



HAZWOPER

Critical Training
for a Safe
Response

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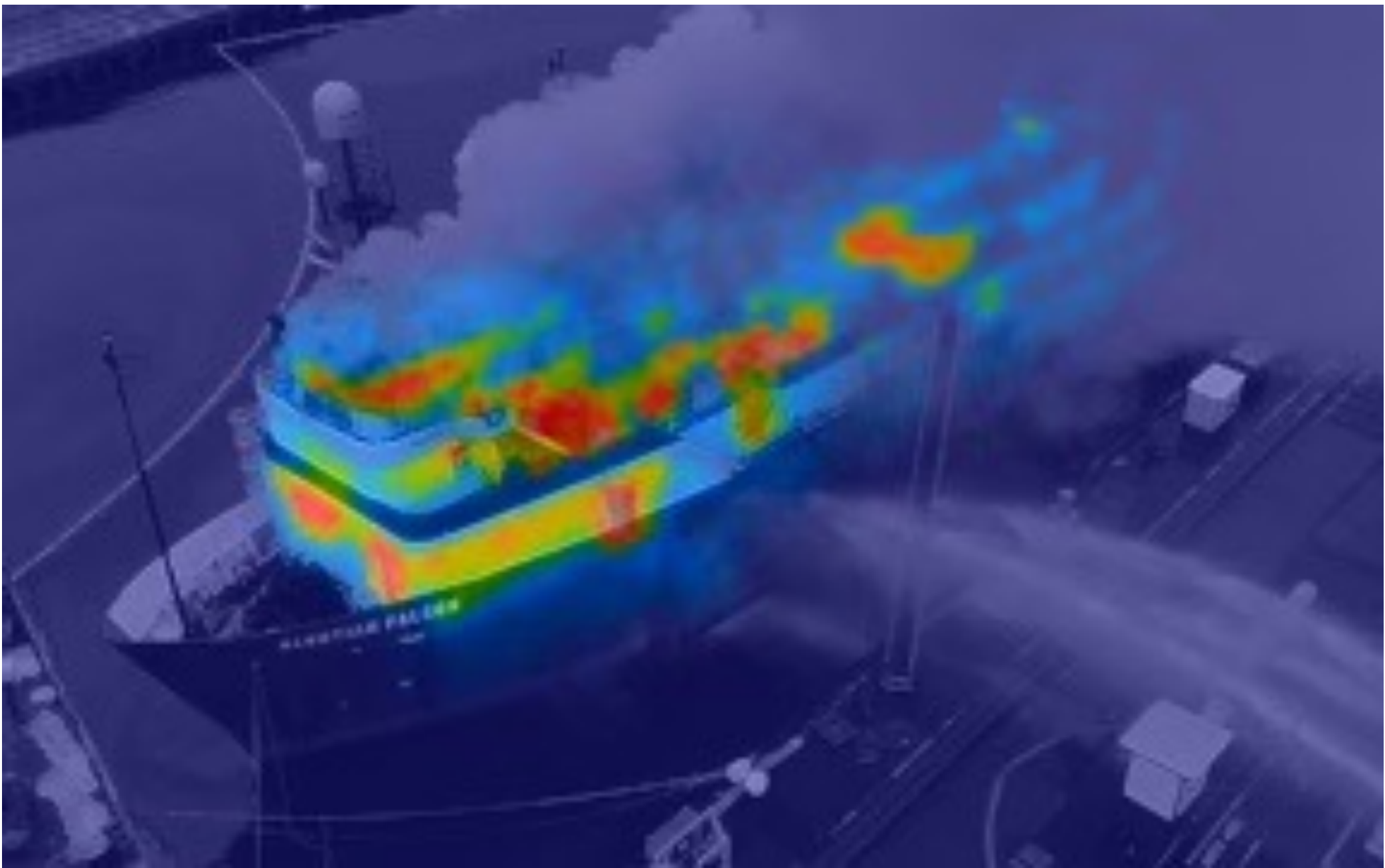


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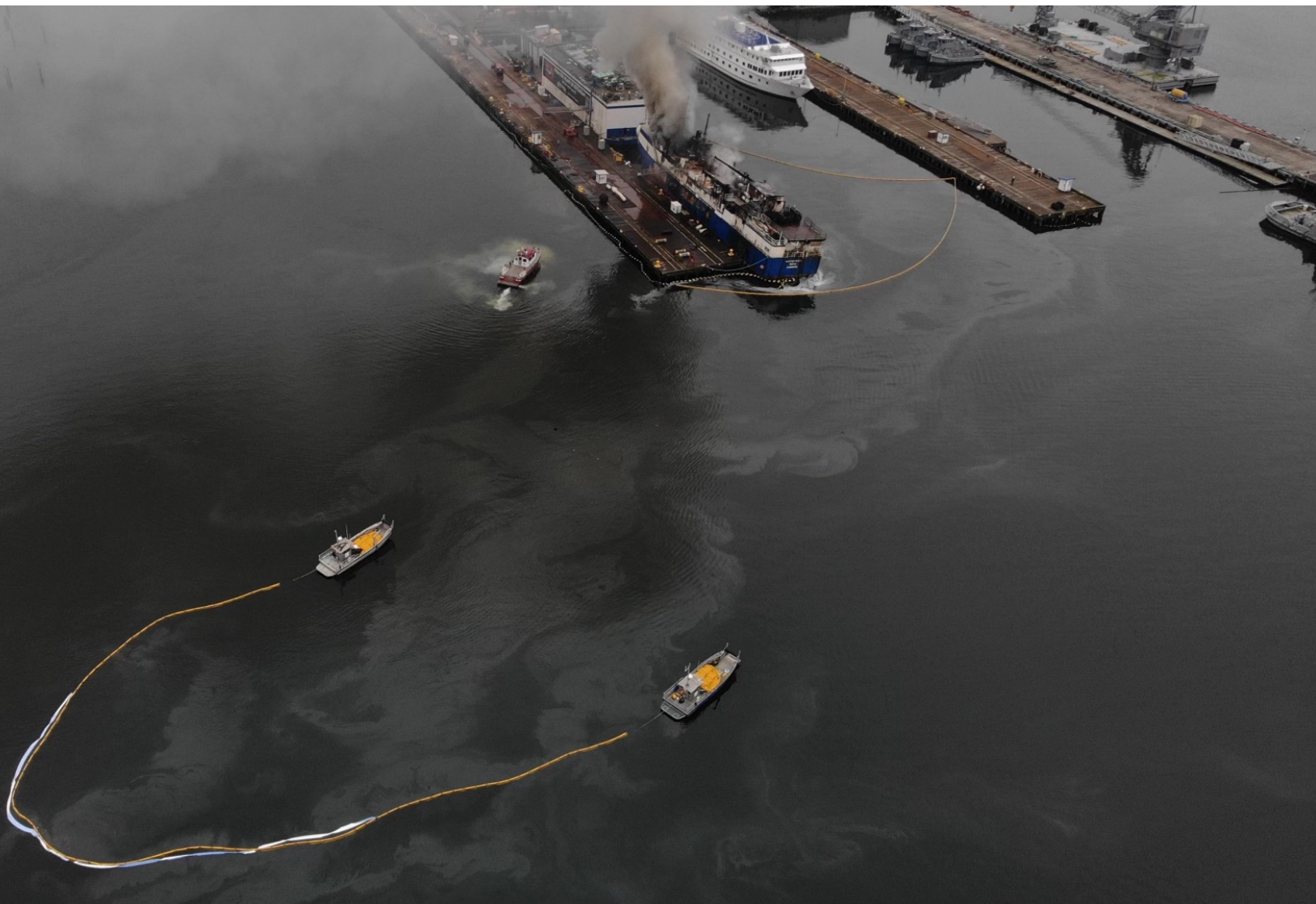
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The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) 1980

- Provides for federal response to all releases
- Focuses on the cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste sites nationwide
- EPA identifies the responsible party and requires site cleanup, or bills them if the government does the cleanup
- The Hazardous Substance Response Fund or “SUPERFUND” is used for cleanup when the responsible party cannot be found or is out of business
- Created the “National Response Center”
- Oil is covered by the CWA, not CERCLA

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

- Result of 3 years of debate and compromise on how best to continue cleanup of sites began under CERCLA
- Emergency response and community right-to-know provisions (EPCRA, EPA Tier II)
- OSHA was required to protect workers on these sites and developed HAZWOPER

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) 1986

- Enacted after incidents such as Bhopal, Love Canal and Valley of the Drums
- Covers workers exposed at hazardous waste sites and emergency response



Definition of Emergency

- “Emergency Response =
A response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (i.e., mutual aid groups, local fire departments, etc.) to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance.
- Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of the release by employees in the immediate release area, or by maintenance personnel **are not** considered to be emergency responses within the scope of this standard.”

HAZWOPER R – Emergency Response

- 29 CFR 1910.120 Paragraph q
 - Covers employees engaging in emergency response no matter where it occurs
 - Requires an emergency response plan covering specific topics
 - Requires use of the Incident Command System (ICS)
 - Requires use of specific procedures

Procedures

- Incident Commander implements appropriate actions based on substance(s) present, conditions, controls, exposure limits, and technology
- IC ensures PPE worn is appropriate for hazards
- Responders exposed to inhalation hazards shall wear SCBA's until the IC determines thru air monitoring that a decreased level of respiratory protection will not result in hazardous exposures

Emergency Response

- IC shall limit number of people in the area; however, operations in hazardous areas must use the buddy system (groups of two or more)
- Backup personnel shall stand by with equipment ready to provide assistance or rescue
- First aid support personnel must also stand by ready with equipment and transportation capability
- PPE shall meet the requirements of paragraph (g)(3)-(5)
- The IC shall designate a safety officer

Training

- **First Responder Awareness Level** – likely to witness or discover a release, trained in listed topics, no training time requirement, annual refresher
- **First Responder Operations Level** – protect persons and property by defensive actions only, 8 hours of initial training, annual refresher
- **Hazardous Materials Technician** – approach and control releases, 24 hours of initial training, annual refresher
- **Hazardous Material Specialist** – respond with and provide support to technicians, 24 hours initial training, annual refresher
- **Incident Commander** – 24 hours of initial training, annual refresher, additional listed competencies

TYPE OF VIOLATION: WILLFUL

Maintenance employees at [Employer] responded to an ammonia release in the role of **Incident Commander** without proper emergency response training per 1910.120(q)(6)(v).

Proposed
penalty.....
.....\$70,000

TYPE OF VIOLATION: WILLFUL


The individual in charge of the incident command system (**incident commander**) did not identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions present and did not address, as appropriate, site analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures, and the use of new technologies per 1910.120(q)(3)(ii).

Proposed
penalty.....
.....\$70,000

Response Plans

- Action Plan
- Response Plan



An aerial photograph of a large red and white oil tanker ship sailing on a dark blue sea. A massive, dark, irregular oil spill is trailing behind the ship, extending far into the water. The ship's wake is visible, and a small yellow buoy is seen to the right. The image is used as a background for a title slide.

Oil Pollution Act 1990

Amendment to the CWA



Incident Command System

**Firefighting
RESources of
California
Organized for
Potential
Emergencies**



The Use of ICS is Law

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (2005) requires that all federal, state, and local governmental agencies respond to emergencies in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) using the Incident Command System (ICS).

- The response to any emergency must follow the precepts of NIMS ICS





So, what IS the
Incident Command
System?

What is the Incident Command System?

- The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standardized approach to incident management that:
 - Is used for all kinds of incidents by all types of organizations and at all levels of government; ICS is applicable to small incidents as well as large and complex ones
 - Enables a coordinated response among various jurisdictions and agencies
 - Establishes common processes for incident-level planning and resource management
 - Allows for the integration of resources (such as facilities, equipment, personnel) within a common organizational structure



Key Incident Command System Component s

- Common Terminology
- Modular Organization
- Management by Objectives
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan
- Manageable Span of Control
- Pre-designated Incident Mobilization Center Locations & Facilities
- Comprehensive Resource Management
- Integrated Communications
- Establishment and Transfer of Command
- Chain of Command and Unity of Command
- Unified Command
- Accountability of Resources and Personnel Deployment
- Information and Intelligence Management.

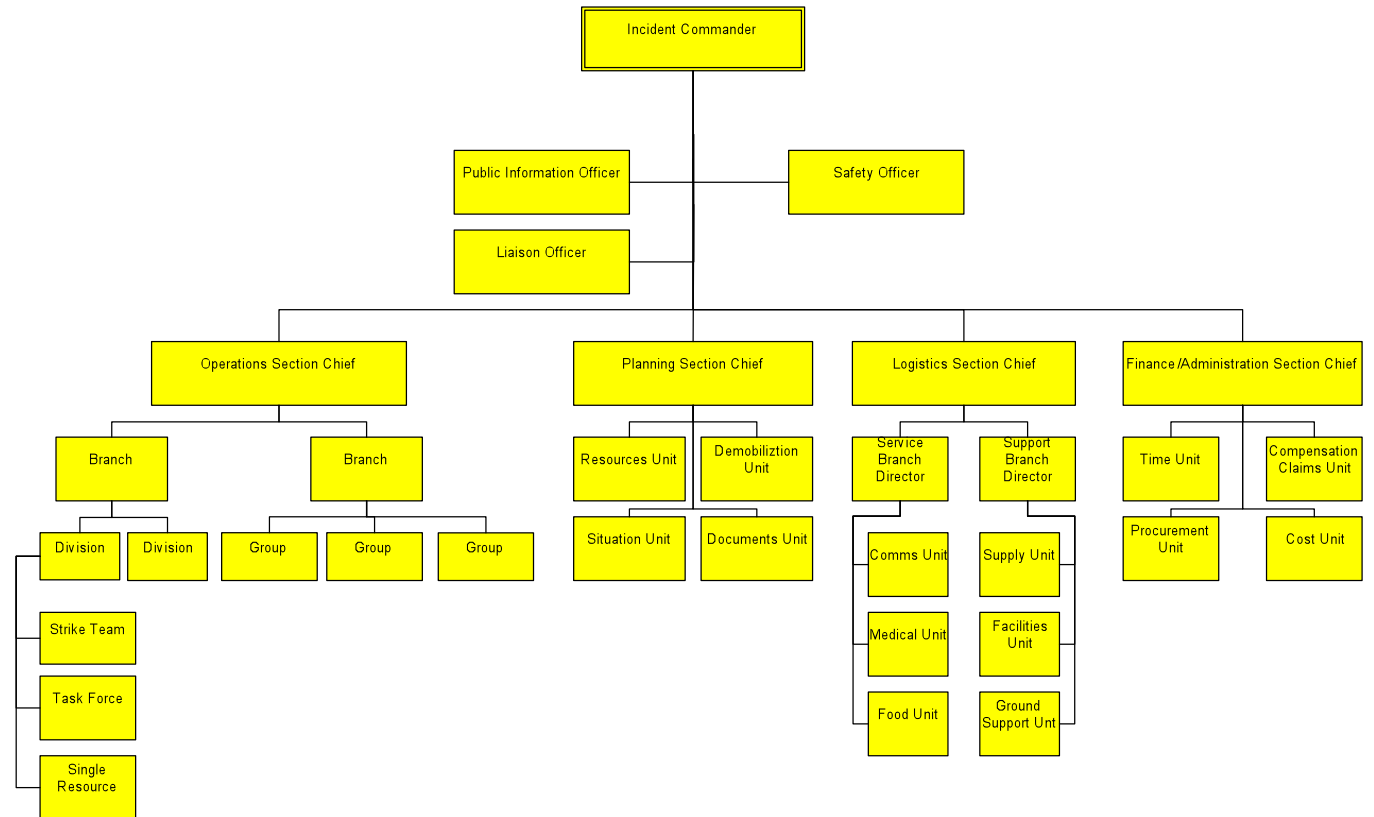


Incident Commander

- The **Incident Commander** (IC) is the person in charge of the incident and must be fully qualified to manage the incident
- As incidents grow in size or become more complex, a more qualified IC may be assigned
- Taking over command at an incident always requires that there be a full briefing for the incoming IC, and notification that a change in command has taken place
- The IC may have one or more **Deputies** working for him/her



ICS Organization Chart



ICS Command Staff

Public Information Officer (PIO)

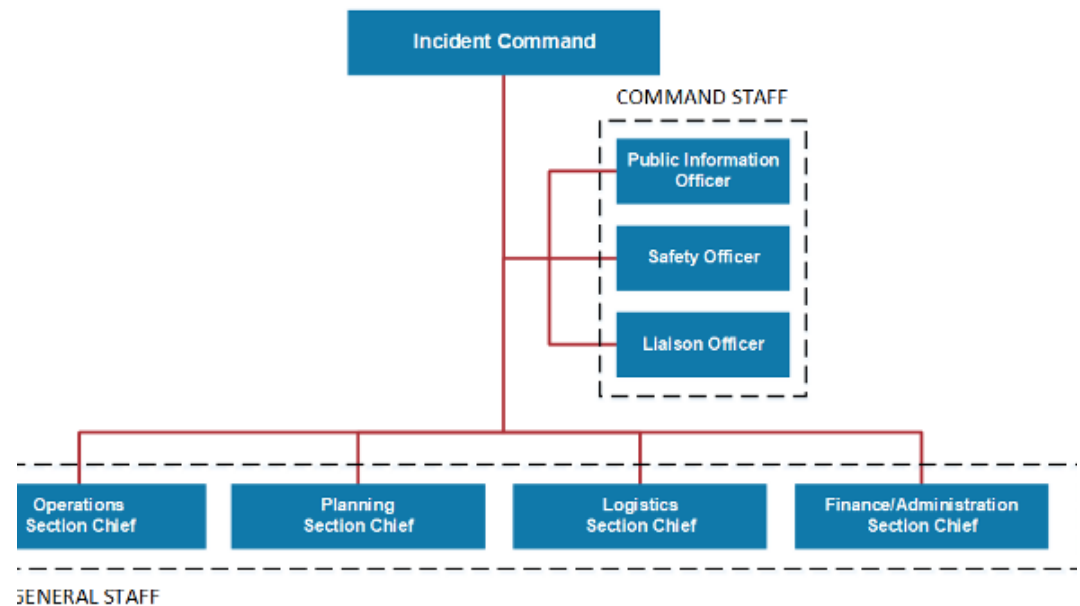
The PIO is the point of contact for the media and all other organizations seeking information about the event.

Liaison Officer (LOFR)

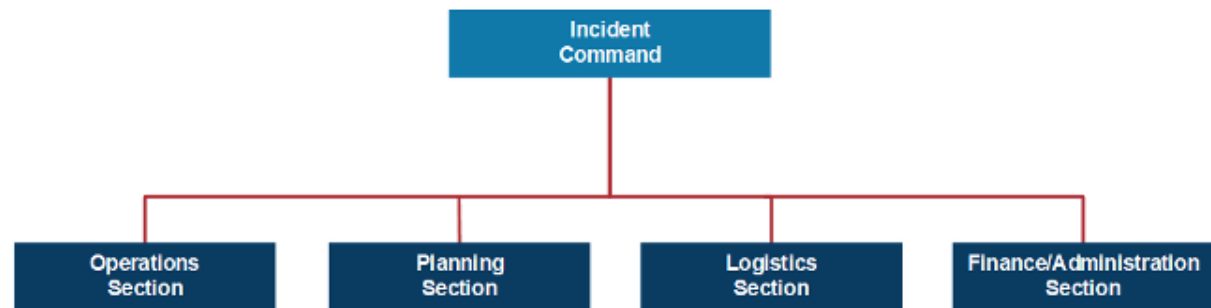
During large incidents or events, representatives from concerned agencies may be assigned to the Incident Command Post to coordinate their agencies' involvement. The LOFR is their primary contact.

Safety Officer (SFO)

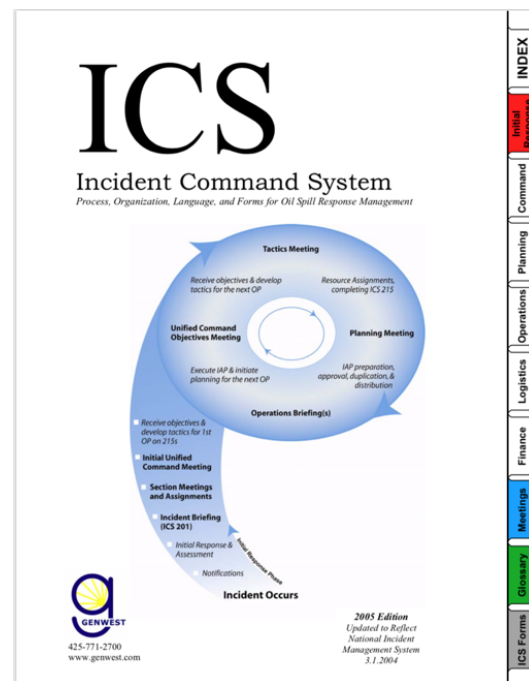
The SFO monitors safety conditions and develops measures for ensuring the safety of all assigned personnel.



General Staff



- To maintain span of control, the Incident Commander may establish any or all the following four sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.



Federal On-Scene Coordinator



State On-Scene Coordinator



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Local On-Scene Coordinator





FEMA | *Emergency
Management
Institute*

FEMA ICS Classes

- <https://training.fema.gov/nims/>
- [IS-700: National Incident Management System, An Introduction](#)
- [ICS-100: Introduction to the Incident Command System](#)
- [ICS-200: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents](#)
- [ICS-300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents](#)

VIDEO

WTACTICS IMMEETING PODCAST



Dan Smiley
Tales from the command post

