



Lexington County Fire Service

Standard Operating Guidelines
Emergency Operations Procedure OPS-013

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RECINDS: All Previous Policies

SCOPE: All Lexington County Fire Service Personnel

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I. **PURPOSE**

The Lexington County HazMat Response Team is organized for the purpose of providing support, technical assistance, information and to mitigate hazardous materials emergencies within the scope of the members' training and equipment available.

The Team will respond to hazardous materials emergencies which cannot be managed or mitigated by the use of conventional or traditional fire department protective clothing, extinguishing agents, tactics, tools or appliances. Additionally, any material or substance that must be reported under the "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986"; SARA Title III; Section 301-303: will be responded to by the Team.

Support and assistance will include but not be limited to:

- (1) Product identification
- (2) Research
- (3) Leak/Spill control
- (4) Extinguishment
- (5) Monitoring
- (6) Sampling
- (7) Hazard containment (not permanent disposal)
- (8) Neutralization
- (9) Decontamination

II. **ORGANIZATION**

A. Lexington County HazMat Committee

The Lexington County HazMat Committee will be responsible for the following functions:

- (1) Purchasing equipment
- (2) Appointment of Team members
- (3) Training
- (4) Other member requirements
- (5) All matters that deal with operation of the HazMat Response Team.

The committee will consist of the following emergency personnel:

- (1) Fire Coordinator
- (2) Operations Chief
- (3) Emergency Management Coordinator
- (4) Shift Captains of the base station of the Emergency Support Unit

B. Team Personnel

All members will consist of those individuals who demonstrate an interest, aptitude, and ability to function in the management of hazardous materials emergencies. Applications for membership are accepted at any time, however, they are only considered as turnover dictates or at the discretion of the committee.

All personnel must complete 6 consecutive months of apprenticeship.

Any member that does not meet the standards as outlined in the SOP must re-apply for membership.

Members will receive a complete physical and will be periodically re-examined. Any member suspected of exposure will be given a physical.

The HazMat Response Team will consist of approximately thirty members, appointed by the committee. All paid fire personnel will be associate members. The associate members must meet all training requirements and will be called upon as needed.

C. Command Structure

The “On-Scene-Commander” of the HazMat Response Team will be the HazMat Response Team Leader and will assist the Incident Commander. At no time will any member of the HazMat Response Team be referred to as the “Incident Commander”; this designation belongs solely to the Incident Commander as initially established at the inception of the incident.

The HazMat Response Team Leader is responsible for all team personnel, apparatus, equipment and operations. In the absence of the HazMat Response Team Leader, the highest ranking officer on the HazMat Response Team will assume all duties and responsibilities of the HazMat Response Team Leader until a higher ranking Team Officer arrives on the scene.

Team personnel will follow their functional chain-of-command up to the Senior Team Officer, who will answer to the Incident Commander. All requests, order or tasks from the Incident Commander to the HazMat Response Team MUST follow the same chain-of-command.

III. TRAINING

Prior training in hazardous materials is not a prerequisite for application; however, it is a factor to be considered when reviewing those applications. Regardless of any prior training, ALL members will be required to complete the established initial training prior to responding with the HazMat Response Team.

There will be a monthly training session, which every member is expected to attend unless excused. These sessions may be of a classroom nature or be a practical exercise. Members will also be briefed during the sessions on new equipment purchases, revised procedures, etc. Critiques of actual incidents will also be done at this time.

Other agencies may sponsor specialized training for various types of hazardous materials incidents. The committee may choose to substitute these classes for the monthly training session. Any tuition cost will be paid by the County. Although voluntary attendance at other training sessions is encouraged, Lexington County will not assume these additional costs unless approved beforehand. All certificates issued will remain on file at the base station of the Emergency Support Unit.

All Team members are required to attend a minimum of 75% of the sessions offered by Lexington County in order to remain a member of the HazMat Response Team. Prior to any training, all members will be required to successfully complete the medical examination.

IV. **DISPATCH AND RESPONSE**

A. Hazardous Materials (Haz-Mat)

Haz-Mat response will be the main responsibility of the on-duty crew at the Round Hill station. They will be immediately supplemented by the crews at the Oak Grove and Swansea stations. This response will also include the first due response area that the incident takes place in. This will include the first due engine from the area, ESU-1, Engine 91, and the CORBA truck. This will enable a response of eight hazardous material technicians, and at least one to two haz-mat operations trained personnel.

This type of response will allow for efficient initial command operations, and initial entry, RIT, and decon for quick rescues or mitigation procedures.

B. Technical Rescue

The response of **All Technical Rescue** incidents will initially be Engine 91, ESU-1, Ladder 5, Ladder 10 or Ladder 11 (depending on location), Battalion 1 or Battalion 2 (depending on location), and the EMS Supervisor. The EMS Supervisor will then notify the EMS component of the ERT to respond to the location. This response will enable a response of at least ten Fire Service personnel, and at least three EMS personnel for a total of 13 on initial response.

Initial response for a technical rescue type incident will include all three of the Oak Grove personnel responding Engine 91. This will allow the crew to remain together and respond immediately. Once the response is started, the crew at Pine Grove or Corey Mill will respond immediately to the Oak Grove station to secure

ESU-2. Once the decision to respond ESU-2 is made by the company officer on Engine 91, one member from the Pine Grove or Corley Mill crew will respond the trailer. Once on scene the crew member that responded the trailer will then fill the role of logistics for the equipment to account for equipment used on the incident.

The response for the trailer will normally be the Pine Grove station, but in the event of another call or low staffing, the crew from the Corley Mill station would fill that role.

C. CORBA Response and Extended Special Operations Incidents

In the event that a CORBA response is requested, the on-duty crews at Round Hill, Oak Grove, and Swansea will respond with their requested equipment to the designated meeting location. They will then respond from there to the incident. Once this is done, the stations should be back-filled to cover Special Operations responses in the county. The on-duty Battalion Chief should then make the decision to call in necessary Special Operations personnel to back-fill. The following is a guide:

Shift Change to 1900 hours – prior shifts that got off at shift change
1900 hours to shift change - the next shift to come on the next shift day

By following this guide it will allow for crew rotation during an extended incident, and allow crew to not work for longer than the 36-hour block of total time. These notifications will be made by contact numbers provided by the members.

D. Tiered Response

In the event of a major incident where more manpower will be needed for the incident, the Incident Commander will notify dispatch to notify all ERT personnel, both Fire and EMS, via pager or command page.

For further manpower need where a mandatory call back will take place the above schedule will be followed:

Shift change to 1900 hours – prior shift that got off at shift change
1900 hours to shift change - the next shift to come on the next shift day.

This will allow resources to be rotated in a manner to effectively rehab personnel in long-term incidents.

E. Dispatch Procedures

In the event that the HazMat Response Team is specifically requested and the local fire department has not been notified, that department will immediately be notified of the incident.

After the first arriving Team Officer establishes there is a HazMat emergency, the following personnel will be notified:

Fire Coordinator
Operations Chief
Duty Officer
EMS Coordinator
EPD\Communications Coordinator
DHEC
PIO

F. Response of Personnel

All Team personnel are expected to carry their pagers at all times. Those members permitted to leave work are to have their pagers with them. Those that cannot leave work must at least have them while going to or returning from work. When an alert response is received, members are to immediately respond to the designated staging area.

V. **RESPONSIBILITY**

Responsibility for the management of the particular emergency shall at all times remain that of the station in which the emergency occurred. The Incident Commander will take a position on the Forward Command Post from which the IC is responsible for the actions of all local emergency services, including the HazMat Response Team. THIS IS STATE LAW.

VI. **HAZARDOUS MATERIAL**

A. Arriving on Scene

The HazMat Response Team's primary objective upon arriving on a scene is to meet with the Incident Commander. This meeting should ideally be held at the Command Post. The IC will brief the Senior Team Officer on the situation, and they will discuss potentials, variables, and the possible proper course of action. The IC will retain command and responsibility for the entire incident.

Team units will approach the scene from the upwind and uphill sides if at all possible. Units will avoid driving past the incident through smoke or visible vapor clouds or driving near visible or potential liquid run-off.

Units will locate at a safe distance from the point of the incident. Personnel are reminded that emergency services may not have yet identified the substance involved. Even if identified, local emergency personnel may not be taking proper precautions. Local personnel and even the Command Post may have to be re-located to a safer distance. All team personnel and vehicles will remain at the distance until given specific instructions by the HazMat Response Team Officer to proceed.

B. Identification and Information

In addition to the briefing from the Incident Commander, the HazMat Response Team Officer will obtain as much as possible from as many sources as are available (i.e. driver, plant manager, witnesses, etc.).

Attempts will be made to identify the product by using labels, placards, shipping papers, or any other means available. Until the substance and its hazards are known, no major fire suppression or control operation will be initiated.

C. Restriction Zones

As soon as possible, areas of restricted entry or zones will be established. These three areas will be known as:

- HOT ZONE: This is the area of maximum hazard.
- WARM ZONE: This is the decontamination area.
- COLD ZONE: This is the hazard-free area.

Local emergency services should have already designated a HOT ZONE. if so, adjustments should be made as conditions warrant. These boundaries may be adjusted again as conditions dictate. The following guidelines will apply:

1. Topography, weather conditions, building layout and the properties and state of the product involved will influence boundaries of restricted entry zones.
2. Once The HazMat Response Team arrives, only Team personnel (to include Associate Team members) will be permitted to enter the Hot or Warm Zones. Any personnel entering the Hot or Warm Zones must be properly protected AT ALL TIMES.

3. Zone boundaries and controlled access point will be clearly marked. Personnel exiting the Hot Zone MUST pass through the controlled access points and undergo proper decontamination and medical evaluation in the Warm Zone.
4. All command posts, canteen, triage, staging areas, etc., must be located in the Cold Zone.
5. If at all possible, the media will be permitted into the Cold Zone. However, this is a restricted area and the general public will not be permitted within that boundary.
6. The boundaries of the Hot and Warm Zones will be constantly monitored by explosive meters, radiation detectors, air sampling devices and other applicable monitoring equipment.
7. All entries into the Warm and Hot Zones will be recorded and monitored by safety personnel.

D. General Safety Procedures

The safe resolution of all incidents is the goal of all members of The HazMat Response Team. In order to insure the safety of all personnel at a hazardous materials incident, the following procedures will be followed:

1. Unsafe acts, improper protective clothing, failure to follow established procedures, etc., will be brought to the member's attention immediately.
2. Levels of protective clothing, operational priorities and tactics, decontamination, and many other operations will depend on the nature and state of the product involved. Therefore product identification is a prime objective in any hazardous materials incident.
3. Until product identification is positively complete, the maximum level of protective clothing available will be utilized.
4. Controlled access areas (ZONES) will be set up as soon as possible.
5. A Safety Sector Officer will be appointed as soon as possible whose duties are outlined in the Incident Command Structure.
6. Protective hose lines and/or extinguisher will be utilized as deemed necessary.
7. Avoid contamination at all times. This includes walking or stationing oneself in a vapor cloud, liquid run-off, dust, smoke or other product,

leaning on or positioning too close to the affected area.

8. A sustained foam and/or water supply will be provided.
9. All situations will be treated as worst case potential scenarios.
10. Apparatus positioning will be considered. In addition, consider backing apparatus on final approach to allow quick exit if needed.
11. Avoid driving past incident area or through a vapor cloud, visible spill, or flow of product.
12. In general, the safest position is uphill and upwind from the incident scene.

E. Safety Considerations

Preservation of life is the number one priority. **THE LIVES & SAFETY OF TEAM PERSONNEL WILL NOT BE UNDULY RISKED IN ORDER TO SAVE PROPERTY.** The risk taken must always be in proportion to the OBJECTIVE.

F. Public Information

Please refer to Public Information Officer ADM-020

G. Medical Procedure

The Medical Officer is responsible for coordinating the care given to on-scene personnel and victims and also is charged with assuring a smooth and safe transfer of patients from zones to local emergency care providers ultimately to medical facilities.

1. Team Personnel

All personnel entering the Hot Zone will be examined after leaving Decon Zone. All personnel donning encapsulated suits, regardless of what zone they are operating within, shall be examined and after donning the suits. Information obtained from these examinations will be recorded on the Suit Use Forms.

2. Victims

All victims must pass through decon prior to being removed from the Hot or Warm Zones. The Medical Officer will verify that decon was accomplished and will ascertain from the Decon Officer what precautions must be taken during transit to a medical facility. All victims leaving will be garbed with a gown, disposable blanket or other impermeable covering.

3. Pre-hospital Personnel, Vehicles and Equipment

The Medical Officer is responsible for making the pre-hospital EMS provider aware of what precautions are necessary to prevent further contamination. If the provider does not possess the capability to protect their equipment and personnel as required, the Medical Officer will supply appropriate garb.

4. Medical Facilities

The Medical Officer will inform the Command Post of all information that the medical facility will need to know. This information will include:

- a. The number of victims each facility can expect.
- b. The type and extent of contamination.
- c. The condition of victims.
- d. ETA of the first victims.

H. Evacuation

In many cases, the initial action indicated will be to withdraw all emergency forces and evacuate the surrounding areas. Depending on the conditions, The HazMat Response Team may also evacuate the area and allow the incident to take its own course. The decision to evacuate will be influenced by the product involved and the HazMat Response Team's capacity to deal with it.

The initial extent of the evacuation will depend upon the severity and potential of the product and situation, the forces available, weather and topography influence on the product.

It may at times, depending on the product and other conditions, be wise to simply isolate the area and have civilians remain indoors rather than trying to escape an already present vapor cloud. If evacuation is indicated, use the DOT guidelines as an INITIAL AND MINIMUM distance. A 3,000 ft evacuation in all directions may be sufficient. Flame impingement on ANY closed container will necessitate an evacuation distance of at least a one mile radius.

If evacuation has not already begun and the senior Team Officer determines a need for evacuation, that determination will be relayed to the Incident Commander immediately. It is the responsibility of the incident commander to the

effect evacuation according to procedures outlined in the local Emergency Operations Plans. The HazMat Response Team has no authority to order an evacuation. The HazMat Response Team will ADVISE an evacuation, depending on available manpower, The HazMat Response Team may assign personnel to assist in that effort but evacuation operations are the responsibility of local emergency official.

The Incident Commander will serve as the focal point for all decisions concerning the evacuation of the population and will notify Central Dispatch of the evacuation decision as soon as possible.

The population will be notified of the need to evacuate through any means available. This will include use of the media and loud speakers on emergency vehicles. Additional manpower may be requested through Central should house-to-house notification be required.

The population will be asked to report to the nearest fire station which is not affected by the release. This fire station will serve as a reception center. From this location personnel will be sent to shelters if needed.

I. Termination and Clean-up

After the incident has been stabilized and all situations threatening life, environment, and property have been mitigated, follow-up action will be taken in order to terminate the incident. This action will depend on the situation, the product involved, input from federal, state and local agencies, input from reference sources, the law and any other factor influencing the outcome of the incident. The HazMat Response Team will not normally become involved in clean-up or disposal unless a situation exists for which The HazMat Response Team is uniquely qualified to assist industry contractors or other disposal agencies.

Professional disposal contractors will be used for clean-up in most cases and for disposal in all cases. DHEC will initiate the call for assistance to a disposal contractor only if a life/ environmental threat is confirmed and that the responsible party is either unable to provide disposal service or is unidentified.

After the incident has been stabilized and no further threats or dangers exist to life, the responsible party assumes the obligation for clean-up and disposal. The HazMat Response Team will not be responsible for contacting a disposal contractor. The HazMat Response Team is permitted to provide the responsible party with a list of disposal contractors as contained in the resource list. The call to the contractor and arrangements must be made by the responsible party.

J. Protective Clothing

1. General

Proper protective clothing for the encountered or anticipated is an absolute essential. In all cases, the maximum applicable protection will be used. Entry to unknown or unidentified areas will indicate maximum protection. Compatibility charts for manufacturers, data and at least two other references will be checked. Regardless of the level of protection used, any entry into any Hot Zone will be backed-up by a back-up crew utilizing protective clothing of the same level as the Entry Team.

2. Levels of Protective Clothing

a. Level (A)

Definition - Total encapsulating protection against suspected or known toxic materials which have severe potential by skin contact or by gas or vapor skin absorption. Primarily designed to provide a gas or vapor tight barrier between the wearer and the atmospheric contaminants.

Application - For use in unknown or unidentified areas where severe toxic or corrosive hazards are known or suspected. Should be worn when highest level of skin, respiratory, eye or mucus membrane protection is need.

Cautions - Very fatiguing, required large numbers of personnel, offers no protection against extremes of heat or cold without use of flash gear protection.

Consists of - Positive Pressure, SCBA
Fully - encapsulated chemical resistant suit.
Gloves, inner and outer
Boots, steel toe and shanks
Hard hat (under suit)
Radio communication
Personal cooling vest
Outer flash suit

b. Level (B)

Definition - Selected when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed. But a lesser level of skin and eye protection.

Application - For use by decon crew or where a specific hazard is known.

Cautions - Difficult to decontaminate, offers limited protection against penetrating vapors or severe corrosives. Breathing apparatus is exposed to hostile environment. Offers no heat/fire protection.

Consists of - Positive Pressure, SCBA
Chemical resistant splash suit
Nomex jumpsuit
Boots, steel toe and shank
Radio communication
Hard hat
Outer flash suit

c. Level (C)

Definition - Selected when the type of air or substance is known, concentration measured, criteria for using air purifying respirators met, and skin and eye exposure is unlikely.

Application - For use by decon crews or where a specific hazard is known.

Consists of - Positive Pressure SCBA, chemical resistant splash suit and disposable gloves.

d. Level (D)

Definition - Selected when a low level of protection is needed for respiratory, skin and eyes.

Application - For use by first responders, or if no other protective gear is available.

Cautions - Is permeable by hazardous or combustible vapors and dusts. Difficult or impossible to decontaminate.

Consists of - Conventional firefighting turnout consisting of protective hood, gloves, coat, pants and boots with Positive Pressure SCBA.

K. SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

1. Six Step Decision Making Process

The following pages contain steps that the Senior Team Officer must consider for various types of incidents. Throughout these steps the officers

will be referred to a six-step decision making process. This process is as follows:

- a. What materials are involved?

If fire has involved cargo space containing the following materials, withdraw all forces and evacuate the area.

Explosive A or B
Poison A
Oxidizer
Organic Peroxide
Radioactive III

- b. How long has it been burning?

If the fire has been burning longer than 15 minutes, withdraw and evacuate.

- c. What are Exposures?

Weigh life and property exposures.

- d. What are the available water supplies?

500 gpm per cargo vehicle or per point of flame impingement is required. IF this cannot be delivered withdraw and evacuate.

- e. Can water be delivered to point of flame impingement?

If it cannot be, withdraw and evacuate.

- f. How quickly can water be applied?

If water cannot be applied within ten minutes withdraw and evacuate. Insulated tanks lengthen the time available up to one hour if the insulation is intact.

Throughout each of the following scenarios, always ask “What will happen if nothing is done?”

2. Patching and Leak Control

Throughout the following procedures, there are numerous references to patching and leak control. These procedures should only be attempted if they can be accomplished by properly trained and equipped personnel. Consideration should be given to requesting the Emergency Support Unit for any response that may require additional training and / or equipment. While conducting these operations, the following guidelines will be adhered to:

- a. Shut off flow if it can be done at valves.
- b. Take steps to recognize and eliminate spark possibility.
- c. Turn container upright if possible without undue risk.
- d. Use water to disperse vapor unless product is clearly water reactive.
- e. Use protective hose and dry chemical extinguishers in area of work.
- f. Perform complete research on compatible and reactive materials for patching, neutralization and protective clothing.
- g. Avoid contact with all chemicals, vapor, dust, smoke, etc.
- h. Consider impounding spill or leak in lined dike area, catch basins, absorbent pads/pigs/booms, etc., if unable to patch the leak.

PRESSURIZED CONTAINER - ON FIRE

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Attempt to identify product.
3. Follow D.O.T. guidelines for product.
4. Attempt to cut-off leak if it can be done without undue risk (always check for open valve).
5. Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be shut off.
6. Use 6 step Decision Process.
7. Unless 500 gpm flow can be maintained on each point of flame impingement, withdraw and evacuate

PRESSURIZED CONTAINER LEAK - NO FIRE

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Attempt to identify product.
3. Follow D.O.T. guidelines for product.
4. Attempt to cut-off leak if it can be done without undue risk (always check for open valve).
5. Upright cylinder if possible or turn to allow vapor rather than liquid to escape.
6. Contact with material may cause frostbite.
7. Consider static buildup, ground and bond.
8. All operations will be conducted with full available protective gear with cover of changed hose lines and dry chemical extinguisher standby.
9. Explosive meter readings will be taken.
10. Flammable range extends at least three (3) times the distance of visible vapor clouds.
11. Water fog does not guarantee elimination of ignition.

TANK VEHICLE LEAK - NO FIRE

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Attempt to identify product.
3. Follow D.O.T. guidelines for product.
4. Treat leaking liquid as if on fire (full gear, charge lines foam blanket, if indicted).
5. Do no flush product unless extreme situation.

6. Control flow and run-off.
7. Attempt to stop the leak if it can be done without undue risk. Use rubber/Neoprene patches with load strap, shovel stopper, wooden wedges, putty, plug, dike, etc.
8. Always check for open valves.
9. Take explosive meter readings.
10. Consider transfer of product via compatible pump to compatible grounded vehicle or container.
11. Consider impounding leak in lined dike area, catch basins, absorbent pads/pigs/booms, etc., if unsafe to patch leak.
12. If flammable liquid, consider use emulsifying agent or foam.
13. Take special precautions to keep spill from storm sewers, drains and bodies of water.
14. Cover sewer openings, intake, block drainage ditches, drains, etc.
15. If tank vehicle is leaking, prepare for instant release of contents, dike area and/or dig line ditch as situation and topography dictate.

DRUM OR BARREL - ON FIRE

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Attempt to identify product.
3. Follow D.O.T. guidelines of product.
4. Cool exposed drums or consider isolating involved drums.
5. Use 6 step decision making process.
6. Control run-off.
7. Consider dry chemical extinguisher.

DRUM OR BARREL LEAK - NO FIRE

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Attempt to identify product.
3. Take action needed based on product identification.
4. Ground and bond container before handling.
5. Control the leak by one of the following methods:
 - a. Patching (by use of barrel patches, wedges, putty, or any various leak control devices).
 - b. Pumping-off product by means of compatible pump to a grounded compatible container.
 - c. Overpacking (placing damaged drum in salvage drum packed in neutral absorbent or equivalent and placed in poly lined or equivalent wrapping.
 - d. Retention of run-off with no leak mitigation.
6. Charged hose line and dry chemical extinguisher will be staffed and standing by during operation.

ROLLOVER OF TANK VEHICLES

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Control and isolate area.
3. Check areas with explosive meters immediately, then regularly.
4. Completely research product before attempting to patch, perform off-loading, or otherwise modify leak or situation.
5. Ground vehicle.
6. Stabilize vehicle.
7. Disconnect air system.

8. Disable electrical system using battery switch.
9. Perform containment (dike, basins etc.).
10. If not leaking, anticipate and prepare for product release at any time.
11. Contact shipper, utilize their recovery mechanism.
12. Prepare to assist and/or provide standby for shippers, contractor.

General Rules to be Observed

1. Loaded vehicle will not be uprighted until off-loaded.
2. Regular turnout gear should not be used if exposed to splash or contact with product.
3. If gear is saturated, remove it immediately.
4. Consider foam for vapor suppression. Personnel should not disturb foam blanket.
5. Treat the spill or rollover as if it were on fire.
6. Use appropriate protective clothing including SCBA.
7. Consider use of dome clamp on leaking lids.

Preferred Method of Removal in Order

Regular discharge line, internal valves, vapor recovery line, dome boot, air drill through tank skin.

FLAMMABLE GAS

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. Guide #19:

Leak

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Turn container upright so vapor is escaping rather than liquid.

3. Bond and/or ground container.
4. Contact with product may cause frostbite.
5. Check perimeter, low areas and downwind with explosive meters.
6. Use protective hose lines in position with dry chemical backup when attempting to stop the leak.

Fire

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Do not extinguish unless the flow can be stopped.
3. Cool container and protect exposures if it is decided to let burn.
4. Withdraw if rising noise from relief valve is heard, bulging or discoloration of the tank is noted, or there is severe flame impingement.

FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. Guides #26 and #27.

Leak

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Prepare a minimum 1½" line for foam application.
3. Fully encapsulating suits over Nomex jumpsuits will be utilized if any contact with product is possible.
4. Dike, contain or otherwise absorb spill or run-off.
5. The spill amount, location and situation will determine if the product will be absorbed, diluted, foamed or neutralized.
6. Tank vehicles overturned - See "ROLLOVER" procedures.

Fire

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Use SCBA and outer flash suits.
3. Use water spray to disperse radiant heat and cool coolant.
4. Check for proper extinguishing agent.

POISON LIQUIDS

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. guide #55:

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Extreme care in approaching and in handling a poison is essential since very small amounts that are inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin could be detrimental to life and health.
3. Approach these products with extreme caution as some of them are flammable, corrosive or explosive in certain circumstances.
4. Use total encapsulating suits if positive identification is not possible.
5. Use PVC splash suits with SCBA as a minimum protection if it is determined that they are adequate when working with these products. If the product is also identified as a flammable, full protective turnout gear will also be worn under other protective gear.
6. Before fighting fires, make every safe attempt to identify the product since the fire may reduce toxicity.
7. Monitor air and water quality to determine the extent of contamination and evacuation perimeters. Take samples for later analysis.
8. Use containment, recovery and disposal on ANY amount.
9. Use decontamination procedures of personnel, equipment and area on ANY amount.

FLAMMABLE SOLIDS

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Use Class D extinguishing agent on small fires involving combustible metals.
3. May react violently with water (consider weather).
4. May react violently with carbon dioxide (CO₂) dry chemical extinguishers, halon agent or air.

POISON GAS

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. Guides #13 & #15:

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Extreme care in approaching and in handling of a poison is essential since very small amounts inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin could be detrimental to life and health.
3. Approach these products with extreme caution since some of them are flammable, corrosive or explosive in certain circumstances.
4. Use total encapsulating suits that are compatible with the product involved.
5. Before fighting the fire, make every safe attempt to identify the product involved since the fire may reduce the toxicity.
6. Products such as hydrogen cyanide should be allowed to burn.
7. If water is used to reduce vapors, contain run-off for later disposal.
8. Monitor air and water quality to determine the extent of contamination and evacuation perimeters, especially if the product is heavier than air. Take samples for later analysis.
9. Use decontamination procedures on personnel, equipment and spills for any amount.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. Guide #63.

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Immediately notify proper authorities through Lexington County EOC and through CHEMTREC.
3. Take perimeter reading and as approach is made to scene with radiological detectors.
4. Do not delay rescue. IF rescue is indicated, full SCBA with PPE will be used in addition to shielding.
5. Avoid handling material or exposure to it unless critical to life safety.
6. Delay cleanup of material until arrival of licensed authorities.
7. Isolate material and exposed areas until cleanup.
8. Use water sparingly.
9. Do not allow any equipment, vehicles or personnel that may have been in contact with or exposed to radioactive material to leave the area until they have been cleared or decontaminated.
10. Containment of any leaking, or run-off material is critical.
11. No eating, drinking or smoking should be permitted in the area (internal radiation).
12. Fires involving containers should be fought with water. All run-off must be contained. If the fire has extended into the cargo area, withdraw.

CORROSIVES

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. Guide #59:

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel

2. Use total encapsulating suits if product cannot be positively identified.
3. Use litmus paper or meter to determine degree of corrosiveness.
4. Consider using a neutralizing agent, such as lime, soda ash, etc. Consider secondary reaction with neutralizing agent.
5. Use decontamination procedures of personnel, equipment and spill area on ANY amount.
6. If leak control is attempted, completely research compatibility and reactive materials.

OXIDIZERS AND ORGANIC PEROXIDES

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. Guides #47 & #52:

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Approach with extreme caution since oxidizers mixed with combustibles and organic substances may be extremely sensitive of heat, friction and shock.
3. Some organic peroxides are shipped under refrigerated conditions. These chemicals become shock sensitive when not kept cold. As a result any chemical truck with an operating refrigeration unit should be approached with extreme caution.
4. For a spill or leak, a minimum of 1½” hose line should be pulled, charged, staffed and supported with a water supply as soon as possible.
5. Use impermeable clothing over full turnout gear if contact with the product is likely.
6. If any clothing becomes contaminated, wash off with water IMMEDIATELY.
7. Separate combustibles and flammables from oxidizers if it can be done safely.

8. Use protective lines any time personnel are working in close proximity of the spill or leak with dry chemical extinguisher in area.
9. Use containment, recovery and disposal procedures on ANY amount.
10. Use decontamination procedures on personnel, equipment and spill area.

PESTICIDES

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. Guides #27, #53 and #55:

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Identification of the product is critical. Identification should include Product name, Signal work and EPA registration number.
3. Isolate area and prevent spread of material.
4. Minimize exposure to personnel.
5. Always be alert for symptoms of pesticide poisoning (unusual illness, discomfort, dizziness, tremors, nausea, skin irritation).
6. Symptoms may be delayed between 12 and 72 hours after exposure. Personnel should be instructed to seek medical attention immediately if symptoms arise during that time period. Hospitals should be advised of the emergency in the event citizens complain of symptoms days later.

Spill

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Establish safety zones.
3. Perform rescue operations and decontaminate victims.
4. Keep medical officer informed of situation.

5. Contain spill by diking area or diverting. Surround spill with absorbent material.
6. Block storm drains, sewer openings, etc. Do not flush material into drains, sewers or off road.
7. If the spill is dust or powder, cover with plastic tarp.
8. For cleanup, isolate the leaking container. Sweep absorbent and spilled material to center or under tarp. Surround or cover spilled material with recommended decon solution.

Fire

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Isolate area.
3. Establish safety zones.
4. Perform only life saving suppression operation until product is positively identified.
5. The senior officer, based upon product properties and situation, must decide whether to attack aggressively, protect exposures, or withdraw all forces from area.
6. Use as little water as possible.
7. Control ALL water run-off.
8. Avoid all exposure to smoke or water run-off.
9. Consider the potential for violent rupture of drums, cylinders or other containers.

CHLORINE

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with .DOT. Guide # 20:

Properties of Chlorine

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel

2. Respiratory irritant even in very light concentration causes restlessness, coughing, sneezing and even unconsciousness.
3. Will not act as an oxidizer. Violently combustible. Reacts with hydrocarbons, water, organic matter and many common chemicals.
4. In combination with water, forms hydrochloric acid. Can cause skin and eye burns on contact (sweat, tears, mucous membranes, etc).
5. Chlorine shipped as liquid, escapes as gas. The gas is heavier than air and can travel distances seeking lowest level.
6. Yellowish-green color with a sharp, disagreeable odor.
7. Generally shipped in 150 lb. cylinders, ton tanks or railroad tank cars.
8. Chlorine bearing compounds may be encountered in various forms including liquids (*sodium hypochlorite) or solid (calcium hypochlorite). They may be known or labeled as bleaching powder, swimming pool chemicals or disinfectants.

Recommendations

1. Highest level of protective clothing is indicated at all times.
2. Enlarge evacuation area as needed, especially downhill and downwind.
3. Special care must be taken during decon. Gas will adhere to clothing, especially conventional turnout gear.
4. Consult CHLIOREP through CHEMTREC.
5. NEVER put water on a chlorine leak. Water with chlorine will increase the rate of corrosion of the container and make the leak larger.
6. Water may be applied to the vapors to disperse.
7. Use ammonia water to pinpoint the leak. Do not allow the ammonia to come in contact with brass fittings.

8. Rotate the leaking container so that the leak is on top thereby allowing gas to escape rather than liquid.
9. When heated, container may explode violently. Apply water as a cooling action to the cylinder. Do not allow water to contact the leak site.
10. All run-off must be considered corrosive.

EXPLOSIVES

The following steps are to be taken in conjunction with D.O.T. Guide #46:

1. Request Emergency Support Unit / Attempt following steps that can be conducted with properly trained and equipped personnel
2. Identify the product.
3. Explosives should be placarded
4. Do not fight a fire that has reached the cargo area. Withdraw and evacuate at least 2,000 feet in all directions.
5. IF possible, separate the tractor from the trailer.
6. IF a tire fire, use plenty of water. The tire will reignite, therefore it must be removed from the vehicle.

VII. CONFINED SPACE RESCUE OPERATIONS

Section 1- Definitions. (as defined by OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.146.)

- A. Confined Space-
 - Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work.
 - Has limited or restricted means of entry or exit.
 - Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.
- B. Permit-Required Confined Space-
 - Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere.
 - Contains a material that has the potential for engulfing the entrant.
 - Has an internal configuration that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls, or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section.
 - Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazards.

Section 2- General Guidelines

1. Any incident where a patient is trapped, buried, or experiencing a medical emergency in a trench, excavation, or confined space will require the immediate response of the Lexington County Emergency Response Team.
2. All confined spaces will be made safe and protected using approved methods prior to entry by emergency personnel. All emergency vehicles shall park at a minimum of 100 feet from the incident site unless directed otherwise.
3. All Traffic should be stopped or detoured within 300 feet of work site.
3. A “hot zone” shall be established to control at least 100 feet around the work area. This should be done with fire line tape.

Section 3- Initial Operations

1. Assessment

A. First in Units should try to obtain the following initial information:

- What is the nature of the incident?
- How many victims are involved?
- What is their last known location?
- Is this a rescue or recovery?
- Are there any disrupted utilities?
- What types of utilities disrupted?
- Is there Haz-Mat involved?
- What type of Haz-Mat involved?

B. After assessment the first units shall do the following:

- Stop any on-going rescue by non-trained personnel.
- Assure adequate response from the Emergency Response Team.
- Set-up a visual command to include an IC, Operations, and Safety.
- Secure all utilities that can safely be secured.
- Begin Atmospheric monitoring. (If equipped)
- Begin ventilation. (If equipped)
- Establish safe working perimeter. (100 feet 360 degrees from site)
- Assure Fire control procedures are in place if needed.
- Remove any surface victims that can be removed safely.

Section 4- Technical Rescue Operations

1. All personnel will report with their respective crews for accountability.

2. Assure lockout, tag-out, blinding and blanking are completed as per policy.
3. Begin air monitoring .
4. Assure that all personnel that enter the site are equipped with Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus (SABA). (If you must remove your standard SCBA to fit into the opening or move into the space “**DO NOT ENTER.**” If you enter with standard SCBA do not move more than 25 feet from the entrance.
5. Entrance with standard SCBA is limited to reconnaissance only, unless the victim is readily accessible.
6. **Assure One Back-up Team for Every Entry Team!**
7. No one shall enter a confined space alone. A work team shall consist of a minimum of two members.
8. Each entry team shall be equipped with the following:
 - Approved communications equipment.
 - Approved lighting equipment.
 - Atmospheric monitor.
 - Proper PPE. (helmet, boots, gloves, duty uniform (or designated suit)
 - A life safety line attached to each member and one for victim.
 - Retrieval system.
 - A class 3 harness attached to a fall arrest system. (If entering a vertical shaft greater than 5 feet.)
 - A victim escape mask, if needed.
9. Atmospheric Monitoring shall occur prior to and during all entries. Monitoring should include:
 - Oxygen levels.
 - Toxicity (If appropriate monitoring is available.)
 - Flammability
10. The following levels shall be considered an IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) atmosphere:
 - Oxygen deficient <19.5%
 - Oxygen enriched >23.0%
 - Flammability at 10.0% LEL
 - Toxicity shall be any limit whose numerical value exceeds the PEL (Permissible Exposure Level)
11. Atmospheric monitoring shall occur during occupancy at intervals dependant on the possibility of changing conditions, but in no case less than 5 minutes.
12. All atmospheric readings shall be recorded on monitoring worksheet.
13. In the event the atmospheric conditions become unsafe the entry teams will be pulled out until the conditions can be corrected.

Section 5- Entry

1. Once the best method and location for entry has been determined, teams shall begin entry and reconnaissance/recovery/rescue operations in the space.
2. Entry decisions should be made based on the known location of the victim safety of the opening, atmospheric monitoring, and ease of the recovery points.
3. Prior to entry, members shall be logged on to a technical rescue work

sheet with their time of entry. This will be the responsibility of the safety officer.

4. Teams shall be limited to 30 minutes in any space.
5. Each team shall be assigned to rehab upon removal from the space until hydrated and vital signs are within normal limits.
6. Once inside the team will:
 - Assure adequate interior communications.
 - Assure communications with the exterior.
 - Mark, if necessary with chalk, or other method, entry and movement patterns to assure egress.
 - Move towards the suspected victim location as a team.
 - Beware of elevations differences and unstable footing.
7. Once the victim has been located, you need to answer the following:
 - Is this a rescue or recovery?
 - Can the victim be easily moved to the entrance with equipment hand?
 - Is an additional team needed to assist?
8. Communicate your decision with the operations officer.
9. Once the victim has been attached to a retrieval device, insure that spinal precautions are taken for either a vertical or horizontal opening.
10. Do Not block your egress.
11. Assure that all air lines and connections are clear of the victim and do not become entangled.
12. In the event of an air line failure, the team must exit the area **IMMEDIATELY!**

Section 6- Incident Termination

1. Double Check accountability for personnel.
2. Inventory all equipment, and place any damaged equipment out of service.
3. Secure the property until it can be passed over to appropriate authority to prevent further incidents.

VIII. HIGH LEVEL RESCUE OPERATIONS

Request Emergency Support Unit

IX. TRENCH RESCUE OPERATIONS

Section 1- Definitions (as defined by OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1926.650)

- A. Trench- A narrow excavation in relation to its length made below the surface of the ground. In general, the depth is greater than the width, but the width is not greater than 15 feet.

- B. Excavation – A man made cut, cavity, trench, or depression in the earth’s surface formed by earth removal. Usually wider than it is deep.

Section 2- Trench Facts

1. Cave-Ins happen almost instantaneously with little or no warning, which explains why most trench failures result in death.
2. Most fatalities occur in trenches less than 12 feet deep and 6 feet wide.
3. The effects and results of victim engulfment will depend on the degree and depth of burial. Since one cubic foot of soil weighs approximately 100 pounds, a victim buried under just two feet of soil will have 700 to 1,000 pounds concentrated on the chest and back prohibiting lung and chest expansion necessary for breathing. Its unlikely a victim will survive more than three to four minutes with cause of death suffocation and compression injury.
4. The majority of trench cave-ins result from poor planning, lack of knowledge with trenches and shores, and improper or inadequate installation of shoring.

Section 3- Initial Operations

1. Assessment

A. First in units should try to obtain the following information:

- What is the nature of the incident?
- How many victims are involved?
- What is their last known location?
- Is this a rescue or recovery?
- Are there any disrupted utilities?
- What types of utilities are disrupted?
- Is there Haz-Mat involved?
- What type of Haz-Mat is involved?

B. After assessment the first units shall attempt the following:

- Stop any on-going rescue attempt by non-trained persons.
- Assure adequate response from the County ERT.
- Set up a command visual command to include an IC, Operations, and Safety.
- Secure all utilities and equipment that can be done safely.
- Begin atmospheric monitoring. (If equipped)
- Begin ventilation. (If equipped)
- Establish safe working perimeter.
 - All equipment within 100 feet shut down to void vibrations. All traffic 300 feet detoured or stopped.

Section 4- Technical Rescue Operations

1. All personnel will report with the respective crews for accountability.
2. First arriving ERT unit will follow-up with initial units and confirm decision for RESCUE MODE or RECOVERY MODE.
 - A. Rescue Mode- This should be done if the victim(s) can be seen and is obviously alive or if the victim's location is known and has been down for a short period of time. Rescuers should gain rapid access to the victim(s) using the minimum amount of shoring needed to make the trench safe. This is a very dangerous operation because of the possibility of secondary collapse.
 - B. Recovery Mode- This mode should be used when the victim has been completely buried and their exact location is unknown. When in Recovery Mode, safety of rescuers comes first!
3. Set up working area as follows:
 - Hot Zone- Extends from 0-50 feet from trench.
 - This area should be limited to personnel conducting ops.
 - Warm Zone- Extends from 50-150 feet from trench.
 - This area should be used for equipment needed for rescue.
 - Cold Zone- Extends 150 feet to 300 feet from trench.
 - This area should be used for staging of non-essential personnel and equipment.
4. Begin securing ventilation from end of trench, and place ground ladders into trench. This is in the event a rescue falls in and can quickly remove themselves. There should be at least two ground ladders no more than 50 feet apart.
5. Secure the lip of the trench with ground pads. **NO PERSONNEL SHOULD OPERATE ON ANY UNSECURED GROUND AROUND THE TRENCH!** While placing ground pads, look for any unidentified hazards such as spoil piles, fissures, etc. Deal with those problems as they surface. De-watering may be necessary once the lip is secured.
6. Check the spoil pile for improper angle of repose. Remove spoil pile as much as needed.
7. Measure depth of trench. (This measurement is from the top of the spoil pile to the bottom. Depths of 25 feet or greater require an engineered shoring system by a structural engineer.)
8. Begin placing applicable panels, starting immediately where the last know location or signs of where the victim may be (tools, clothes, equipment, etc.) Panels should extend as far as dictated by the incident. Rescuers should operate inside of the panel at all times.
9. Conduct and disentanglement/extrication operations.
10. Remove patient and turn over to EMS.

Section 5- Entry

1. Personnel entering the trench should be outfitted with appropriate PPE.
 - a. Helmet

- b. gloves
 - c. boots
 - d. duty uniform, or other assigned outfit.
2. Depending on the incident personnel may be required to wear class III harness and life safety rope.
 3. A safety team should be standing by for every entry team that is in service.
 4. Constant air monitoring and ventilation should be performed and be held within the same standards as a confined space incident.
 5. Crews should be rotated a maximum of every 30 minutes or as the weather and incident dictates

Section 6- Incident Termination

1. Double check accountability for personnel.
2. If able to remove shoring, shoring materials should be removed in a last in first out method. In the event shoring cannot be removed, it will be left with the scene. **THERE SHOULD BE NO RISK TO PERSONNEL WHILE REMOVING SHORING MATERIALS!**
3. Inventory all equipment, and remove broken equipment from service.
4. Secure the area and turn over to appropriate authority.

X. Structural Collapse

Section 1- Definitions and Facts

- The Emergency Response Team should be called to all incidents of a partial or full collapse of a structure. These incidents can include but are not limited to vehicles vs. structures and storm/wind damage.
- Structural collapse incidents are extremely technical due to the nature of the type of call. More than one discipline maybe needed to mitigate the incident.

Section 2- General Guidelines

- All scene set-up and investigative techniques used for confined space trench rescue are applicable to this type of incident.

Section 3- Initial Operations

- A. First in units should try to obtain the following initial information:
 - What type of structure is it?
 - Is it occupied?
 - What caused the damage? (Storm, vehicle, bomb, etc)
 - What is the occupants last known location?

- Is this a rescue or recovery?
 - Are there any disrupted utilities?
 - What types of utilities are disrupted?
 - Is there Haz-Mat Involved?
 - What type of Haz-mat is involved?
- B. After assessment the first units shall do the following:
- Stop any on-going rescue by non-trained personnel.
 - Assure adequate response from the Emergency Response Team.
 - Set-up a visual command to include IC, Operations, and Safety.
 - Position vehicles and staging so that the equipment will not be in danger of a secondary collapse.
 - Secure utilities if they can be done safely.
 - Remove any surface victims.
 - Establish a safe area to restrict non-essential personnel.

Section 4- Technical Rescue Operations

1. All personnel will report with their respective crews for accountability.
2. Continue with the removal of surface victims.
3. Establish work areas as follows:
 - Hot Zone- 0-50 feet. All operational work is done here. Essential personnel only.
 - Warm Zone- 50-100 feet. Logistical and support work.
 - Cold Zone- 100-300 feet. Staging of manpower and equipment.
4. Begin building triage if more than one building is affected. More resources maybe needed, and mutual aid from out of county resources maybe needed (CFD Rescue 1, SCTF-1.) Building markings should be done in accordance with current FEMA guidelines and practices.
5. Establish plans for search teams, and for search and rescue.
6. Begin search and rescue of structures.
7. Once located extricate/disentangle victims and remove to EMS.
8. Continue with search operations until all victims are accounted for or the scene is too unsafe to continue.
9. Once a decision is made, due to inability to locate any victims, selected debris removal may be done. In lightweight construction this maybe accomplished by selected cutting and breaching of walls and hand removing structural components. During general debris removal a decision has been made that no viable victims can be found. This is usually done with heavy equipment, and monitored for signs of the victim.

Section 5- Entry

1. Entries will not be made until a risk vs. benefit plan can be put into place. This is to include a formulated action plan of how the entry is to be conducted.

2. Approach to the structure shall begin on the outside. If the structure is racked, shoring will begin from the outside and work to the victim. Shoring techniques will follow current FEMA guidelines and practices.
3. Once an entry decision has been made, the incident will be treated like a confined space incident, and those guidelines should also be used.
4. Entry Teams should enter the space where the victim is located vertically as much as possible. The horizontal breaching of walls should be done only if there is no other means to reach the void space that the victims may be trapped in.
5. Once the victim is located the victim must be extricated. During this process rescuers must be aware of the effects of lifting heavy objects off of victims (crush syndrome, etc.) Certain incidents may require patient care during the extrication by ALS providers if possible and can be done safely.
6. Once Extricated that victim will then be removed to EMS for treatment or transport.
7. Once the patient has been removed the shoring should be left in place. If rescue struts are used they should be replaced with timber shoring if it can be done safely.

Section 6- Incident Termination

1. Double check accountability for personnel.
2. Inventory all equipment, and place any damaged equipment out of service.
3. Secure the property until it can be passed over to appropriate authority to prevent further incidents.

XI. REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONNEL

In order to be considered an active member of the Lexington County HazMat Response Team each member upon acceptance must complete the required training. If the course is not sponsored by the County it must be approved by the Committee.

1.	Basic Firefighter	100 Hours
2.	Initial Response to HazMat Incident C.I.	16 Hours
3.	Incident Command System	16 Hours
4.	HazMat Technician	40 Hours
5.	Radiological Monitoring	3 Hours
6.	Trench I	24 Hours
7.	Trench II	24 Hours
8.	Confined Space Rescue	16 Hours
9.	Technical Rope Rescue I	32 Hours

Total 271 Hours

In order to remain certified as an active Team Member, all personnel must:

1. Participate in a minimum of 75% of scheduled training sessions throughout the year.
2. Successfully complete and maintain performance objectives as established by the Lexington County HazMat Response Team Committee.
3. Maintain encapsulated suit qualification.