

# RESPONSE CAPABILITY

## WMD/Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Rescue

1. Assess the event/incident
2. Manage the HazMat rescue operations
3. Rescue the victims
4. Control the hazard
5. Decontaminate the victims

### User Instructions

The Target Capabilities List (TCL) provides guidance on target outcomes, risk factors, and resource considerations for capability-based preparedness by helping determine: How prepared are we? How prepared do we need to be? What should we do to close the gaps?

- The **Classes** table groups jurisdictions/entities into appropriate Classes at the top row of the Target Capability based on primary and additional risk factors outlined on the left.
  - Locate your jurisdiction/entity's initial Class placement defined in Section A – Primary Risk Factors.
  - Additional risk factors identified in Section B may be considered for a jurisdiction/entity to increase its Class for the given capability.
  - Since each jurisdiction/entity is unique, any number or combination of risk factors may be considered to justify a Class designation.
- The **Performance Objective** table outlines the level of capability and target outcomes for each Class to build capabilities against.
  - Match your jurisdiction's Class for the capability with the corresponding column.
  - Use the Performance Measures found within your Class to assess your jurisdiction's ability to execute each Performance Objective.
  - The jurisdiction/entity/incident commander determines *how* to achieve target outcomes.
  - No jurisdiction or entity is expected to deliver a capability by itself – rather, capabilities may be met through mutual aid and regional collaboration.
- The **Resource Elements** table directs users to key resources and additional guidance for how Performance Objectives can be accomplished through plans, personnel/teams, equipment, training and exercises.
  - The *Planning Table* identifies Federal guidance, industry standards, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), or Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) guidance for a jurisdiction or entity's plans for delivering the capability during a major incident.
  - The *Personnel/Teams Table* identifies what baseline competencies and skill-sets personnel and teams delivering a capability should possess.
  - The *Equipment Table* identifies what equipment jurisdictions should have access to in quantities sufficient to meet the Performance Objective.
  - The *Training and Exercise Table* identifies the essential tasks/learning objectives, which should be able to be demonstrated.
  - A jurisdiction or entity may not require all resource elements to achieve the Performance Objectives for its appropriate Class.

\*This document is intended to provide guidance to jurisdictions for building and measuring capabilities, as well as to help integrate the performance of preparedness activities. It is not meant to prescribe how to perform operations or to be viewed as a standard\*

## RESPONSE CAPABILITY - WMD/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESCUE

The capability to quickly assess a WMD/hazardous materials event (from either a natural hazard or a deliberate release); manage the rescue operations; rescue the victims; confine the hazard; and decontaminate the victims.

I. Classes: Lead jurisdiction or entity risk considerations for capability building (based on meeting one or more of the criteria listed in each column). Classes can be defined by individual jurisdictions and entities or through a grouping of multiple jurisdictions.

Risk Factors	Class One	Class Two	Class Three	Class Four	Class Five
<b>A. Primary Risk Factors:</b> Jurisdictions, entities, or groups of jurisdictions may identify their initial class designation by population and population density, and may adjust their class based on one or more additional risk factors set forth in B. Jurisdiction population may include tourist and commuter populations.					
Population	Jurisdictions or entities with population <b>greater than 3 million</b>	Jurisdictions or entities with population <b>between 1 million and 3 million</b>	Jurisdictions or entities with population <b>between 500,000 and 1 million</b>	Jurisdictions or entities with population <b>between 100,000 and 500,000</b>	Jurisdictions or entities with population <b>less than 100,000</b>
Population Density		Jurisdictions or entities with population <b>greater than 500,000 and density greater than 10,000 people per square mile</b>	Jurisdictions or entities with population <b>between 250,000 and 500,000 and density greater than 5,000 people per square mile</b>	Jurisdictions or entities with population <b>less than 100,000 and density greater than 2,500 people per square mile</b>	U.S. territories <b>not</b> identified in Classes I-IV
<b>B. Additional Risk Factors:</b> Jurisdictions, entities, or groups of jurisdictions may move up in Class based on one or more additional risk factors. Once a jurisdiction has identified their Class using primary risk factors, they should identify which additional risk factors they meet to determine Class placement. See <i>End Notes (Table IV)</i> below for risk factor definitions.					
Critical Infrastructure: <i>Chemical Sites</i>		Jurisdictions or entities <b>with a Tier I chemical facility as determined by DHS</b>	Jurisdictions or entities <b>less than 10 miles from a DOD Chemical Stockpile Facility</b>		
<i>Commercial Sites</i>		Jurisdictions or entities with major stadiums/ arenas <b>and/or</b> amusement theme parks	Jurisdictions or entities with major office buildings <b>or</b> hospitality facilities		
			Jurisdictions or entities with major commercial centers <b>and/or</b> public institutions		
<i>Energy Sites</i>		Jurisdictions or entities with major oil <b>and/or</b> gas refineries, pipelines, natural gas storage	Jurisdictions or entities with major power generation facilities; substations <b>or</b> regional transmission centers		
<i>Government Facility Sites</i>	National capital		State capitals	Jurisdictions or entities adjacent to major U.S. Military Bases	
<i>National Monuments and Icons Sites</i>			Jurisdictions or entities with Monuments / Icons of National Significance		
<i>Nuclear Sites</i>			Jurisdictions or entities <b>less than 10 miles from a nuclear reactor</b>	Jurisdictions or entities <b>less than 20 miles from a nuclear reactor</b>	
<i>Transportation Sites</i>		Jurisdictions or entities with underground subway systems <b>or</b> major rail terminals	Jurisdictions or entities with rail yards containing large quantities of hazardous materials	Jurisdictions or entities with population centers located in close proximity to a fixed passenger <b>or</b> freight system that carries large quantities of hazardous materials	
		Jurisdictions or entities with major seaports (passenger and freight)	Jurisdictions or entities with major airports (passenger and freight)		
<i>Likelihood of Major Incidents</i>			Jurisdictions or entities at risk of major natural disasters (e.g., hurricane, tsunami, earthquake, major flood) and those along coastlines		

**II. Performance Objectives: Target outcomes and metrics are aligned by Class (Table I) and serve as guidance for capability building (outcomes are met through any combination of a jurisdiction or entity's resources, mutual aid, and other assistance)**

	Performance Objectives	Class One	Class Two	Class Three	Class Four	Class Five
1	Assess the event/incident	Ensure the ability to assess each of three separate/simultaneous WMD/HazMat events/incidents by responding to each with personnel possessing operations-level HazMat competency in <b>less than 5 minutes</b> following the initial response.	Ensure the ability to assess each of two separate/ simultaneous WMD/HazMat events/incidents by responding to each with personnel possessing operations-level HazMat competency in <b>less than 5 minutes</b> following the initial response.	Ensure the ability to assess a WMD/HazMat event/incident by responding with personnel possessing operations-level HazMat competency in <b>less than 5 minutes</b> following the initial response.	Ensure the ability to assess a WMD/HazMat event/incident by responding with personnel possessing operations-level HazMat competency in <b>less than 5 minutes</b> following the initial response.	Ensure the ability to assess a WMD/HazMat event/incident by responding with personnel possessing operations-level HazMat competency in <b>less than 10 minutes</b> following the initial response.
		<i>Resource typed team or mission package to be developed and incorporated into this Performance Objective</i>				
2	Manage the HazMat rescue operations	Ensure the ability to manage each of three separate/simultaneous WMD/HazMat rescue operations responding to each with a branch director/group supervisor in <b>less than 30 minutes</b> using responders with operations-level HazMat training and mission-specific competencies for HazMat rescue and PPE.	Ensure the ability to manage two separate/simultaneous WMD/HazMat rescue operations by responding to each with a branch director/group supervisor in <b>less than 30 minutes</b> using responders with operations-level HazMat training and mission-specific competencies for HazMat rescue and PPE.	Ensure the ability to manage a WMD/HazMat rescue operation by responding with a branch director/group supervisor in <b>less than 30 minutes</b> using responders with operations-level HazMat training and mission-specific competencies for HazMat rescue and PPE.	Ensure the ability to manage a WMD/HazMat rescue operation by responding with a branch director/group supervisor in <b>less than 45 minutes</b> using responders with operations-level HazMat training and mission-specific competencies for HazMat rescue and PPE.	Ensure the ability to manage a WMD/HazMat rescue operation by responding with a branch director/group supervisor in <b>less than 60 minutes</b> using responders with operations-level HazMat training and mission-specific competencies for HazMat rescue and PPE.
		<i>Resource typed team or mission package to be developed and incorporated into this Performance Objective</i>				
3	Rescue the victims	Ensure the ability to respond to three separate/simultaneous WMD/HazMat events/incidents with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 30 minutes</b> that can rescue and physically remove 600 non-ambulatory victims from each incident.	Ensure the ability to respond to two separate/simultaneous WMD/HazMat events/incidents with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 30 minutes</b> that can rescue and physically remove 600 non-ambulatory victims from each incident.	Ensure the ability to respond to a WMD/HazMat event/incident with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 30 minutes</b> that can rescue and physically remove 300 non-ambulatory victims.	Ensure the ability to respond to a WMD/HazMat event/incident with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 30 minutes</b> that can rescue and physically remove 150 non-ambulatory victims.	Ensure the ability to respond to a WMD/HazMat event/incident with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 30 minutes</b> that can rescue and physically remove 60 non-ambulatory) victims.
		<i>Resource typed team or mission package to be developed and incorporated into this Performance Objective</i>				
4	Control the hazard	Ensure the ability to control the hazard at each of three separate/simultaneous WMD/HazMat events/incidents by arriving to each incident with at least one Type I HazMat Response Team <sup>1</sup> in <b>less than 30 minutes</b> upon request; and have access to at least 8 HazMat Response Teams (any combination of Type I, II, and III).	Ensure the ability to control the hazard at each of two separate/simultaneous WMD/HazMat events/incidents by arriving to each incident with at least one Type I HazMat Response Team in <b>less than 30 minutes</b> upon request; and have access to at least 4 HazMat Response Teams (any combination of Type I, II, and III).	Ensure the ability to control the hazard at a WMD/HazMat event/incident by arriving to the incident with at least one Type I HazMat Response Team in <b>less than 45 minutes</b> upon request; and have access to at least 2 HazMat Response Teams (any combination of Type I, II, and III).	Ensure the ability to control the hazard at a WMD/HazMat event/incident by arriving to the incident with at least one Type II HazMat Response Team in <b>less than 60 minutes</b> upon request; and have access to at least 1 Type I HazMat Response Team.	Ensure the ability to control the hazard at a WMD/HazMat event/incident by arriving to the incident with at least one Type III HazMat Response Team in <b>less than 90 minutes</b> upon request; and have access to at least 1 Type I or II HazMat Response Team.
		<i>Resource typed team or mission package to be developed and incorporated into this Performance Objective</i>				
5	Decontaminate the victims	Ensure the ability to begin decontaminating 1,200 victims from each of three separate/simultaneous WMD/HazMat events/incidents by responding to each with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 30 minutes</b> .	Ensure the ability to begin decontaminating 1,200 victims from each of two separate/simultaneous WMD/Hazmat events/incidents by responding to each with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 60 minutes</b> .	Ensure the ability to begin decontaminating 600 victims from a WMD/Hazmat event/incident by responding with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 60 minutes</b> .	Ensure the ability to begin decontaminating 300 victims from a WMD/Hazmat event/incident by responding with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 60 minutes</b> .	Ensure the ability to begin decontaminating 120 victims from a WMD/Hazmat event/incident by responding with HazMat trained and equipped personnel <b>between 10 and 90 minutes</b> .
		<i>Resource typed team or mission package to be developed and incorporated into this Performance Objective</i>				

All terms shall be used as outlined in NIMS Resource Typing and Definitions.

<sup>1</sup> HazMat Response Teams refer to HazMat Entry Teams under *Typed Resource Definitions: Fire and Hazardous Materials Resources, July 2005*, until superseded. WMD/HazMat Rescue

### III. Resource Elements: Guidance on plans, personnel/teams, equipment, training, and exercises for meeting Performance Objectives (Table II) through any combination of a jurisdiction or entity's resources, mutual aid, and other assistance.

*A jurisdiction or entity may not require all resource elements identified to achieve Performance Objectives.*

*Guidance on the resources to build a capability is applicable for use by a jurisdiction or entity in any Class unless otherwise indicated.*

#### PLANS

The *Planning Table* identifies industry standards, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), or Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) guidance to be met within a jurisdiction or entity's plans for delivering the WMD/HazMat Rescue capability during a major incident.

EOPs should specify how a jurisdiction will obtain the personnel, teams, and equipment necessary to meet each WMD/HazMat Rescue Performance Objective during a major incident.

##### Assess the Event/Incident

1. National Incident Management System – December 2008 (Component IV) [link](#)
2. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (Interim) [link](#)
3. Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (CFR 1910.120) (1910.120(c)(2)) [link](#)
4. NFPA 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Edition (p. 12, 14, 28, ) [link](#)

##### Manage the HazMat Rescue Operations

1. National Incident Management System – December 2008 (Component IV) [link](#)
2. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (Interim) [link](#)
3. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), (Title III, SEC. 303 [42 U.S.C. 11003] Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans) [link](#)
4. Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (CFR 1910.120) (1910.120(q)(3)) [link](#)
5. NFPA 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Edition (p. 16) [link](#)

##### Rescue the Victims

1. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (Interim) [link](#)
2. Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (CFR 1910.120) (1910.120(d)) [link](#)
3. NFPA 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Edition (p. 11) [link](#)

##### Control the hazard

1. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (Interim) [link](#)
2. Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (CFR 1910.120) (1910.120(q)(6)(ii)) [link](#)
3. NFPA 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Edition (p.23) [link](#)

##### Decontaminate the Victims

1. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (Interim) [link](#)
2. Occupational Safety and Health Standards - Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (CFR 1910.120) (1910.120(k)) [link](#)
3. NFPA 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Edition (p.20) [link](#)
4. NFPA 473: Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents, 2008 Edition [link](#)

#### PERSONNEL/TEAMS

The *Personnel/Teams Table* identifies what baseline competencies and skill-sets personnel delivering a capability should possess. FEMA recommends that jurisdictions follow the guidelines for baseline competencies established in *National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents*. Though the baseline competencies listed below reflect NFPA 472 guidance, FEMA recommends that jurisdictions reference additional standards and guidance when reviewing baseline competency requirements:

- [NFPA 473: Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents](#)
- [OSHA: CFR 1910.120: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response](#)
- [FEMA: National Incident Management System \(NIMS\) Resource Typing](#) – e.g., Fire and Hazardous Materials Response, Incident Management, Search and Rescue Resources
- [Emergency Management Assistance Compact \(EMAC\) Resource Typed Mission Packages](#) – e.g., Hazardous Materials Team Package, Type II Urban Search and Rescue Package

**Jurisdictions should ensure that personnel can demonstrate baseline operations-level competencies prior to performing rescue activities.** Certain Performance Objectives require mission-specific competencies before performing certain tasks and are listed below where appropriate.

### Assess the Event/Incident

1. Analyze the Incident (focused on quality and quantity of hazard) \*
2. Personal Protective Equipment \*\*
3. Air Monitoring and Sampling\*\*

### Control the hazard

1. Product Control \*\*
  - Identifying Control Options \*\*
  - Selecting and using PPE \*\*
  - Performing Control Options \*\*
2. Response to Illicit Laboratory Incidents \*\*
3. Type I/II/III HazMat Response Team (NIMS Resource Typing)
4. Personal Protective Equipment \*\*

### Manage the HazMat Rescue Operations

1. Planning the Response \*
  - Describe response objectives
  - Identify action items
  - Selecting and using PPE\*\*
2. Implementing the Planned Response \*
  - Perform incident management duties\*\*
  - Direct Resources\*\*
  - Establish and enforce scene control procedures\*\*
3. Evaluating Progress \*
4. Terminating the Incident \*

### Decontaminate the Victims

1. Mass Decontamination \*\*
  - Selecting and using PPE \*\*
  - Selecting Decontamination Procedures \*\*
  - Performing Incident Management Duties \*\*
  - Performing Decontamination Operations Identified in IAP \*\*
  - Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Mass Decontamination Process \*\*
  - Reporting and Documenting the Incident \*\*
2. Technical Decontamination\*\*
  - Selecting and using PPE\*\*
  - Selecting Decontamination Procedures\*\*
  - Performing Incident Management Duties\*\*
  - Performing Decontamination Operations identified in IAP\*\*
  - Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Mass Decontamination Process\*\*
  - Reporting and Documenting the Incident\*\*
3. Personal Protective Equipment\*\*

### Rescue the Victims

1. Victim Rescue and Recovery \*\*
  - Determine feasibility of conducting rescue and recovery operations \*\*
  - Describe safety precautions, tactical guidelines, and incident response considerations \*\*
  - Selecting and using PPE\*\*

\*NFPA 472 core competency      \*\*NFPA 472 mission-specific competency

## EQUIPMENT

The *Equipment Table* identifies what specialized equipment jurisdictions should have access to in quantities sufficient to meet the Performance Objective targets for the WMD/HazMat Rescue capability. The list does not include common equipment items that personnel or teams carry with them on a regular basis. Rather, it identifies items personnel may not generally carry for day-to-day operations. Equipment references are drawn from existing Federal guidance including the Standardized Equipment List (SEL) and the Authorized Equipment List (AEL). The complete DHS Authorized Equipment List (AEL) provides general categories and specific equipment allowable for funding under the DHS Homeland Security Grant Programs. Additional information on equipment, including applicable standards, manufacturing requirements and reviews, can be found at the Responder Knowledge Base (RKB) at [www.rkb.us](http://www.rkb.us).

### Assess the Event/Incident

1. PPE appropriate for the hazard (e.g., CBRNE, natural disasters)
2. CBRNE detection, identification, and monitoring equipment
3. Atmospheric and plume modeling equipment

### Control the hazard

1. PPE appropriate for the hazard (CBRNE, natural disasters)
2. Respiratory equipment
3. CBRNE detection, identification, monitoring, and control equipment (hazard-specific)

### Manage the HazMat Rescue Operations

1. PPE appropriate for the hazard (CBRNE, natural disasters)
2. CBRNE detection, identification, and monitoring equipment
3. Atmospheric and plume modeling equipment

### Decontaminate the Victims

1. PPE appropriate for the hazard (CBRNE, natural disasters)
2. Respiratory equipment
3. CBRNE detection, identification, and monitoring equipment
4. Decontamination equipment

## Rescue the Victims

1. PPE appropriate for the hazard (CBRNE, natural disasters)
2. Respiratory equipment
3. Rescue equipment

## 5. Clothing, blankets, and shelter

## TRAINING AND EXERCISES

The *Training and Exercise Table* identifies the essential tasks, or learning objectives, which personnel assigned to a WMD/HazMat Rescue operation must be able to complete. Learning objectives are consistent with the forthcoming FEMA [Training and Exercise Integration/Training Operations](#) (TEI/TO) Training Frameworks, which will emphasize the need for jurisdictions to build their capacity in relation to the capabilities noted in the TCL. Learning objectives are not meant to demonstrate a one-to-one relationship with NFPA 472 competencies. Learning objectives reflect skills and abilities that can be observed during an operation and do not represent all related awareness and pre-requisite course requirements.

*Learning objectives will be updated as needed based upon the NIMS Guidelines for the Credentialing of Personnel and Qualifications Guides (under development)*

Learning objectives form the foundation for exercise conduct. The learning objectives listed below should form the foundation for how jurisdictions conduct operations-based exercises. Jurisdictions should ensure that personnel have taken courses that teach the ability to perform each listed learning objective. The list enables course developers to align existing courses to each Performance Objective, or as a starting point for establishing new courses.

The Learning Objectives for each capability will be integrated into the National Homeland Security Training Program (currently under development), which will oversee and coordinate homeland security training programs, increase training capacity, and ensure standardization across programs. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) and the Exercise Evaluation Guides (EEGs) will also be updated. Information on HSEEP, including the latest version of the *EEG Builder* Web-based tool and a template EEG for the WMD/HazMat Rescue capability are at [www.hseep.dhs.gov](http://www.hseep.dhs.gov)

### Assess the Event/Incident

1. Collect hazard and response information
2. Conduct a risk evaluation, adequately addressing the risk of various actions to both responders and the public
3. Obtain preliminary estimate of number of victims impacted by problem, including victims exposed to the hazardous materials
4. Develop an incident detection, monitoring, and sampling strategy on the basis of a realistic assessment of the operational hazards
5. Conduct offensive and defensive reconnaissance operations, as necessary, to gather intelligence on the situation
6. Conduct site surveillance and monitoring
7. Collect, prioritize, and manage hazard data and information from all sources
8. Conduct contamination surveys
9. Monitor the movement of hazardous releases, including controlling building systems
10. Confirm the identity of samples through the use of two (preferably three) different instrument methodologies\*
11. Conduct plume modeling\*
12. Ensure that assessment personnel are alert for the presence of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and secondary events
13. Establish and Identify perimeters

### Manage the HazMat Rescue Operations

1. Establish On-Site Incident Management for a WMD/Hazmat response and support the Incident Command and Planning Sections in developing and implementing an incident action plan (IAP)
2. Integrate WMD/hazmat rescue operations into the Operations branch of the ICS
3. Determine the nature and priority of rescue operations and the numbers involved
4. Coordinate the assembly and transport of personnel and equipment to the site.
5. Provide required personal protective equipment (PPE) to WMD/HazMat responders in coordination with the on-scene safety officer
6. Use advanced detection, identification, and monitoring methodologies to identify the hazardous material(s)\*
7. Assess the stability of the incident site to determine search and rescue tactical options
8. Direct and coordinate ongoing assessment operations
9. Develop a site safety plan and coordinate with the safety officer to ensure the safety of responders, including establishing perimeters and control zones (hot, warm, cold)
10. Implement appropriate safety precautions when approaching and working at a WMD/HazMat incident site
11. Implement preliminary and secondary public protective actions (PPA) as decided by Incident Command (IC)
12. Communicate rescue operations with law enforcement personnel and emergency medical services (EMS) providers
13. Coordinate and control the communication process, including providing information to Federal, State, and local officials, the media, and the public
14. Assess conditions, identify the at-risk populations, and determine the viability and priorities for rescue operations

### Rescue the Victims

1. Determine the nature and set priorities to conduct rescue operations for victims within the hot zone
2. Identify entry and exit points for rescue, and stabilize as necessary
3. Conduct extrication operations to free trapped victims
4. Visually scan operating areas before moving victims
5. Direct ambulatory victims toward designated exit points
8. Monitor effectiveness of PPAs
9. Ensure rescuers don appropriate PPE prior to conducting rescue
10. Coordinate with Safety Officer to monitor and control operating time of rescue personnel operating within the hot zone
11. Coordinate with decontamination teams to ensure that all exposed rescue personnel receive technical decontamination
12. Coordinate rescue operations with law enforcement to ensure safety of rescuers

6. Coordinate with law enforcement to ensure safety of rescuers
7. Coordinate rescue operations with immediate contain and confine operations

13. Coordinate rescue tactical operations with firefighting/fire protection stand-by

#### Control the hazard

1. Conduct safe and effective contain and confine tactical operations to secure the product/agent/contamination source
2. Establish hazard control zones, based upon scope and nature of the event
3. Coordinate with rescue personnel to ensure contain and confine operations support rescue priorities and tactics
4. Coordinate with decontamination branch to ensure that all exposed contain and confine personnel receive technical decontamination
5. Coordinate with firefighting/fire standby branch to share information and determine necessity for continued standby operations
6. Coordinate actions to prevent spread of contaminants
7. Coordinate on going assessments and predictions

9. Monitor effectiveness of contain and confine tactics until completion of operations
10. Monitor exit points for contaminate movement outside the isolation zone
11. Monitor and track compliance with containment requirements
12. Identify and select procedures, techniques, equipment, and safety precautions for communicating with and managing crowds
13. Implement product/agent control objectives
14. Conduct inspections of affected areas
15. Conduct field testing of unknown contaminants/agents \*

#### Decontaminate the victims

1. Establish decontamination zones
2. Implement procedures for setting up, operating, and going through the decontamination process
3. Determine the appropriate type and level of decontamination for each type of WMD/HazMat incident
4. Identify procedures for preventing cross-contamination
5. Coordinate decontamination with the appropriate agencies
6. Implement mass decontamination operations and consider providing privacy for modesty concerns
7. Define jurisdiction-specific and/or animal-specific decontamination requirements
8. Provide technical decontamination to support rescue, decontamination, and contain and confine (product/agent control) operating personnel

9. Address special issues such as the decontamination of service animals, weapons, munitions, or criminal suspects
10. Provide clothing, blankets and shelter for victims following decontamination
11. Provide a means to allow medical providers and shelter managers to readily identify those who have received mass decontamination
12. Coordinate with environmental authorities to ensure the appropriate decontamination area clean up and disposal of waste materials generated by decontamination operations
13. Coordinate with hospitals to develop plans for managing/decontaminating self-presenting contaminated victims
14. Coordinate with environmental authorities to ensure the appropriate decontamination area clean up and disposal of waste materials generated by decontamination operations
15. Coordinate with hospitals to develop plans for managing/decontaminating self-presenting contaminated victims
16. Implement decontamination operations for ambulatory and non-ambulatory victims

\* Learning Objectives marked with an asterisk are for jurisdictions in Class I-III only

## IV. End Notes

The table below provides definitions for the risk factors listed in the WMD/HazMat Rescue Classes Chart.

Class Risk Factor	Definition
Jurisdictions or entities <b>with a Tier I chemical facility as determined by DHS</b>	DHS determines Tier 1 chemical facilities through the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program.
Jurisdictions or entities less than 10 miles from a DOD Chemical Stockpile Facility	Department of Defense (DOD) Chemical Stockpile facilities are those facilities that are required to file response plans under the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP).
Jurisdictions or entities with major stadiums/arenas; amusement/theme parks; commercial centers/public institutions	Major stadiums/arenas are those with capacity greater than 25,000 persons; amusement/theme parks or commercial centers have capacity greater than 35,000 persons; public institutions have capacity greater than 25,000 persons.
Jurisdictions or entities with major office buildings or hospitality facilities	Major office buildings or hospitality industry facilities are those with capacity greater than 8,000 persons.
Jurisdictions or entities with major oil and/or gas refineries, pipelines, natural gas storage	Jurisdictions with major oil and/or gas refineries, pipelines, or natural gas storage are those facilities that produce greater than 200,000 barrels per day.
Jurisdictions or entities with major power generation facilities; substations or regional transmission centers	Major power generation facilities are those that produce greater than 2,000 MW; major substations transmit greater than 500 KV or are the sole power source to critical facilities.
Jurisdictions or entities with population centers located in close proximity to a fixed passenger or freight system that carries large quantities of hazardous materials	<p>"Large quantities" of HazMat is consistent with 49 CFR 172, 174, that establishes when a security plan should be developed and implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quantity of a Class 7 (radioactive) material</li> <li>- More than 25 kg of a Division 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 (explosive) material</li> <li>- More than one L per package of a material poisonous by inhalation</li> </ul>

Counties less than 10/20 miles from a nuclear reactor

These are counties that are required to file response plans under the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP). The 10 mile radius is consistent with NURGREG-0654 FEMA-REP-1, Critical for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants. [Link](#)

The table below provides additional explanations on the five (5) WMD/Hazardous Materials Rescue Performance Objectives.

Performance Objective	Explanation
Assess the event/incident	The <i>target</i> is the ability for personnel possessing operations-level HazMat competency to arrive at the scene(s) in less than five minutes following the "initial response." The time period of five minutes is considered from the point in which personnel are dispatched to the event/incident.
Manage the HazMat rescue operations	The <i>target</i> of responding to the incident(s) with a qualified branch director/group supervisor is defined based on the length of time it takes to arrive on-scene following the request.
Rescue the victims	Rescue is defined as the ability to physically remove a victim from a hot zone or WMD incident. Jurisdictions should plan for approximately half of the victims being ambulatory and half being non-ambulatory.
Control the hazard	The <i>target</i> is the ability for the Type I/II/III HazMat Response Team to arrive at the scene(s) in less than 30/60 minutes (depending on Class). "Less than X minutes" is defined as the period of time between request of the HazMat Response Team(s) and the team's arrival at the event/incident.
Decontaminate the victims	The <i>target</i> is the <i>minimum</i> number of victims requiring decontamination. This target is measured by the ability to get personnel/resources responsible for decontamination to the event/incident "within 10-60 minutes" (depending on Class). The timeframe reflects when the first team should arrive (i.e., 10 minutes) and when the last team should arrive (i.e., 60 minutes).