

REGION 6 LEPC Update



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We focus on the HOTZONE Conference in Houston in this issue, as well as great grant ideas from Fred Cowie.

Steve & Hilary

13th Annual HOTZONE Conference



The goal of HOTZONE is to train local, state and federal responders for safe and efficient response to releases of hazardous materials which threaten public health and the environment. This includes bringing in the best instructors in the country for our students!!!

People who attend include local fire, police, emergency management, EMS, and state & federal response personnel who participate in incident command or in immediate support at the scene of a hazmat response or terrorist event in Federal Region 6.

Last year, over 700 people attended the conference from Region 6, as well as from across the country and world!!



We will have a track focused on activities and ideas for LEPC members.

HOTZONE 13 will be held: October 18-21, 2012 -- Crowne Plaza Hotel - Reliant Park -- Houston, TX

GO TO OUR WEBPAGE FOR MORE CONFERENCE INFORMATION and REGISTRATION, www.hotzone.org

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HOTZONE Agenda and Course Descriptions

PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

LEPC 101: This half day course is designed for those not familiar with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) concepts. The course will review the legislative foundations of EPCRA and LEPCs, and provide information on selected LEPCs activities throughout Region 6. The course will present ideas on integrating LEPCs into All-Hazards emergency planning functions, and connecting LEPC efforts with other Homeland Security, FEMA, and EPA programs.

The New MARPLOT Program and its Uses for LEPCs: By December 21, 2012, EPA and NOAA plan to release MARPLOT Version 5.0. This will be a major upgrade from the existing MARPLOT 4.1.2. Tom Bergman will be demonstrating many of the new MARPLOT operations that will be available in the new MARPLOT, and providing concrete examples of utilizing these new operations for emergency planning and response activities. Some of the new features include free, downloadable aerial photos, topo maps, and street maps; display of live NWS radar feeds; import/export of spreadsheets; automatic display of ERG Immediate Isolation Zones and Downwind Protection areas on local aerial photos and street maps; improved access to various toolbar operations; improved management of local user map data; and other functions.

HazMat Officer Competency Lab Utilizing the NFPA 472 Standard and Fire Studio 4 hazardous materials simulations this workshop provides competency based training for both current and future Hazardous Materials Officers. This program involves 90% hands-on exercises utilizing the Eight Step Process and featuring state-of-the-art wireless technology to provide the participants with real-time atmospheric monitoring. The handheld instrument levels and mission messages that are sent to the students correspond to the simulation and reflect tactical actions. These realistic training scenarios are valuable resources in group management and supervision of a complex hazardous materials event within the NIMS ICS organization. It is recommended for advanced HazMat Responders.

So You Want to be a HazMat Medic! This workshop is an interactive exploration of medical importance when dealing with a Hazardous Materials incident. This session identifies and explores the medical issues as they apply to response personnel. It is designed for emergency medical personnel who have a medical responsibility at hazardous materials event. This course provides those medical personnel first-on-the-scene with basic information needed to recognize, evaluate, forecast and treat patients involved in the release of hazardous materials incident. It is intended for members of the Pre-Hospital Response Team at both the BLS and ALS Responder Level who may be called upon to provide assistance during such emergencies to safely deliver BLS/ALS treatment, triage at Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction event, looking at issues of function within the established incident command system. This is done by exploring the medical response from the initial event, to the effects on body systems, injuries and treatment modalities; the participant attains an appreciation for different medical approaches. Participants will work on scenarios in organizing the EMS response team, protecting response personnel, identifying and using medical response resources, decision-making and protecting the public.

Field Identification & Chemical Analysis: This 8-hour course will consist primarily of hands-on lab work with solid and liquid unknown chemical substances utilizing the Heinz 5-Step Method. The properties of various chemicals and chemical families will be discussed as each sample is analyzed and tested. Participants will work in small groups and test approximately 10-12 samples throughout the day. Samples will consist of corrosives, oxidizers, flammable and combustible liquids and solids, and others. Physical properties such as appearance, vapor pressure and solubility will be discussed as it relates to hazard determination and response tactics for hazardous materials team members. Safety, personal protection, and proper technique when working with chemicals will be emphasized and stressed.

Complete CAMEO Suite Update: This full day session will update participants on the current CAMEO Suite (CAMEOFM, CAMEO Chemicals, MARPLOT, ALOHA), and any future plans for the programs. - 8 hours (On-Site) It will explore the lesser known functions of the programs, including integration with Google Earth, import of other data sources into CAMEO FM and ALOHA, uses of MARPLOT mapping beyond hazardous materials response and the real uses, advantages and limitations of air modeling. This is a "hands-on" session and participants will be performing various computer functions - on their own computers or on one of the 12 provided computers.

Tactical Chemistry for Emergency Responders: This is not your average chemistry class—this is applied chemistry! Tactical decisions at hazardous materials emergencies are heavily influenced by the material involved. Chemistry determines how a product will behave, what container it is stored and transported in, how it reacts to its environment—both within and outside the container, how it can be detected and identified, and the tools and techniques that will ultimately be needed to mitigate the incident. In short, chemistry determines how a risk-based response is mounted. This workshop will make the chemistry of hazardous materials come alive with chemical demonstrations, table top exercises, hands-on activities, and chemical identification exercises using a variety of air monitoring and sample identification equipment including pH paper, M8 paper, oxidizer paper, halogen detectors, multi-gas detectors, PIDs, Raman, FTIR, and GC/MS instruments. Chemical and physical property trends across chemical families are illustrated using our Periodic Table of the Compounds™. Students will get hands-on experience with almost two dozen different chemicals during the workshop.

Well Control Incident Management: Municipal agencies responding to an oilfield emergency must deal with a unique set of safety vectors, each with the potential to catastrophically escalate if initial size-up is inaccurate and resources are ineffectively assigned. This course is intended to prepare tactical response agencies, with local jurisdiction over oilfield emergencies to better manage their incident scenes, integrate resources, and work more effectively with oil & gas operators and well control specialists. The ability of responders to identify common blowout scene risks and predict hydrocarbon behavior greatly increases the probability of a safe and successful mitigation.

Skills and Drills: If you are looking for some hands-on action, this is your workshop. Students will travel to the Harris County Fire Training Facility where they will be given plenty of opportunity to participate in a variety of drills including in-suit time, hands-on application of Chlorine Kits, tank truck simulator, plugging and patching, and product control. Not much classroom here. Wear your work clothes and maybe an extra dry shirt.

Railcar & Tank Truck Safety Course: A unique offsite workshop focusing on response to railroad and tank truck emergencies. The course is designed as 4 modules including tank car recognition and features, safely responding to TIH materials, tank car capping kits, tank car valves and fittings, and responding to locomotive emergencies. At the completion of the modules, students will be provided various scenarios to practically apply their new found skills. This workshop is primarily hands-on utilizing actual training cars from the DOW Chemical training program. A training train will be brought to an area near the conference hotel. Training cars will consist of one flat car with simulated leak fittings, three tank cars (non pressure, chlorine, ethylene oxide), two classroom cars, one tank car with various fittings/leaks, and one locomotive. Work clothes, steel toe boots, and leather gloves are recommended. Lunch provided. Provided by TRANSCAER.

Ethanol Blended Fuels: This offsite all day workshop will include a classroom session covering the Ethanol Emergency Response Training Program that has been developed by the Ethanol Emergency Response Coalition, followed by some hands-on live fire demonstrations involving ethanol blended fuels.

Houston Fire Department Incident Command Simulator: This offsite workshop will include a visit to the state-of-the-art HFD Incident Command Simulator. Activities will include a system demonstration and student participation in real life incident simulations.

HazMatIQ Above the Line/Below the Line Training: The HazMatIQ Above The Line/Below The Line system is a program developed by responders, for responders and only available from HazMatIQ. The HazMatIQ system incorporates our innovative street smart "Cheat Sheets" that enable responders to safely and efficiently respond to any known or unknown chemical or mixture. Students taking this course will be able to size-up (physical state, hazards, initial hot zone, correct meters and PPE) any chemical in minutes. The system then coaches responders through a chemical research method to verify their initial size-up, preparing responders to immediately go to work when they arrive on a Hazardous Materials/WMD event.

Conference Workshops

October 19-20, 2012

LEPC Track LEPC Legal Rights, Responsibilities, and Relationships with Other Federal Programs

LEPC Track HMEP Grants : Learn who is eligible for HMEP grant funds and how they can be used.

LEPC Track Case Study: Magnablend Fire and Response : A fire at a blending plant in Waxahachie, TX, gained 15 minutes of national fame due to the spectacular images of explosions and fires. An evacuation, shelter-in-place, and environmental concerns all followed. The discussion will cover the response, as well as lessons learned from the community.

LEPC Track How Poison Control Centers Can Support Your LEPC / Emergency Management: ATSDR and the South East Texas Poison Center will co-present on the recently developed Regional Response Team activation guidance document for use of the Poison Control to address community health concerns associated with HAZMAT events. Case studies will include discussion on the BP Oil Spill response (national) and the Magnablend Fire (local).

LEPC Track Using CAMEO for Emergency Operations: Many jurisdictions utilize the CAMEO Suite to prepare for and respond to HazMat incidents. However, the use of CAMEO is not limited to HazMat. Tom Bergman will host a panel presentation of LEPC and Emergency Management personnel that utilize the CAMEO Suite for a wide variety of data management activities. Topics include: CAMEO for Floodplain Administration, CAMEO for Safe Room management, CAMEO as your local Resource database, CAMEO for Road Sign Inventories and Roadway Bridge Inventories, CAMEO for Wildfire Response, CAMEO for Search & Rescue operations, CAMEO for Tracking Special Needs Populations, CAMEO for Mass Immunization; MIPS, PODS, and Push Partner plans and operations, CAMEO for Disaster Recovery activities; Tornados, Floods, Wildfires, Severe Weather events,

Blowing Up Can Ruin Your Whole Day: Combustible gases and vapors are one of the most common gaseous threats for HazMat responders. However, many responders don't fully understand how their combustible gas sensors operate and what their limitations are. This course will discuss the operation and limitations of Wheatstone Bridge catalytic bead LEL sensors, infrared combustible sensors, thermal conductivity combustible gas sensors, dilution fittings and even using Photoionization Detectors (PIDs) for assessing combustible environments. It will help you understand when to trust and use each technology.

MacGyver Gas Detection (Getting out of "sticky" situations using the sensitivities and cross-sensitivities of common sensors): "MacGyver Gas Detection" reviews the sensitivities and cross-sensitivities of the most common sensors used in confined space entry and HazMat including O₂, LEL, CO, H₂S & PID. It discusses how to overlay the responses of ALL your sensors to come to the right conclusion because sometimes the clue to what is really going on is shown in unexpected places. It uses simple examples of real-life incidents to show how sensors can be "fooled" and how to interpret this "incorrect" data and reach a correct conclusion using all of the clues present from the scene and from the sensors available. It also discusses how to use your "normal" sensors in abnormal situations.

6th CST - Integrating Your Civil Support Team Your WMD Response Plan

The Challenging Threesome (Chlorine, Ammonia, Propane): A detailed presentation for handling Chlorine, Anhydrous Ammonia, and Propane releases. Chemical Behavior, Container Profile, and Managing the Release are just a few of the topics to be discuss by three top street smart instructors.

HazMat Science Officer: There has been a lot of discussion lately about how responders assess things and make decisions. Part of that process should include classifying the material and making decisions based on that classification. The key decision points for chemicals are: "Is it moving?" and "What does it do?" (energy release, corrosive, and/or toxic). From there, a person should be able to safely get their protection and detection figured out and actually start doing something. The "Is it moving?" part addresses some key items such as population and environmental protection. Both concerns are very important in the hazard and risk assessment process. Note: The key decisions points don't involve the use of fancy toys or short cuts. It finds its basis in a few fundamental observations coupled with effective monitoring. This workshop breaks the incident assessment down into the environment, the container, and the material. Understanding HazMat containers is like learning building construction for Firefighters. Anticipating the results of stress on a container can be compared to learning about the collapse of a burning building during a fire situation.

So You Are the HazMat Officer; Are You Ready to Go?: We as Hazardous Materials Officers face many challenges every day when responding and managing on scene operations at hazardous materials events. These challenges can present themselves as hurdles and/or obstacles which may apply unwanted stress, and/or pressure to your management skills. The ability to physically communicate with other Hazardous Materials Officers in a roundtable and/or classroom environment has not only enhanced, but perfected many Hazardous Materials Officer's management skills. Come join us and experience a true learning environment to prepare you for your next event.

Emergency Response - Natural Gas Pipeline Rupture : The natural gas transmission industry under the INGAA sponsorship has developed Guidance on Emergency Response Time Reduction. Rather than relying on the older passive planning approach to interact with local emergency response teams, INGAA operators have now adopted a proactive approach and actively educating the police and firefighters. INGAA member operators, fire fighters, police and other local emergency providers intentionally practice how to react to a natural gas pipeline emergency. This paper outlines the protocols followed to improve reaction times: first save lives, then save property. The Appomattox incident is used as a practical example to understand the thermal radiation, the reactions of individuals both residents and emergency responders. It helps explain the development of the new emergency response protocols, how emergency responders and pipeline operators interact to mitigate the damage and why INGAA encourages all operators to consider implementation of these new proactive initiatives.

Hazmat RIT: Training on how to rescue and remove a down hazmat member in the hot zone and what equipment maybe needed. This class includes both classroom lecture and hands on demo.

Grounding and Bonding - What Is It? Why Do It, and How Do We Do It?: This 90-minute presentation will layout the What's, Why's, and How's of Grounding and Bonding. The program will follow the recommendations as set forth by the NFPA 472 standards and discuss the misunderstanding of what ground resistance is and why do we do it first. Then by demonstration the instructor will show how we set up a grounding field for the damaged container, grounding field for the recovery container and appliances and how to bond then together. This is an interactive program that will ask the student to discuss the subject. If you wish bring your ground density meter with you and let's make sure you know how it works!

The "Level A" Challenge: Entry Operations at hazardous materials incident are inherently dangerous. Incidents that require the use of a Level "A" ensemble place even more dangers and constraints on personnel. Maneuverability, visibility, dexterity and communications are all compromised. There are many problems related to suit usage that may be encountered during entry operations. Are you as an entry team member aware of the various problem situations that may develop and are you familiar with procedures to address them? This workshop will explore some of the many techniques used to self-rescue responders working in this environment. Bring a change of clothes.

Road to Utopia: This session covers the good, the bad and the ugly of HazMat/WMD response. The discussion is on past practices, current practices, and recommendations for future practices. It touches on incident command, response tactics and detection devices, all focused on a successful response. Prior to and since 9/11 a lot of lessons were offered and discussed - but have we learned anything? The road to Utopia has lots of potholes and this session doesn't avoid them it drives right into the middle of them.

HazMat Response to Sick Buildings: HazMat teams respond to reports of odors all the time, and many of these calls can be challenging. This session focuses on how to determine the cause of the common odors, the unusual odors and the weird odors. There are true sick buildings and there are buildings with a chemical problem. One can be easily solved by a HazMat Response Team; the other requires more substantial work. This session will cover examples of both and provide strategies and case studies to handle these types of situations.

Recalculating: Recalculating is a class that was specifically designed for the operational responder at the scene of a Hazardous Materials Event. Developed and written as an alternative to basic research classes it is presented to establish the IAP in a fun and interactive way. With the application of an IAP the course utilizes Recognition and Identification, detection and monitoring strategies, Chemical and Physical Properties, scene observations and basic decision making processes as the backbone during the analysis process. Upon completion of this session the participant shall utilize reference materials, chemical databases, and facilities documents during the analysis portion of a Hazardous Materials/WMD event. The student will utilize a variety of research methods gaining experience with databases, and reference material to establish an Incident Action Plan.

Hazmat Tech Old School vs. New School : This workshop will take a look at how old school style hazmat was done and the equipment that was used then exam how we have come to today's style of equipment, the way we do our job, the pros and cons of both styles, and why we should train with some old school techniques and use old-heads to mentor the new members of the team.

Six Degrees of Freedom : The 6 Degrees of Freedom is an interactive discovery of six basic conditions that identifies the majority of hazmat events. It focuses on basic chemical observations with associated chemical principles. This session identifies and explores each condition identify that you are within six steps towards chemical hazard identification. The hazardous materials response community has been overwhelmed with detection technologies in the past few years. Most of these devices give the responder a variety of information, the key is to understand what we are using and why. The approach is simple, look at the known and based upon what information is given, the decision points are then achieved. This session will guide the responder through a matrix of decision points which are rooted in the chemistry of hazardous materials. A hands-on educational approach is used in order for the first responder to work through the decision process.

Technical Referencing: This workshop is an introduction to the basics and complexities of researching technical information at a hazardous materials incident. Databases, Guides, and Specialty references will be explained, but emphasis will be placed on the following electronic data software programs: WISER, CAMEO Chemicals, NIOSH, ICSC and on-line resources such as TOXNET and the Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB). Participants are encouraged to bring their own laptop computers with the latest versions of WISER and CAMEO Chemicals downloaded and already installed.

TRANSCAER® Presents Anhydrous Ammonia - Taming the Tiger in the Tank: Get prepared to handle ammonia incidents from start to finish, beginning with an overview of anhydrous ammonia properties, stationary and transportation containers, types of releases, trouble shooting incidents, and response recommendations. Lessons learned will be discussed through brief illustrations of case histories involving both stationary facilities and transportation incidents. This session will be lecture based (classroom) with real life pictures and video with significant interaction with students. Topics to be covered will include the physical and chemical properties of anhydrous ammonia, how to make risk based response decisions and recommendations involving an ammonia leak or incident, the potential release phases that can be encountered when dealing with an anhydrous ammonia, real life cloud modeling and weather impacts on ammonia releases, and basic control and containment options.

Basic Public Information & the Media: This workshop will discuss the PIO Roles & Responsibilities, NIMS + PIO + JIC, Role & Value of the News Media, Essential News Media Relations, and the importance of effective news releases.

On Scene Public Information & the Media: This workshop will discuss the different interview formats, the message you want delivered, various interview tactics & strategies, the relationship between the PIO & the News Media on scene, and a practical exercise involving interview scenarios.

The Airgas ACE program: Mike Callan, independent training specialist, and Derek Gill of Airgas, the largest US distributor of compressed gases, have created a free online response training program for cylinders and containers of compressed gases. It provides instant information on different containers, gases and valves. There is also training on gas hazards and properties, and container failure modes. The program includes scenarios on cylinders and cargo tank trucks carrying gases throughout your response area, and a final assessment. The program is designed to meet the requirements of NFPA 472. This program will change the response interface between industry and public responders.

Recognizing and Responding to Commercial Explosives Incidents (It Doesn't Have to Go "Boom"): Commercial explosives have changed the face of the world and assisted in tremendous progress, but for many responders, they still remain a source of confusion and misinformation. The ERG says to work "UNDER SUPERVISION OF A SPECIALIST". Who is that? Should you believe the "experts"? In this session you will learn how to recognize commercial explosives - from ANFO to "Powder", common uses, transportation vehicles and containers. Through the use of incidents and scenarios you will also learn common sense actions to make a scene safer or when it's truly time to "get out of Dodge".

Not Your Grandfather's CAMEO Anymore (Non-traditional Uses of the CAMEO Suite): The CAMEO Suite of Programs - CAMEO, ALOHA, MARPLOT and Landview - have been around for over 20 years. Originally designed for the First Responder and LEPC to track, record, and plan for hazardous materials releases, many end users have found new and innovative ways to use these FREE programs to enhance their planning, response, training and damage assessment. This workshop will not teach you CAMEO, but show you how to get more out of it. We will explore alternative uses of the programs, including enhancing training by ALOHA modeling, using advanced searches to categorize chemicals, using provided data for risk and damage assessment. Uses of the programs for natural disasters will also be demonstrated.

Putting the Fire Back in HazMat Training: Tired of the same training over and over? With today's diminished budgets, creative solutions to training are more important than ever. This session will cover some low cost training ideas that will put the spark back in your hazmat training.

PHMSA - The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration: If you have a natural gas or hazardous liquid pipeline in your service area, you should attend this session. This workshop will cover the basics of pipeline operations and considerations for safe and effective pipeline emergency response. The presentation will also cover resources that are available from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) to help emergency responders prepare for pipeline emergencies. Approximately 2.5 million miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines crisscross the United States. That is enough to circle the earth about 100 times. Some of these pipelines are large transmission pipelines that operate under tremendous pressure, while others are smaller, lower pressure distribution pipelines that serve our homes and businesses. Pipelines are just another container for hazardous materials. As with other hazardous materials response scenarios, pipelines present unique challenges to emergency responders. This session will improve your awareness of pipeline safety issues and help prepare you to respond to pipeline emergencies.

Selecting Chemical Protective Garments: Selection of chemical protective clothing involves more than picking a fabric. Garment design and seams are equally important. And today, there is a wide range of garment and fabric choices from which to select. This seminar reviews the basis of chemical protective suit selection by understanding the source of the performance data, the performance differences between garment designs and how to apply that information during garment selection.

Changes Planned for NFPA HazMat Clothing Standards: The NFPA HazMat Clothing standards set the standard for design and performance of HazMat protective clothing. The 2012 edition of NFPA 1992 and NFPA 1994 have been issued; NFPA 1991 is delayed. Learn why NFPA 1991 has been delayed and the proposals to change barrier criteria from breakthrough times to cumulative permeation. We will also cover how these standards are developed and most importantly, how you can impact the future content of these standards.

PEAC-WMD Decision Support Software for Hazmat/CBRNE Professionals: PEAC-WMD is decision support software used within the hazmat response community by critical CBRNE units such as the National Guard Civil Support Teams, the United States Air Force (USAF), and civilian responders worldwide. This course will illustrate how PEAC-WMD can be used in technical reference and situational analysis as well as modeling and incident reporting. The instructor will review how to expedite the completion of NIMS ICS forms through automation and how to leverage integrated technologies such as Google Earth. The course will include scenarios based on real incidents, review several computation tools such as the Explosion Calculator and PAD Calculator and include discussion on methods available to quickly disseminate pertinent incident data. At the end of this course students will know how to access, use and distribute the data sets and tools included in PEAC-WMD and have a heightened awareness of software support aids available to assist their teams in response efforts.

Illicit WMD and Drug Laboratory Recognition and Response: This interactive workshop covers illicit drug, explosive, chemical warfare agent, and biological warfare agent laboratory recognition and response. You will delve into the inner workings of illicit laboratories and learn how they operate, thereby coming away with a much better understanding of the similarities and differences between the various illicit laboratories. You will have the opportunity to handle and work with laboratory glassware and equipment including building an illicit lab and responding to an illicit lab. Hands-on laboratory characterization and demonstration activities will help you determine what is being made and what the dangers are to you and other first responders.

Meth Lab Response: Now What?: With the advent of the "one pot" method and an apparent resurgence of meth labs, responses are on the rise again. What are the actual hazards that responders are exposed to? How does that change after a fire? Are we able to handle them?

GHS - Do We All Agree Now? The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will soon change to align with the provisions of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). One benefit of the GHS is an increase in the quality and consistency of information on chemicals by adopting a standardized approach to hazard classification, container labeling, and safety data. Emergency responders need to become familiar with the new GHS system before they encounter it on the scene. This presentation will provide an introduction to the new GHS system as well as provide some tips for working with this new system.

Responding to Laboratory Emergencies: Emergency responses to laboratories can be extremely challenging. Thoughts of wildhaired scientists in white lab coats only add to the uncertainty and uncertainty creates anxiety. Hazardous chemicals, biologicals, radioactive materials, specialty gases, and complicated laboratory apparatus and instrumentation all pose special challenges. Additionally, the physical layout of laboratory facilities further complicates the response. This workshop, given by two fire chiefs, with over fifty-five years of combined experience working in and around the laboratory environment, will help take the mystery out of laboratory emergency response by enhancing situational assessment, risk-based decision-making, and responder safety.

If You Cannot Measure it You Cannot Manage It! When responding to a chemical event, it's critical that the material be identified as soon as possible. The thought process should involve protecting oneself and detecting the product or agent of harm. Most responders under-utilize their detectors in standard hazmat response and seem to get away with it. But in a true chemical event, the importance of monitoring is critical in making key decisions, such as identifying a hoax, establishing zones, making evacuation decisions, mandating PPE and determining decontamination needs. This is a hands-on program using tabletop scenarios and multiplies interactive detection devices that will provide the first responder the skills that they will need when faced with a hazardous material incident.

The Good, The Bad, and The Aftermath - Post Pucker Factor Part 2

Tactical Considerations of Incidents Involving Radioactive Materials Though the chance of encountering a large-scale radiological accident or act of terrorism is extremely remote, is likely that every hazmat technician will encounter an incident involving radioactive material at least once in their career. This session will present the more advanced radiological topics relevant to hazmat technicians.

Toxic Fire Gas Monitoring During Overhaul There has been a lot of talk about the chronic health effects associated with firefighting, particularly due to exposures encountered during overhaul. Is every fire is a hazmat scene, and every fire ground is a hot zone? During this session we explore the hygiene monitoring of toxic gases encountered during overhaul.

Responding to Ethanol Emergencies - a Series of Case Studies

Haz-Mat Sand Traps This workshop outlines several common problems during the response phase of an incident. The student will learn to identify and avoid these all too common errors. Also included are some specific training methods that can be used to resolve these issues before an incident occurs.

Arson as a Terrorist Tool Have we focused too much of our attention and grant dollars on planning and preparation for the more exotic WMDs and forgotten about one of the simplest and most devastating weapons of opportunity. In recent months, terrorist have shown an increased interest in using Arson as a terrorist weapon. In August 2011, 52 people perished in the Casino Royale torching in Monterrey, Mexico. Has your jurisdiction thought about this possibility?

HazMatIQ First Responder Offensive Provides your department with a SOP/ SOG containing procedures on safely responding to any Hazardous Materials Emergency. Trains First Responders on the HazMatIQ FRO charts (cheat sheets). Provides training on the meters and reagent papers that are required to incorporate this life saving system. Equips and trains your responders on the use of the NIOSH pocket guide. Currently First Responders are trained only on the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) that provides limited on information needed to make a "Go or No Go" decision. Instills confidence, after this training First Responders will be confident in their decision making process and will be able to make decisions in minutes.

Fun with Rad

HazMat Facts of Life - 7 Universal Principles That Will Save Your Life

Street Smart HazMat - Safe, Unsafe, and Dangerous

Street Smart Meters - Electronic Size Up

What Every HazMat Leader needs to Know to be Successful Today's hazardous materials technician faces the greatest threat it has ever faced. Not from terrorist, ethyl methyl death, or budgets being cut. The lack of leadership that we face today needs to be and can be corrected. Dynamic and sound leadership is the key to defeating this threat!

Understanding The Department Of Transportation (DOT) Marking According to the U.S. Department of Transportation more than 800,000 of Hazmat shipments are transported daily. Some of the HazMat can be easily detectable however, most cannot. Being able to correctly read and understand the marking can safely and effectually manage the incident. In this segment we will learn how to interpret the following: Placards, Labels, Markings, Shipping papers, Packaging and Load Segregation.

Local Government Reimbursement Success Stories



EPA Headquarters has evaluated several applications submitted under the Local Governments Reimbursement Program. Based on the evaluation: Lincoln, AR, is eligible for an award of \$ 1,068.50 for costs incurred responding to a drug lab in June, 2011.

Faulkner County, AR, is eligible for an award of \$ 9,790.50 for costs incurred responding to drug labs in March - November, 2011.

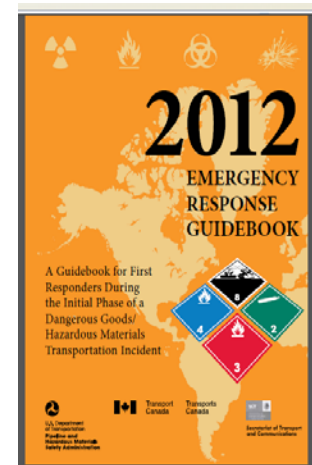
- Gravette, AR, is eligible for an award of \$ 1,307.50 for costs incurred responding to a drug lab in September, 2011.
- Springdale, AR, is eligible for an award of \$ 680.50 for costs incurred responding to a drug lab in July, 2011.
- Highfill, AR, is eligible for an award of \$ 1,182.00 for costs incurred responding to a drug lab in April, 2011.

DOT Releases New Emergency Response Guidebook

DOT's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) released the 2012 version of its Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) today, providing first responders with a newly revised go-to manual to help deal with hazmat accidents during the critical first 30 minutes.

PHMSA will distribute more than two million copies of the guidebook to firefighters, emergency medical technicians and law enforcement officers across the nation who will use it to identify specific risks associated with compromised hazmat items, measures they should take to protect themselves and procedures for containing the incident as quickly and safely as possible.

Users can download a .pdf version of the guide at:
<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/Files/Hazmat/ERG2012.pdf>



EPA Releases New Document on Coordination of the Water Sector and Emergency Services Sectors: An Important Step to Better Response

This document describes the relationship between the water sector and emergency services sector. It also describes how the relationship is mutually beneficial and it provides examples on how to improve coordination between water utilities and local emergency management agencies.

A checklist is included that recommends a series of actions for utilities to improve their coordination with local emergency management agencies. These activities include attending or planning tabletop exercises together, sharing and coordinating response plans, and getting to know each other in advance of an emergency. The final page of the document can be used by the utility to provide important information to the local emergency management agency.

The page may provide the utility's contact information, the reason(s) why the water sector is important to emergency management agencies, and how water services support emergency management agencies during a response. The document can be accessed at

<http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/emergencyplan/upload/epa817k12001.pdf>

Amendments to the Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms - (Tier I and Tier II)

On July 3, 2012, EPA amended the Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms under Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add new data elements and revise some existing data elements. The amendments are intended to meet the purpose of EPCRA, which is "...to encourage and support state and local planning for emergencies caused by the release of hazardous chemicals and to provide citizens and governments with information concerning potential chemical hazards present in their communities." The revisions:

- respond to stakeholder requests, EPA is proposing to add new data elements to the Tier I and Tier II forms in an effort to make the forms more useful for state, local, and tribal agencies;
- make reporting easier for facilities;
- are intended to provide clarity in reporting while maintaining protection of human health and the environment; and
- may impose minimal reporting burden on facilities since the data elements proposed are readily available to the facility. Revising the existing data elements will make the forms more user-friendly and ease reporting requirements for facilities.

Organizations and facilities subject to section 312 of EPCRA and its implementing regulations found in 40 CFR 370 may be affected by this rule. <http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/epcra/index.htm#prop>

Fifteen Secrets of Successful Grant Writing

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1. Act as if you are going for a bank loan: If would not be prepared to show this application to a loan officer, don't show it to a grants officer. Just because you see this as free money, don't expect that your agency and the grant application will not be thoroughly reviewed. If a loan officer doesn't scare you, act as if the application is your final paper in a semester class and your final grade depends on it. Also, this may be a paper-only process and your grant application will be seen as a reflection not only of you personally, but also of your management skills. Finally, do what they say, fill out the app as if it really was a loan app, because if you can't fill it out as directed, how can they trust you to do the work as contracted.



2. Fill a need: Far too many applicants try to fill 'wants' instead of 'needs.' A grantor says in her or his mind: "Does this agency really need this? Where is the need?" Remember, the grantor ultimately says, "There is a real need here! These others don't need the money, they just want it." If your agency doesn't have a real problem that needs to be solved, don't waste your time.

3. Have the right solution: When you have identified a real need, make sure you have an appropriate solution to the problem, the right way to fill the need. Given the constraints of time, money, personnel and equipment, has your agency come up with the best way to fix the problem and have you shown it to the grantor.

4. Keep it simple: William of Occam (many spellings) used what was called Occam's Razor to trim all unnecessary verbiage from logical arguments; professors say KISS—Keep It Simple, Stupid; and Einstein asked us to make it as simple as possible, but no simpler. What they all mean is, don't try to kid a kidder, don't use any filler, don't think longer is better. Say what you need to say in the most effective and efficient way possible. No jargon, no acronyms, no bull. Grantors have seen it all.



5. You are doing them a favor: Grantors have to give the money away. By having a real need, well designed grant project and a good organization with a great track record, you are doing the grantor a favor by applying. They need good apps, they need success stories. If they don't give the money away as directed by their supervisors, they get in trouble.

6. Call the contact person: Remember, they want good apps. If they can get a better app because you call, that's good. They will only tell you what they tell everyone else, but the better you understand the grant program and their goals, the better you can make them look good by meeting their goals. And by asking good questions, you become a known quantity, which never hurts.

7. Have a realistic Statement of Work: Break the project down into tasks and have a realistic approximation of the hours, travel, equipment, supplies and other items needed to perform the tasks. Don't try to guess someone else's hours, travel, equipment and supplies. Find the people who will be doing the job and have them estimate their time. You will get it wrong and only make enemies.

8. Use 'standard accounting principles' in your budgeting process: If you are not familiar with standard accounting principles, have your agency bookkeeper or accountant look over the budget and the form on which you put the budget data. A lot of accounting is counterintuitive. Get help from a professional, otherwise you may get the grant and make another enemy because your data was wrong. Also, your budget must reflect your Statement of Work (SOW). Dupe the SOW and make sure everything has a cost associated, even if the cost is zero! Don't forget supplies, phone, overhead, etc.
9. Save your generic application data: Once you have written the portions of the grant app which have to do with your agency's history, goals, etc., those narratives can be kept on file and used again and again. But watch out, you have to reread them when you use them again, making sure they have not become dated or do not have grant-specific information in them that would not be appropriate later on. The first grant you write will be the hardest, they get easier rapidly, until the fifth or sixth one is almost old hat. Make sure you talk about equipment, staff, etc. Not because they will get you the grant, but because they are like "earnest money," proof that you are a player. They are the "that without which" you won't get the grant. Last, but certainly no where least, show a realistic track record. Success begets success.
10. Shop your application around, recycle it: If you did a lot of work on a good application, with a real need, a great solution, etc., try to find a different home for it. In hazmat, a lot of federal agencies have hazmat niches: EPA, FEMA, DOT, HHS, inter alia. And each of these agencies have separate programs, all that have separate grant programs. Maybe ATSDR or the Indian Health Service or CDC itself can help. Look around on line, use search engines on the agency home pages. It takes only a small percentage of the original effort to recycle a good application.
11. Show them a good project manager: If your grant project is a process, it is critical that the person overseeing that project be good, even great. A reviewer's basic principle regarding project managers is simple: A good manager can save a bad project, but a bad manager will ruin a good one! Again, it's about track record. Even the upper management oversight person is important, even though that person will devote only maybe one fortieth of her/his work time (one hour a week) to the project.
12. Show them the specs: If your project is not a process, but an item (such as a computer, a fire truck, a computer program), then it must be shown that: A) this is the best item to fit the need (see number two, above), and B) that this has been arrived at by using some specific, accepted cost-benefit analysis. Once that has been shown, replace the Statement of Work part with set of specifications (specs) for the item. Then make sure you put the cost, plus tax and shipping, in the budget section.
13. Never, ever be negative! Since they only want winners, being absolutely positive is critical. Never say this is your last chance, no one else would help you, because that is read as "good people have rejected this already." Never say your broke, because this means "I can't do budget stuff." Show them successes, even small ones. Show them ability. Show them foresightedness. But don't show them anything negative, do a "negativity edit."
14. There will be a point system! Since there is so much litigation and so many admin reviews, grants have 'defensible' point systems. Don't leave sections blank, because you automatically may lose points. If you don't know what to put in there, find someone who knows grants and ask them. If unable to find a local to help, get more details from your contact person with the granting agency. And remember, every point counts.

15. Follow the guidelines, the grant application package steps! This paper itself is a strategy paper, the tactical issues are all outlined in the grant application package. Part of their review will focus on whether you can follow instructions. This all gets a little anal and may drive you nuts, but remember, your goal is to get the grant to help your community or agency.

Once you realize, after you have a few grants under your belt, that grant rules are like football game rules or gymnastic competition rules or casino blackjack rules, it becomes just another game, and games are fun!



HAS YOUR LEPC:

- Established a permanent address for facilities, the SERC, and EPA to mail required forms and information;
- Notified the SERC of any changes to the LEPC structure, especially a change in the chair or address;

- Provided EPCRA training to emergency responders, specifically local fire departments who often can provide information to facilities during fire inspections and police departments who respond to haz-mat incidents?
- Established a 24-hour manned emergency phone number (i.e., sheriff's office, 911, fire department) for facilities to make release notifications -- an answering machine is not sufficient

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Region 6 Emergency Notification Numbers

Arkansas Dept. of Emergency Management	800-322-4012
Louisiana State Police	877-925-6595
New Mexico State Police	505-827-9126
Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality	800-522-0206
Texas Environmental Hotline	800-832-8224

National Response Center	800-424-8802
EPA Region 6	866-372-7745
CHEMTREC	800-424-9300