

Objectives

- 1. Discuss the origins of Hazardous Materials Response Teams
- 2. Discuss the history of the BCFD Hazmat Team
- 3. Discuss the mission of the BCFD Hazmat Team
- 4. Discuss BCFD Hazmat Team Training both internally and externally
- 5. Discuss BCFD operations including incident response and non-emergency activity

Origins of Hazardous Materials Response Teams

"Valley of the Drums" officially known as the A. L. Taylor site in Brooks, Kentucky area used for waste disposal and drum recycling from 1967 to 1977



Origins of Hazardous Materials Response Teams

"Love Canal" an aborted canal project branching off of the Niagara River Hooker Chemical Company, with government sanction, began using the partially dug canal as a chemical waste dump from 1942 to 1953



Origins of Hazardous Materials Response Teams

1976 The Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA)

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

1986 The Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA)

1990 The Clean Air Act

1990 The Oil Pollution Act (OPA)

History of the BCFD Hazmat Team

- > The BCFD Hazardous Materials Response Team was formed in 1985
- > Battalion Chief C.B. "Buzz" Melton was the original team leader
- > The Team was originally housed at the quarters of Engine 35
- ➤ In 2001 Hazmat 1 was reassigned to Steadman Station the quarters of E23
- ➤ In 2015 Hazmat realigned to include Squads on the Hazmat Team to expand geographical coverage and reduce Hazmat response time

Today's BCFD Hazmat Team

- 8 first line suppression units
- Hazmat Operations Office
- Decon unit
- Various support units



Today's BCFD Hazmat Team

Average of 120 Hazmat
Operations Level and Hazmat
Technician personnel assigned
to first line operations units
and special operations teams
across 4 shifts



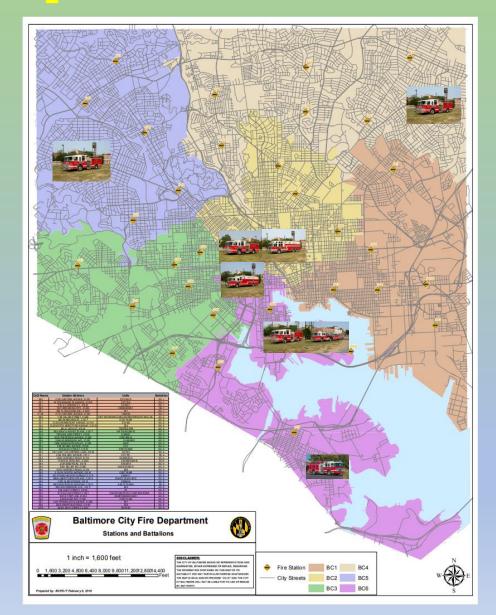
Today's BCFD Hazmat Team

Suppression units:

E23, E57, SQ26, SQ40, SQ54, T6, R1, Hazmat 1 & 3

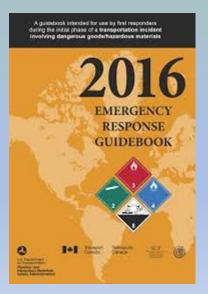
Additional units:

Decon 1, Hazmat Coordinators SOC 1, SOC 2

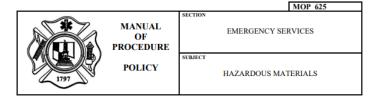


The mission of the BCFD Hazmat Team

Hazardous Materials Response includes responding to incidents for the release or potential release of hazardous materials.



- Explosive Materials
- Gases
- Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- Flammable Solids
- Oxidizing Substances, Organic Peroxides
- Toxic and Infectious Substances
- Radioactive Materials
- Corrosive Substances
- Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials



SCOPE

Hazardous materials, hazardous substances, hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste are terms used in many regulations promulgated at the federal, state and local governmental levels to describe substances commonly referred to by emergency service agencies as hazardous materials. The definitions of these hazardous materials and associated regulation of these materials in manufacturing, storage, shipping and handling of accidental releases can be found in 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER); March 6, 1989.

A hazardous materials incident is considered by the various regulations to be any situation that may result in the actual or potential release of any regulated material. The release of any of these regulated materials may endanger life, property and/or the environment. These regulated materials may be hazardous in and of themselves or may only be hazardous when mixed with other materials or if involved in a fire.

In a response to an actual or suspected hazardous materials incident, the Baltimore City Fire Department shall take whatever actions are necessary to protect life and stabilize the incident while complying with all applicable regulations at the Federal, State and Local levels. The Fire Department shall be guided by the City of Baltimore's Hazardous Materials Action Plan and existing Fire Department policy when handling hazardous materials incidents.

One or more units of the Hazardous Materials Task Force shall respond to all actual or suspected hazardous materials incidents within the City of Baltimore, on pre-designated joint responses outside of the limits of Baltimore City and on mutual aid responses as set forth in [MOP 609].

The Baltimore City Fire Department is the lead agency in hazardous materials response and chemical emergency preparedness planning (CEPP) in the City of Baltimore. Other agencies that may respond to hazardous material incidents in Baltimore City will assist the Baltimore City Fire Department but will not assume command, control or responsibility of the incident. An exception to this command structure may occur if an incident escalates to a level beyond the resources of the City of Baltimore where command, control and responsibility are officially transferred from the City of Baltimore to the State or Federal level.

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There are three levels of hazardous materials training according to OSHA 1910.120:

Awareness – Trained to identify a hazardous materials release or potential release and notify the Fire Department.

Operations – In addition to awareness level training, operations level trained personnel respond to incidents involving hazardous materials or potential hazardous material incidents and take defensive actions.

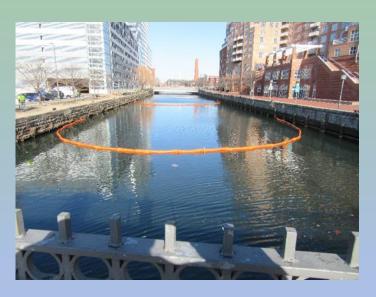
Technician – In addition to awareness and operations level training, technician trained personnel are equipped to respond and take offensive operations to mitigate hazardous material incidents or potential hazardous material incidents.

Operations Mission Specific – Non Hazmat Technicians who are trained in specific tasks allowed under OSHA 1910.120

All BCFD Operations personnel receive Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations Level training in the Fire Academy and are certified at both levels of training







Defensive Actions to Protect People Environment Property

BCFD Hazmat Technicians

Personnel who are certified Hazmat Technicians

And

Permanently assigned to a designated Hazmat Unit identified in MOP 625

And

Have had a Hazmat Physical

And

Attend Hazmat refresher training.

BCFD Hazmat Technicians

Take Offensive Actions to Protect People Environment Property



BCFD Hazmat Training

Initial certification training

MFRI Hazmat Awareness 6 hours (Fire Academy)
MFRI Hazmat Operations 36 hours (Fire Academy)
MFRI Hazmat Technician 60 hours

Projected cost for Hazmat Technician training is \$3,120 per student and \$62,400 per class of twenty students



BCFD Hazmat Training

Continuing education refresher training

OSHA requires continuing education (refresher) training

Conducted each Tuesday

Average of 416 hours each year

Average of 104 hours per shift

Average of 24 to 40 hours per technician/operator



BCFD Hazmat Training

Advanced technical training

- National Fire Academy
- Texas A&M Extension
 Services
- National Domestic
 Preparedness Consortium



BCFD Hazmat Training

Mutual aid training



BCFD Hazmat Training

Federal, state, local agency training



BCFD Hazmat Training

Non-Government training

- Facilities
- SBIMAP



BCFD Hazmat Operations

Responding to HAZMAT Incidents: An Eight-Step Process

STEP 1: Site Management & Control

STEP 2: Identifying the Problem

STEP 3: Hazard & Risk Evaluation

STEP 4: Protective Clothing & Equipment

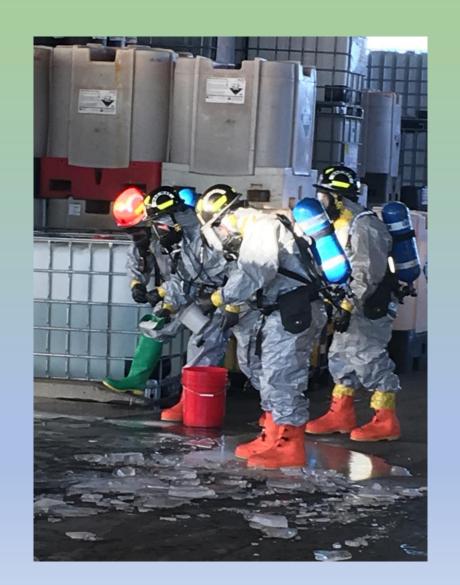
STEP 5: Information Management & Resource

Coordination

STEP 6: Implementing Response Objectives

STEP 7: Decontamination

STEP 8: Terminating the Incident



BCFD Hazmat Operations

Special Events

- Ravens Games
- Artscape
- Preakness



BCFD Hazmat Operations

Meter Demonstration











BCFD Hazmat Operations

The End