispatch may be upgraded to include:

- Box Alarm Assignment
- Deputy Chief
- EMS Supervisor
- Paramedic Unit
- Multiple Alarms
- State Foam Trailer
- Mass Decontamination Trailer
- NHFD/NHPD/YPD's Mobile Command Post
- Air Supply Unit – Car 50
- Mass Casualty Unit (AMR)
- Engine Company 5 (Foam Operations)
- Squad Company 2 (HazMat Technicians)

Additionally, the Public Safety Communications (PSAP) will notify the State Department of Environmental Protection Oil Spill and Control Response Division, and the New Haven Department of Police Services. If necessary, the U. S. Coast Guard, Connecticut State Police, New Haven Health Department and Water Pollution Control Authority will also be notified.

3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Early recognition of incident hazards and potential risk is essential. The initial responsibility for assessment of incident hazards lies with the first responding companies. These companies will gather and communicate to the Incident Commander (IC) pertinent information regarding the presence or release of any hazardous material or dangerous situation. Since accurate information about the incident may not be immediately available, special attention should be focused on the possibility of exposure in the following circumstances:

- Transportation accidents
- Industrial accidents
- Leaks, spills or suspicious odors
- Medical emergencies involving chemicals
- Explosions

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- Structural collapses
- Acts of terrorism

The first arriving companies should gather, evaluate and report information prior to entering into or undertaking activities that would place them in a contaminated environment. The following environments must be evaluated before entering:

- Confined spaces
- Potentially explosive or flammable atmospheres indicated by vapor generation and/or release or over pressurization of containers
- Presence of extremely hazardous substances
- Visible vapor clouds
- Areas where biological indicators such as unconscious persons, dead animals or vegetation are located
- Areas affected by weapons of mass destruction

Response personnel may be confronted with either simple or complex situations, at the most fundamental level; operational decision making involves the analysis, comparison, assessment and evaluation of incident information. In order to decide on the actions necessary to mitigate a hazardous materials incident, the following seven steps can be utilized:

1. Gather information
2. Estimate potential cause and harm
3. Determine appropriate strategic goals
4. Assess tactical options and resources
5. Implement a plan of action
6. Evaluate the effectiveness of the action plan
7. Review the process

4.0 INCIDENT OPERATIONS

The senior fire official at the scene of a hazardous materials incident is charged with the overall command of the incident scene [Connecticut General Statutes 7-313(e)]. The Incident Commander should recognize that numerous local, state and federal officials as well as private environmental contractors might respond to the scene. As such, they should utilize their expertise in the decision making process in order to meet the objectives of life safety, incident stabilization and property conservation. The Incident Command System implemented for hazardous material response must include:

- Command
- Safety
- Operations
- Planning

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- Logistics
- Finance/Administration (if required)

Through a cooperative relationship with hazardous materials technicians, the safety officer and other resources, the Incident Commander shall make a dedicated effort to identify the hazardous material; isolate the hazard area; deny access and establish a command post in concert with the implementation of an incident management system. Depending upon nature and complexity, the management system may be a single or unified command structure. Also, the exclusion area, contamination reduction and cold zones shall be identified and established; the hazards of the material must be evaluated; a staging area will be established; the need for evacuation assessed; the level of PPE required established and decontamination sector shall be erected.

Although the authority to manage a hazardous materials incident is the responsibility of the Fire Department, support from external agencies may be required. The following resources should expect to become involved with an incident of any magnitude; they include but are not limited to: New Haven Police Services, New Haven Health Department, Public Works, City Engineer, Water Pollution Control Authority, Regional Water Authority, C-MED, American Medical Response of Connecticut, Yale-New Haven Hospital and the Hospital of St. Raphael, Connecticut State Police, State Connecticut Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, Yale University Occupational Safety and Health, New Haven Harbor Petroleum Cooperative, private environmental contractors, State Department of Environmental Protection and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

One of the Incident Commander's first priorities is to adopt strategic and tactical goals; often these goals are pursued simultaneously. Examples of common strategic goals include: rescue, spill confinement, spill containment, fire control and recovery. Next, the Incident Commander must develop and effectively communicate their tactical objectives. Tactics are specific objectives used to achieve strategic goals. Tactical objectives can include: containment, neutralization, plugging/patching and vapor suppression.

Hazardous materials strategic goals and tactical objectives can be implemented from three distinct operational modes: Offensive, Defensive and Nonintervention. The Offensive Mode commits resources to aggressive spill, leak and fire control measures but also increases the risk to personnel. The Defensive Mode is a less aggressive action by our resources such as diverting/berming product, often directing efforts into minimizing the overall effect of the hazardous product. Also, this mode exposes personnel to less risk than offensive operations. Finally, the Nonintervention Mode means taking no action other than isolating the area. This calls for waiting out the sequence of events underway until the incident has run its course and the risk of intervening has been reduced to an acceptable level. This strategy usually produces the best results when the Incident Commander

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determines that implementing offensive actions will place personnel at an unacceptable risk. This is based upon the principle of risk versus gain.

Under the Incident Command System, the incident organization will develop in a modular progression depending on the specific conditions prevailing at the scene. The first response of the Fire Department will be managed by the initial company officer arriving at the incident scene. Command will be transferred to succeeding ranking officials using the established lines of authority within the ICS structure. The initial IC will implement the steps detailed in the Department's Hazardous Materials Response Plan and call for additional resources as the needs dictate.

Members of the Department's hazardous materials response team are trained to implement offensive and defensive control measures in accordance with CONN-OSHA Regulations. This will include:

- Isolating the immediate area, establishing a Command Post and site safety plan;
- Notification to the dispatcher of the need for additional resources and communicate essential information about the incident scene;
- Initiate evacuation;
- Initiate basic hazard and risk assessment activities including the use of PPE, preliminary identification of materials; containment and confinement of materials within the limits of the resources and PPE capabilities on site;
- Understand and comply with decon procedures.

If the incident is beyond the capabilities of the Department, the ICS will be expanded to include regional HAZMAT teams and other responders with more specialized skill and equipment. As this operation expands, the ICS will be transferred from a single command to a unified command system (UCS); personnel shall follow the recommendations of appropriate Presidential Decision Directives (PDD's) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NHFD Hazardous Materials Team will manage all activities in the exclusionary and contamination reduction zones; with only specially trained and equipped personnel entering these areas in order to control, contain, confine or prevent a release.

5.0 SITE CONTROL AND SECURITY

A hazardous materials incident generally involves the escape of normally controlled substances; in order to minimize the ill effects of these substances, site control should allow for the prevention or reduction of such exposures and the transfer of the material from the site. Site control involves two major activities:

- Physical arrangement and control of the work areas
- The removal of contaminants from people and equipment

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Control is needed to reduce the possibility of transporting contaminants from the site to secondary locations, which may be present on personnel and or equipment. This can be accomplished in a number of ways including:

- Establishing physical barriers to exclude the public and unnecessary personnel.
- Establishing checkpoints with limited access to and from the site, or areas within the site.
- Minimizing personnel and equipment on-site consistent with effective operations to minimize exposure to hazardous substances.
- Establishing containment zones.
- Undertaking decontamination procedures.

The security of the incident scene requires a response by law enforcement agencies. Depending on jurisdiction, the New Haven Police, Yale University Police, Southern Connecticut State University Police, Regional Water Authority Police, Railroad Police and or Connecticut State Police may be requested to assist with on-site security and perimeter control. In the event the incident involves acts of terrorism, many federal agencies will also respond and are charged by Presidential Decision Directive 39 with specific roles and responsibilities. Here, the UCS will be implemented, with law enforcement agencies represented in the Command Post.

6.0 IDENTIFYING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The identification of hazardous materials involves tactics that in some fashion assist in identifying, confirming and otherwise obtaining information about the product involved in the incident. This process routinely includes the same steps whether the product is containerized or in the environment. As the incident evolves, the process continues in an effort to identify the location, extent and spread of contamination.

The most basic level of identification involves the six clues to the presence of hazardous materials. These six clues include:

- Occupancy and location
- Container shape and size
- Colors and markings
- Shipping papers
- Placards and labels
- Senses

Although these six clues are not the primary answer to identifying the product(s), personnel must also employ additional tactics that are needed such as data retrieval, interviewing workers and or witnesses, using pre-plans and the use of

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instrumentation during reconnaissance. During this investigation, hazardous material technicians will examine the site for the presence of flammability, corrosive, oxidizing ability, radioactivity, toxicity, possible oxygen concentration and when instrumentation is available, weapons of mass destruction. Such readings will help identify appropriate and inappropriate strategic and tactical options as well as defining work zones. Once site monitoring has taken place, printed and or electronic chemical information can be accessed and evaluated to aid in mitigation. Thus, based upon the presence or absence of hazardous materials, appropriate steps can be taken to stabilize the incident.

7.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The Department of Fire Service will maintain respiratory and chemical protective clothing for hazmat operational and technician level firefighters. Technicians may employ the use of Level A, B and C while operational level responders utilize Level B, C or D ensembles. Additionally, adhering to OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134), the two-in-two-out rule shall be followed. The level of respiratory and chemical protective clothing will be based upon the physical and chemical properties of the products involved and a hazard and risk assessment. Respiratory protection can include self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), supplied air breathing apparatus (SABA), powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR), air-purifying respirators (APR) or filter type masks. Task and available equipment will dictate the number of personnel required to mitigate the incident. Note: Personnel shall not enter an atmosphere that has an oxygen level below 19.5% without SCBA. Guidelines for entering atmospheres that have oxygen levels greater than 23.5% or lower flammable limits greater than 10% shall be followed.

8.0 DECONTAMINATION

Decontamination (Decon) is the process of making personnel, equipment and supplies safe by reducing the levels of toxic or otherwise harmful substances. The extent of decon required at an incident depends on the nature and physical state of the material, level of contamination, its health hazards, exposure and any illness an/or injuries sustained to victims. The objective of decontamination is to reduce contamination to a level "As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA)." Decon methods can be divided into two basic categories: physical and chemical. Physical methods generally involve "physically" removing the substance and can include:

- Dilution
- Brushing and scraping
- Absorption and adsorption
- Heating and freezing
- Blowing and vacuuming
- Isolation and disposal

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Chemical methods of decontamination involve the removal of products through a type of chemical process, whereby the product is changed into a substance less harmful or it is neutralized. Examples of chemical methods are:

- Chemical degradation
- Neutralization
- Solidification
- Disinfecting or sterilization

A member of the NHFD Hazardous Materials Team will be charged with establishing a decon sector. This area shall be located in the contamination reduction zone and depending on the substance and urgency, may be a gross or multi-step system and of a wet or dry process. Personnel assigned to decon must be trained to at least the operations level and provided with appropriate levels of PPE and ancillary equipment necessary for personnel decontamination and the over packing of any tools and equipment. The level of PPE required in the decon sector is typically one level below that of the entry team; however, PPE must be dictated by the characteristics of the hazard. The decon area shall be clearly identified with the following: entry point with an emergency gross decon system, tool and equipment drop-off point, technical decon (wet/dry), SCBA removal, chemical protective clothing (CPC) removal and isolation area. If necessary, a personal shower and changing area will be established. Finally, a post entry medical evaluation area shall be provided for monitoring team members.

9.0 COMMUNICATIONS

The responsibility for communicating on scene information to the dispatch center will be shared by the first due company officer and Incident Commander. The IC should manage radio traffic by utilizing NHFD radio frequencies and the ability the use both repeater and direct modes of operation. Whenever possible, entry level personnel shall attach their portable radios to the SCOTT™ Envoy System and operate on the designated channel in the direct mode.

During a hazardous material response the IC and or a member of the command staff shall provide frequent progress reports to the dispatcher. In a large-scale incident the State of Connecticut's ITAC and ICALL frequencies or, the New Haven Area Special Hazards Team UHF tactical channels may be utilized for command operations and inter-operability among responders. These channels are programmed into designated radios; their use must be coordinated through the City's Emergency Communications Center, C-MED and the State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police Message Center.

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In concert with the implementation of this document, the following radio signal and codes shall be used by NHFD personnel: (Effective 7/1/2011).

Non-Fire Situation: Non-Fire Emergency (provide description)
Non-Fire Situation: Code 1: Bomb Threat
Non-Fire Situation: Code 2: Biological Agent
Non-Fire Situation: Code 3: Chemical Agent

10.0 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

Not only are EMS personnel necessary for a safe hazmat response, but their presence is mandated by federal regulation. The primary roles assigned to EMS during hazardous material operations are pre- and post- medical monitoring and pre-hospital emergency medical treatment to the ill and or injured who may be victims of exposure communicating critical information to medical control.

Pre and Post-entry medical monitoring establishes a physical baseline of the hazmat technician who will don chemical protective clothing. This should include:

- Blood pressure
- Pulse
- Respiration
- Temperature
- Electrocardiogram (EKG), if necessary

As part of pre-entry medical monitoring and briefing of entry and or decontamination personnel, EMS personnel should place emphasis on the facts that heat stress or chemical exposure can cause alteration of physical and mental abilities. If such changes do occur, all entry team members shall immediately withdraw from the exclusionary zone and return to decon. Rest and rehabilitation will be provided for those wearing chemical protective clothing. Personnel not fit for assigned duties shall be monitored and if required, provided with further medical evaluation or treatment. The NHFD-EMSIRS form shall provide documentation for each hazmat team member wearing chemical protective clothing and, vital signs shall always be recorded.

11.0 TERMINATION

Termination activities are the final steps taken by response personnel immediately prior to departing the incident scene and upon their return to service. These actions should funnel accurate information to those who need it the most. Initially, the group may be limited to on-scene personnel but expanded to encompass investigators, contractors, health officials and the public. The

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termination process should involve a debriefing and a post-incident analysis. The debriefing should be conducted for all responders and summarize feelings of the entire incident. Debriefing should be held immediately following the incident. A post incident analysis is the reconstruction of the incident to establish a global view of the incident scene and explains from the participant's level, the series of events that took place during the emergency. This shall include a review of all reports and occur in the first few days following the incident.

12.0 EFFECTIVE DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION

This Standard Operating Guideline shall be effective Friday, May 20, 2005 at 0800 hours. The Department Bulletin entitled "Procedures for Hazardous Materials Operations" issued May 9, 1985 and the NHFD "HazMat Response Plan" SOG issued February 2003 are hereby revoked.