

## IDAHO TRAINING SPECIFICATIONS

Federal regulations specify minimum training levels for responders to hazardous materials incidents. The requirements for each level are detailed in this Tab. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) enforce the requirements for federal and private workers (29 CFR 1910.120). State and local employees must follow the same regulations, but are overseen by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (40 CFR 311).

In accordance with Executive Order 2006-10, each state agency will prepare for and respond to emergencies or disasters within the State of Idaho in a manner consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) using management structure consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS). Agency employees expected to respond to emergencies or disasters within Idaho will have NIMS and ICS training commensurate with their expected roles in response to such emergencies or disasters.

Each responding agency must determine what level of response and training is appropriate. In-state programs with applicable classes include the Police Officers Standards and Training (POST) Academy and the Emergency Services Training program in the Division of Vocational Education.

It is the policy of the State of Idaho that all first responders be trained at least to the **First Responder Awareness** level. This includes firefighters, law enforcement, emergency medical, emergency management and health or environmental personnel. This training level is for those who will initiate an emergency response by notifying the proper authorities, but take no further action. Awareness level training is useful to any person who may encounter hazardous materials, even incidentally, in the course of their work. It is also useful for administrative and support staff who may be involved in planning, preparation, or decision making on any hazardous materials issue.

The **First Responder Operations** level is for those who respond on-site to hazardous materials releases (or potential releases). With Operations level training, an individual should be prepared to take necessary defensive actions to protect people, property, and the environment from the effects of a release. The State of Idaho recommends that all firefighters, any law enforcement officers who maybe on patrol and emergency management, health or environment personnel be trained to the First Responder Operations level.

**Hazardous Materials Technician and Specialist** level training is for those who will attempt to stop a release of hazardous materials. This training is required for hazardous materials response teams. It is the state's recommendation that fire departments that have identified a serious hazardous materials risk within their jurisdiction train several members to the technician level, with specialist support if possible.

Individuals who may be called upon to command a response beyond the awareness level are required to have special knowledge and training in incident command. The State of Idaho recommends that a minimum of three persons in each county be trained as **On-Scene Incident Commanders**. These might include a fire chief, county sheriff, emergency services director, state police office, or others appropriate to that jurisdiction.

The following language is from 29 CFR 910.120, effective March 6, 1990:

**TRAINING.** Training shall be based on the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are

expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:

### **I. FIRST RESPONDER AWARENESS LEVEL**

First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further actions beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

- A. An understanding of what hazardous materials are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.
- B. An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present.
- C. The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous materials in an emergency.
- D. The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible.
- E. An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's North American Emergency Response Guidebook.
- F. The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

### **II. FIRST RESPONDER OPERATIONS LEVEL**

First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the awareness level shall so certify:

- A. Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- B. Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level.
- C. An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms
- D. Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit.
- E. Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- F. An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

### **III. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TECHNICIAN**

Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch, or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least 24-hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

- A. Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- B. Know the classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.
- C. Be able to function within an assigned role in the ICS.
- D. Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician.
- E. Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- F. Be able to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.
- G. Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
- H. Understand termination procedures.
- I. Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

#### **IV. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPECIALIST**

Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous material technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities. Hazardous materials specialists shall have received at least 24-hours of training equal to the technician level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

- A. Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
- B. Understand classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment.
- C. Knowledge of the state emergency response plan.
- D. Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials specialist.
- E. Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques.
- F. Be able to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.
- G. Be able to determine and implement decontamination procedures.
- H. Have the ability to develop a site safety and control plan.
- I. Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior.

#### **V. ON-SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER**

Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24-hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

- A. Know and be able to implement the employer's incident command system.
- B. Know how to implement the employer's response plan.
- C. Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
- D. Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
- E. Know the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.
- F. Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.
- G. Know the advantages of using a Unified Command Structure when the incident requires the response of additional agencies.