

**NEW JERSEY
HAZMAT
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE
COURSE**



Course Number 06007

LEVEL 1 FIRST RESPONDER

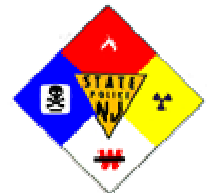
Hazardous Materials

AWARENESS

NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE

SPECIAL OPERATIONS SECTION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE UNIT (HMRU)



BEFORE WE GET STARTED,

Please follow the instructor's directions.

IT IS TIME TO REGISTER

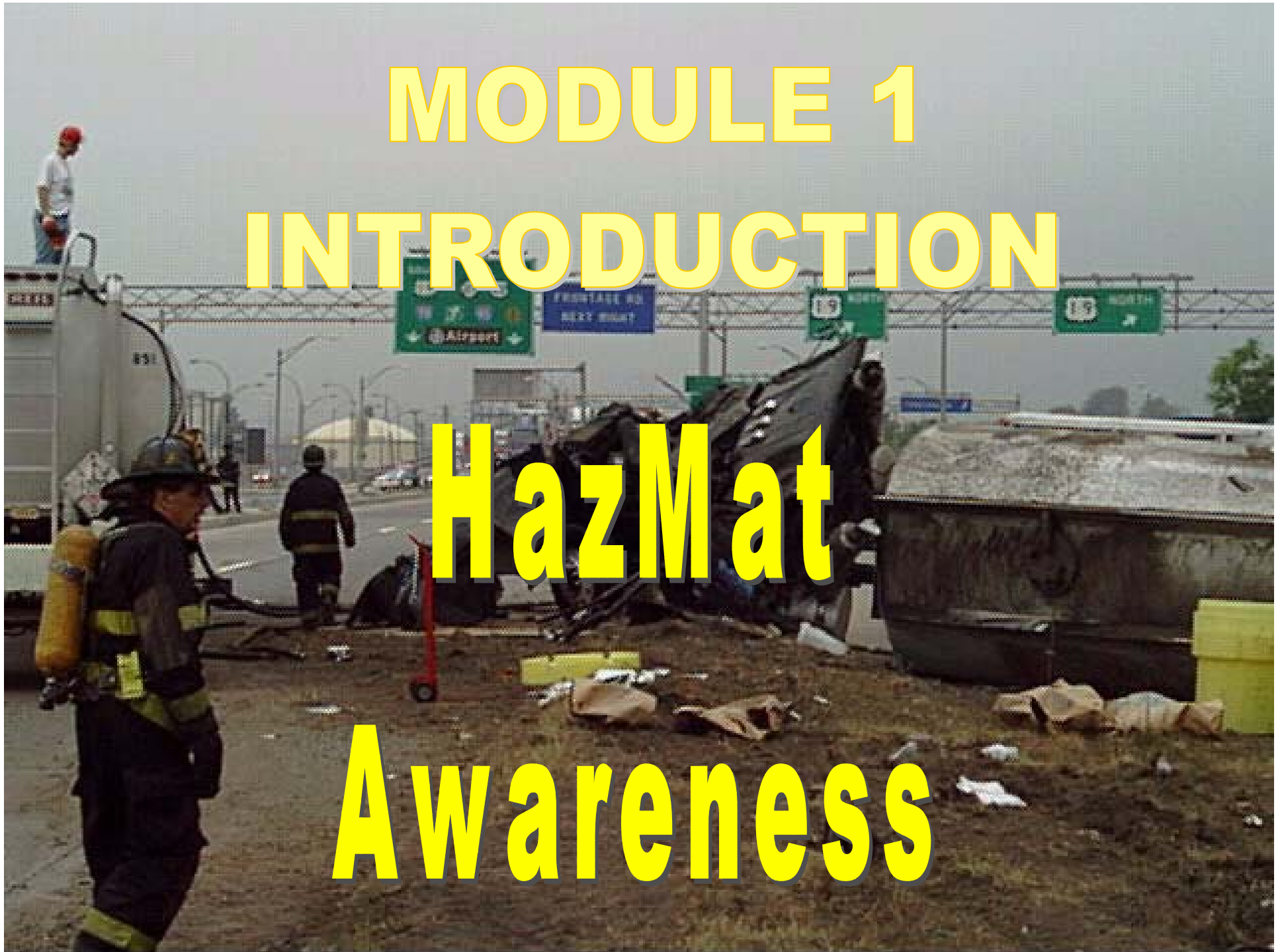


MODULE 1

INTRODUCTION

HazMat

Awareness





👉 **HOW MUCH TRAINING DO I NEED?**

**REQUIREMENTS VARY DEPENDING ON JOB RELATED
DUTIES & FUNCTIONS**

29CFR 1910.120

PEOSH

NJSA 34:5A-1

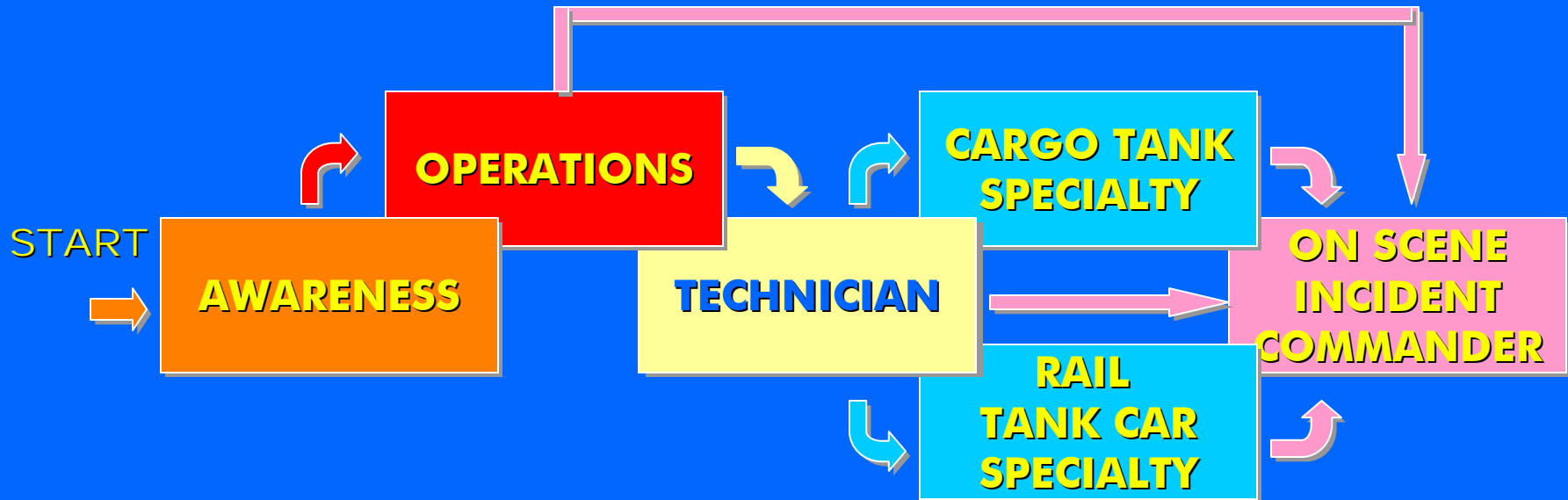
NJSA13:1K-33

NFPA

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OF THE NJSP HAZMAT TRAINING PROGRAMS



THE LEVELS OF OSHA HAZMAT TRAINING

LEVEL 1
AWARENESS

LEVEL 2
OPERATIONS

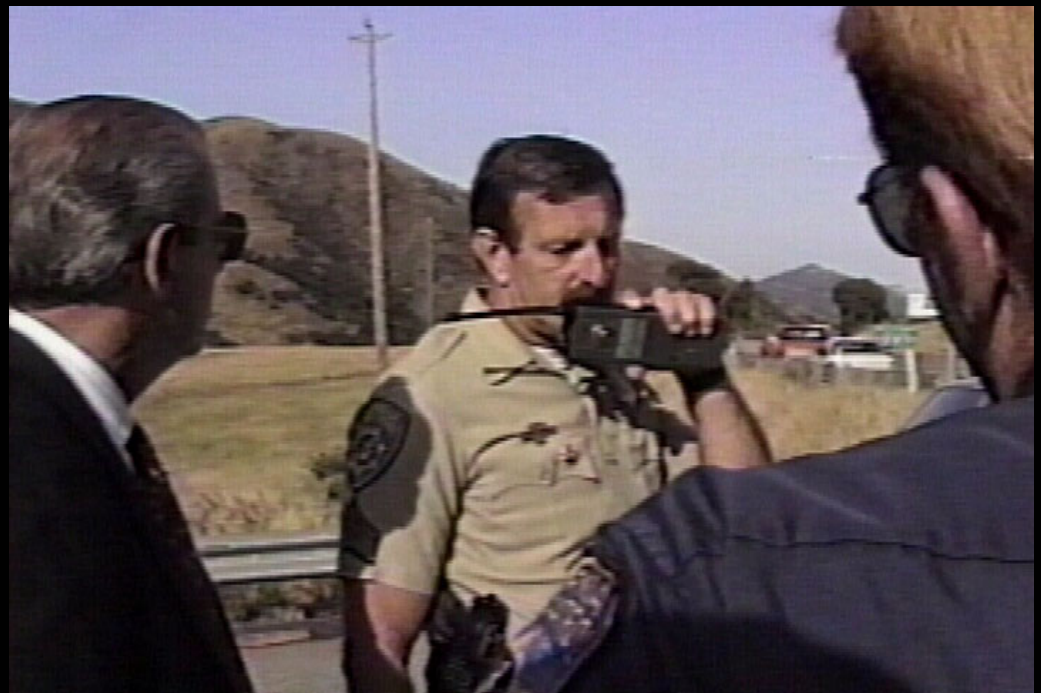
LEVEL 3
TECHNICIAN

LEVEL 4
SPECIALIST

LEVEL 5
OSIC

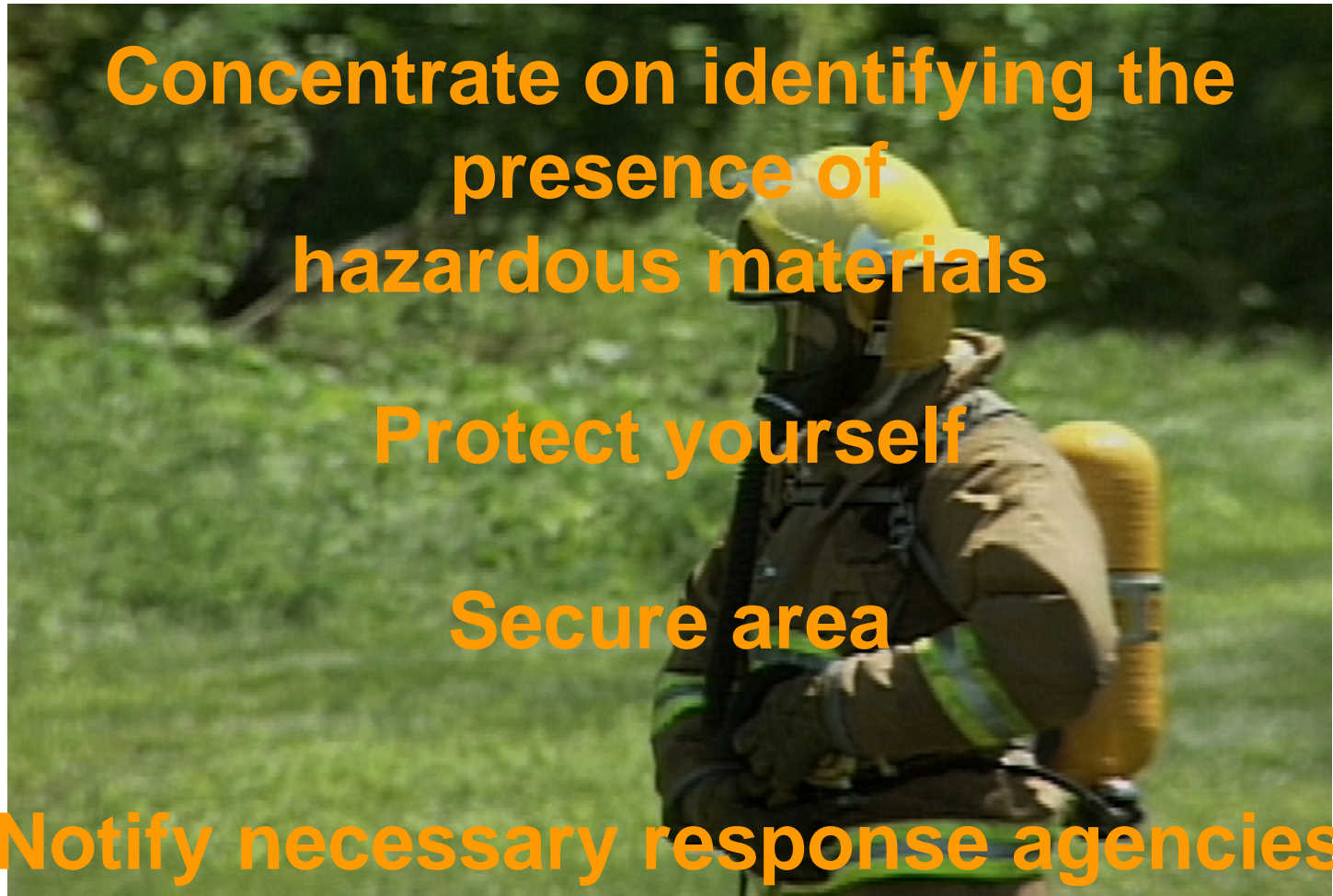
✦ **INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE LIKELY TO WITNESS OR DISCOVER A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE AND ARE ABLE TO INITIATE AN EMERGENCY RESPONSE NOTIFICATION SEQUENCE**

LEVEL 1



FIRST RESPONDER AWARENESS

As an AWARENESS trained First Responder you should:



REMEMBER, your responsibilities will be limited!!!

★ INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY DETECT AND/OR RESPOND TO RELEASES OR POTENTIAL RELEASES IN A **DEFENSIVE** FASHION AND ATTEMPT TO CONTAIN AND PREVENT FURTHER SPREADING OR EXPOSURE WITHOUT ACTUALLY TRYING TO STOP THE RELEASE.

LEVEL 2



FIRST RESPONDER OPERATIONS

✦ **INDIVIDUALS WHO RESPOND TO RELEASES OR POTENTIAL RELEASES FOR THE PURPOSE OF STOPPING THE THE RELEASE. CAN TAKE OFFENSIVE ACTIONS.**



LEVEL 3

HAZMAT TECHNICIAN

✦ INDIVIDUALS WHO RESPOND WITH, AND PROVIDE SUPPORT TO, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TECHNICIANS. REQUIRE MORE SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE PARTICULAR SUBSTANCE, TRANSPORT VEHICLE OR CONTAINER THAT THEY ARE DEALING WITH.

LEVEL 4



HAZMAT SPECIALIST

✦ **INDIVIDUAL WHO WOULD ASSUME COMMAND OF A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT BEYOND THE AWARENESS LEVEL. TO QUALIFY FOR THIS POSITION, THE O.S.I.C. MUST BE AT LEAST TRAINED TO THE OPERATIONS LEVEL AND THEN TAKE THE ADDITIONAL TRAINING.**



LEVEL 5

**ON SCENE INCIDENT
COMMANDER**

2 MAIN GOALS AT THE AWARENESS LEVEL



ASSESS INCIDENT

- detect presence
- identify material
- collect information

IMPLEMENT SAFE ACTIONS

- based on your agency's Emergency Response Plans, SOP's, and the ERG
- notify appropriate response agencies



SAFELY ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY THE PRODUCT UTILIZING YOUR TRAINING, THE ERG OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE RESOURCES

GUIDE 119 GASES - TOXIC - FLAMMABLE ERG2000 ERG2000 GASES - TOXIC - FLAMMABLE GUIDE 119

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

HEALTH

- TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- Flammable; may be ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- May form explosive mixtures with air.
- These substances designated with a "P" may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Some of these materials may react violently with water.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.
- Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
- Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 100 to 200 meters (330 to 660 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing which is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations.

EVACUATION

Spill

- See the Table of Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted substances. For non-highlighted substances, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

- DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.

Small Fires

- Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fires

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- FOR CHLOROSILANES, DO NOT USE WATER; use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Fire Involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Fully encapsulating, vapor protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- FOR CHLOROSILANES, use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam to reduce vapors.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air. • Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- Keep victim warm and quiet. • Keep victim under observation.
- Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

Page 202 Page 203



IMPLEMENT SAFE ACTIONS

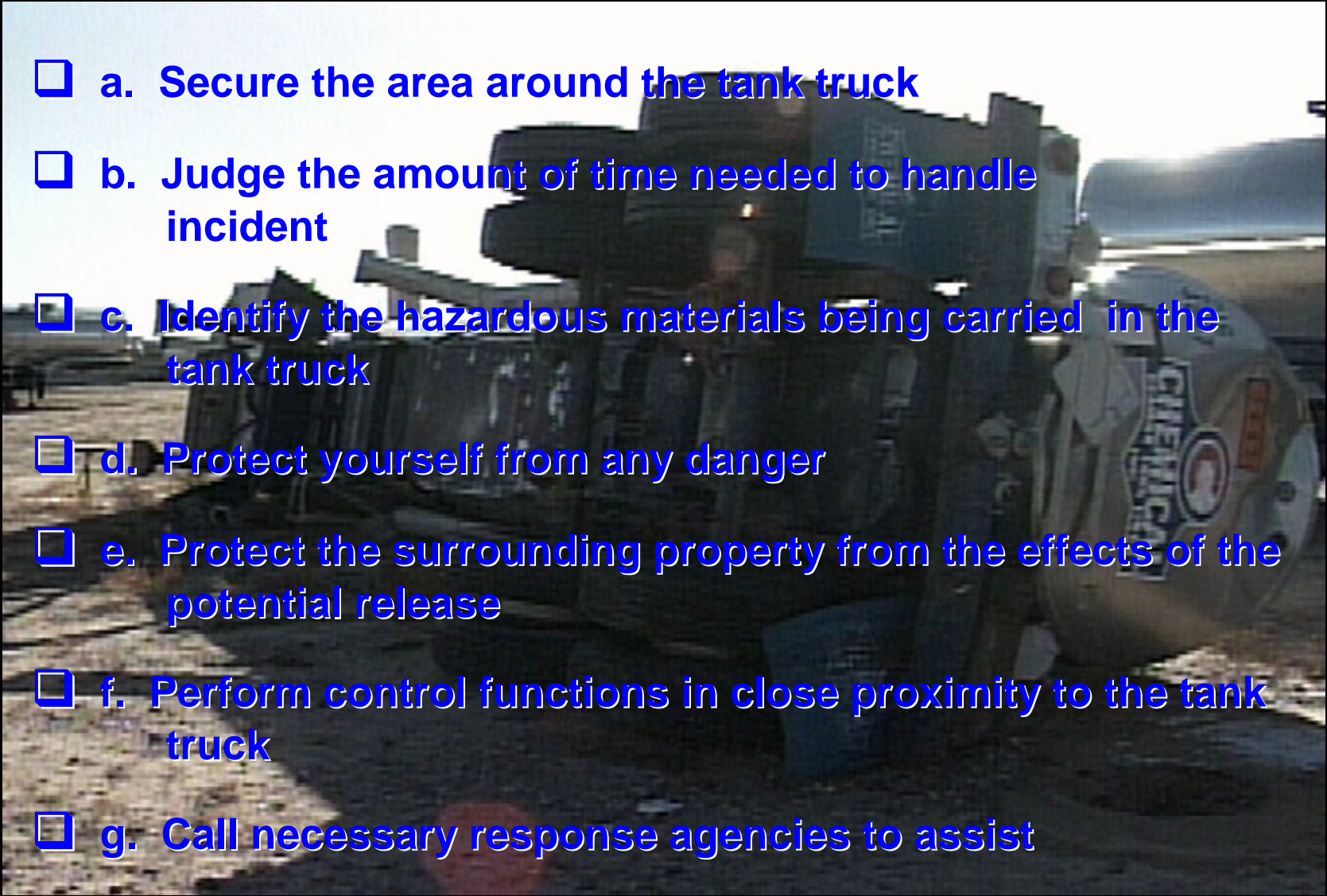
- notify appropriate response agencies
- based on your agency's Emergency Response Plans, SOP's, and the ERG

ASSESS INCIDENT

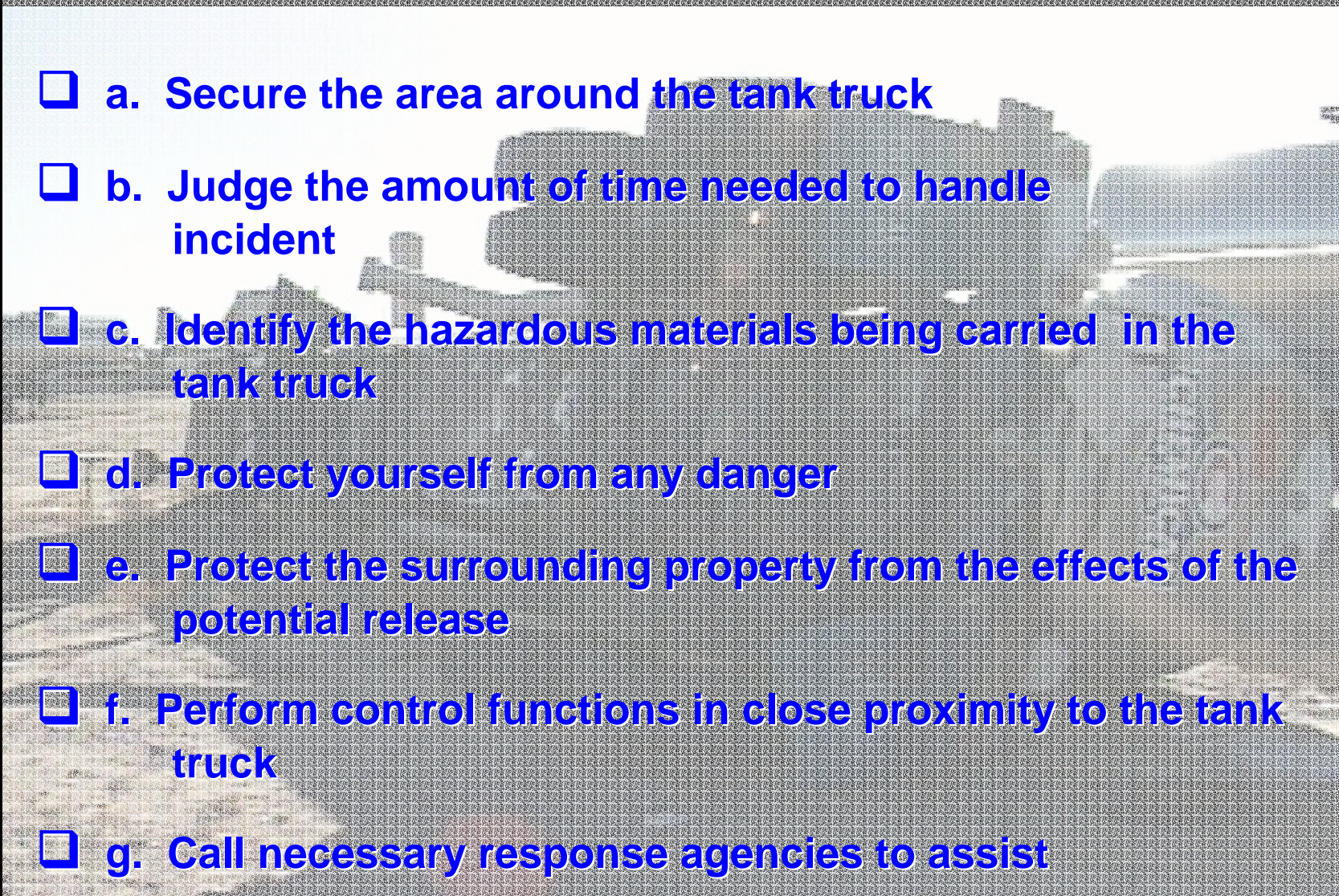
- ◆ detect presence
- ◆ identify material
- ◆ collect information

Are you ready to test
what you have just learned?

As a First Responder at the Awareness level, you have just responded to a tank truck overturned on the roadway. Identify the four main areas of responsibility during your initial response to this incident. Choose the four.

- 
- a. Secure the area around the tank truck
 - b. Judge the amount of time needed to handle incident
 - c. Identify the hazardous materials being carried in the tank truck
 - d. Protect yourself from any danger
 - e. Protect the surrounding property from the effects of the potential release
 - f. Perform control functions in close proximity to the tank truck
 - g. Call necessary response agencies to assist

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