

Hazardous Materials for First Responders 4th Edition

Chapter 6 — Strategic Goals and Tactical Objectives

**HAZ MAT FOR
FIRST RESPONDERS**



International Fire Service Training Association

DISCUSSION QUESTION



What are strategic goals and tactical objectives? How do these goals help mitigate a hazardous materials/WMD incident?

Learning Objective 1

Describe each of the steps of the basic problem-solving formula.

Most problem-solving process models contain four common elements.

Information gathering or input

Processing, analysis, planning

Implementation or output

Review or evaluation

DISCUSSION QUESTION



What do the acronyms GEDAPER, DECIDE, APIE, and OODA stand for?

How do they relate to hazardous materials incidents?

REVIEW QUESTION



What are the four steps of the basic problem-solving formula?

Analyzing the incident enables first responders to form an overall plan.

Key information

- Identity of the hazardous material

Initial survey

- Answers will help address various issues effecting incident

DISCUSSION QUESTION



What resources are available to help identify the hazardous material at an incident?

REVIEW QUESTION



What are some questions that should be answered during an initial survey?

Scene analysis is made up of both size-up and hazard/risk assessment

Six sides of the Incident:

Alpha

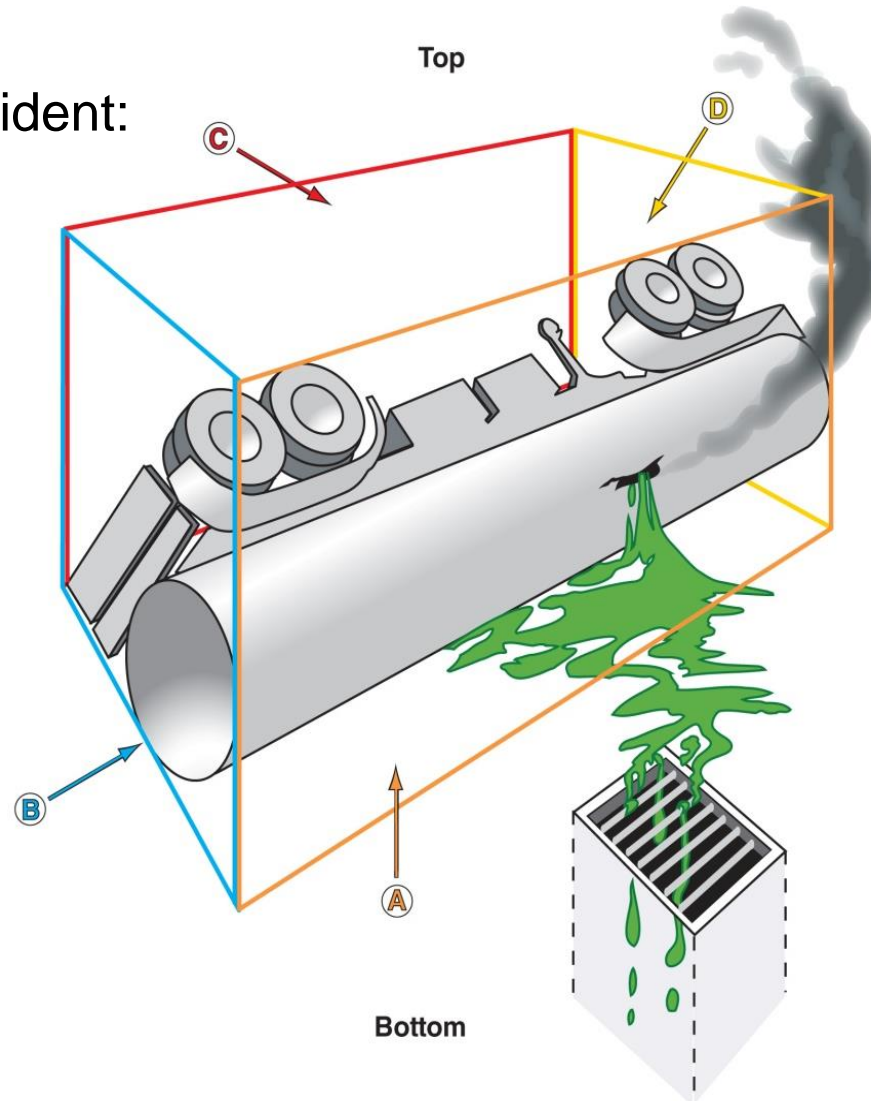
Bravo

Charlie

Delta

Top

Bottom



DISCUSSION QUESTION



What is the difference between hazard and risk?

DISCUSSION QUESTION



What is situational awareness?

What are the challenges with maintaining situational awareness at a hazardous materials incident?

An Incident Level I is within the capabilities of a fire and emergency services organization.



Courtesy of Rich Mahaney

An Incident Level II is beyond the capabilities of a fire and emergency services organization.



An Incident Level III requires outside resources and unified command.



Courtesy of Chris Mickal

REVIEW QUESTION



Describe each of the incident levels.

Planning the appropriate response uses strategic goals based on three abilities.



DISCUSSION QUESTION



What are the three modes of operation?

Modes of operation are determined by risk, training, and resources required and available.



Value



Time



Size

Nonintervention operations are ones in which responders taken no direct actions.



Courtesy of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Defensive operations are ones in which responders seek to confine the emergency.



Offensive operations are ones in which responders take aggressive, direct action.



Courtesy of U.S. Navy, photo by Photographer's Mate 1st Class Aaron Ansarov.

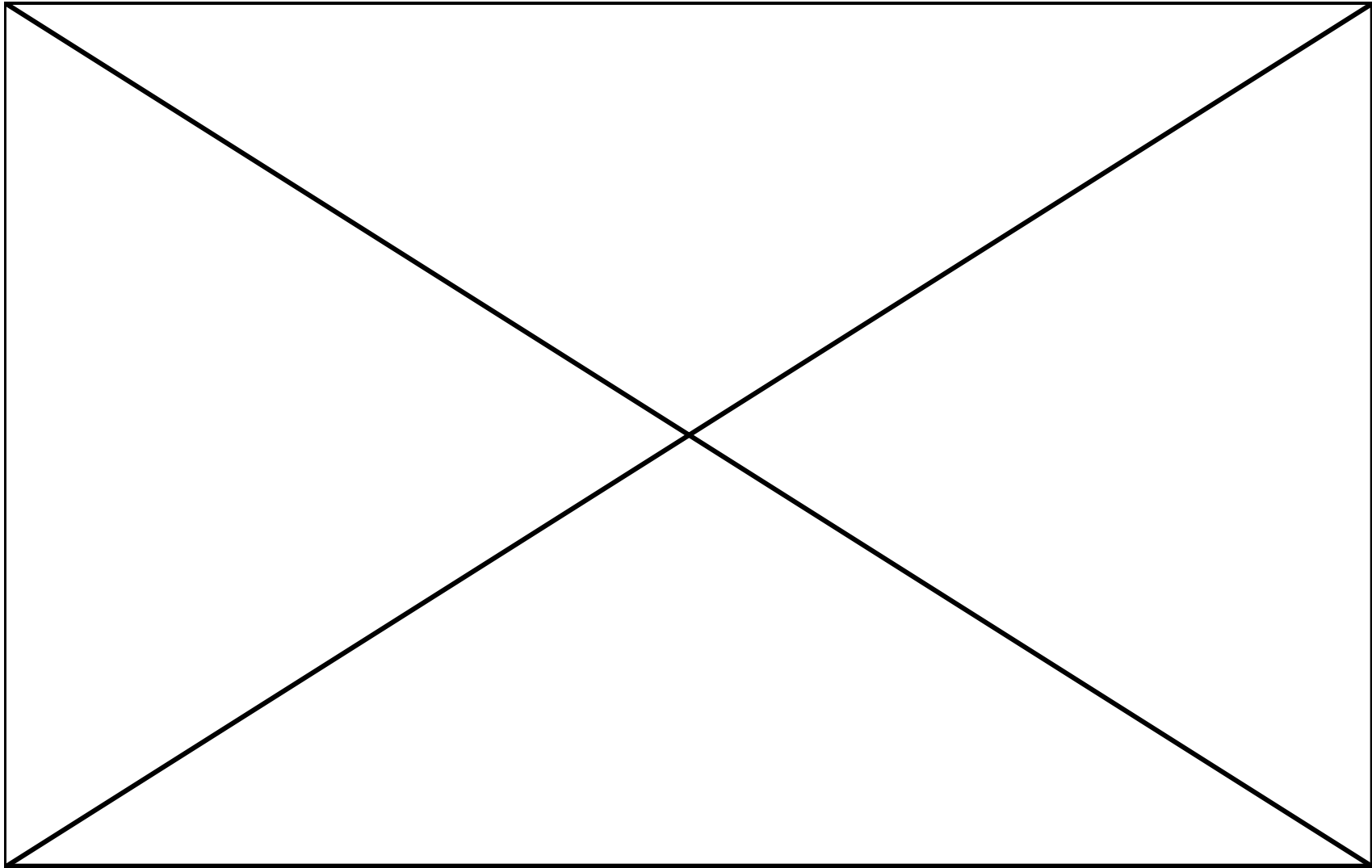
REVIEW QUESTION



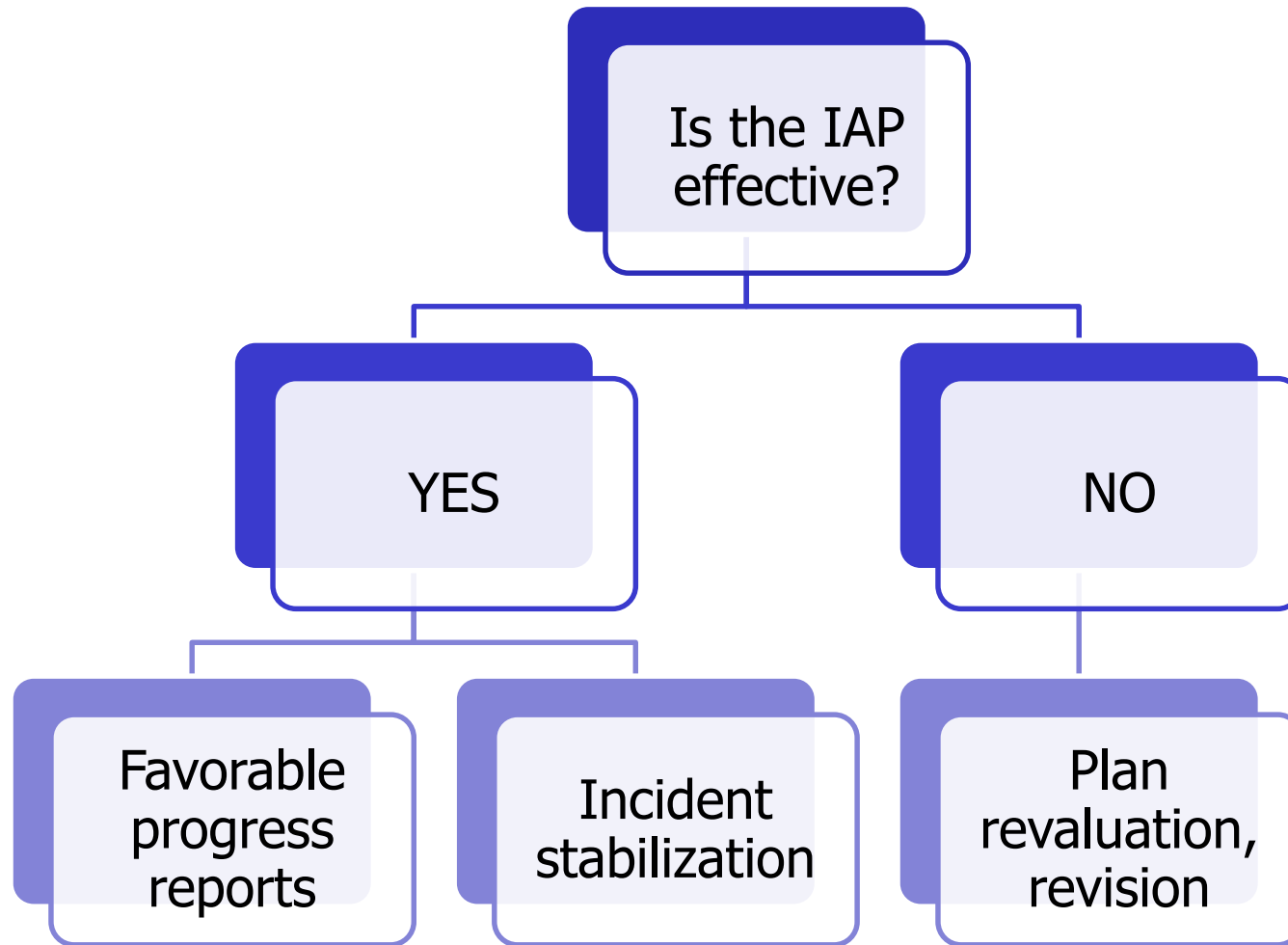
What elements affect the selection of strategic mode?

Implementing the Incident Action Plan occurs once a strategic goal has been set.

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Evaluating progress is the final aspect and may result in revised plans.



REVIEW QUESTION



What are the elements of an incident action plan (IAP)?

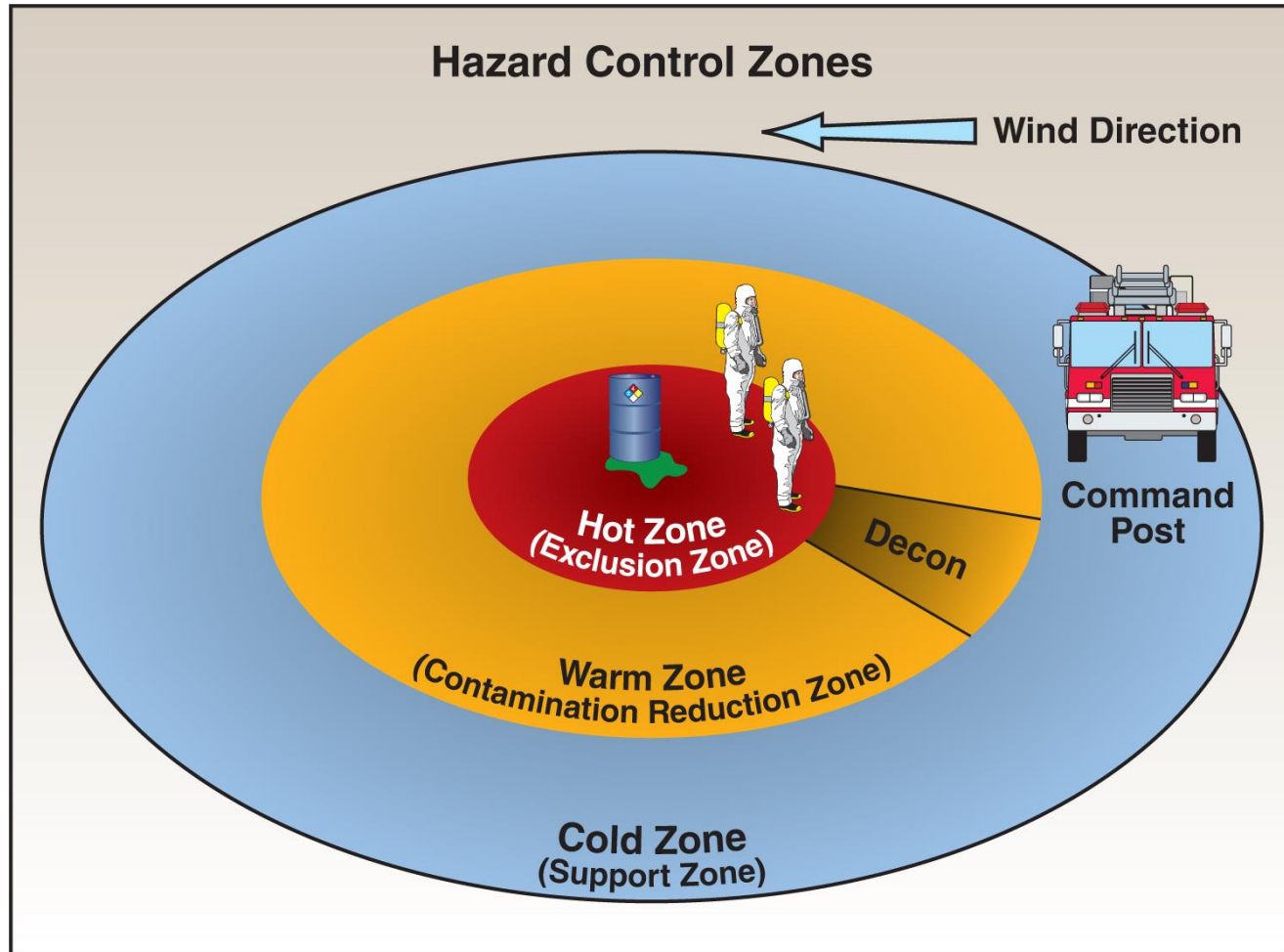
Learning Objective 2

Discuss isolation and scene control.

The isolation perimeter is determined by outcomes of an on-site risk assessment.

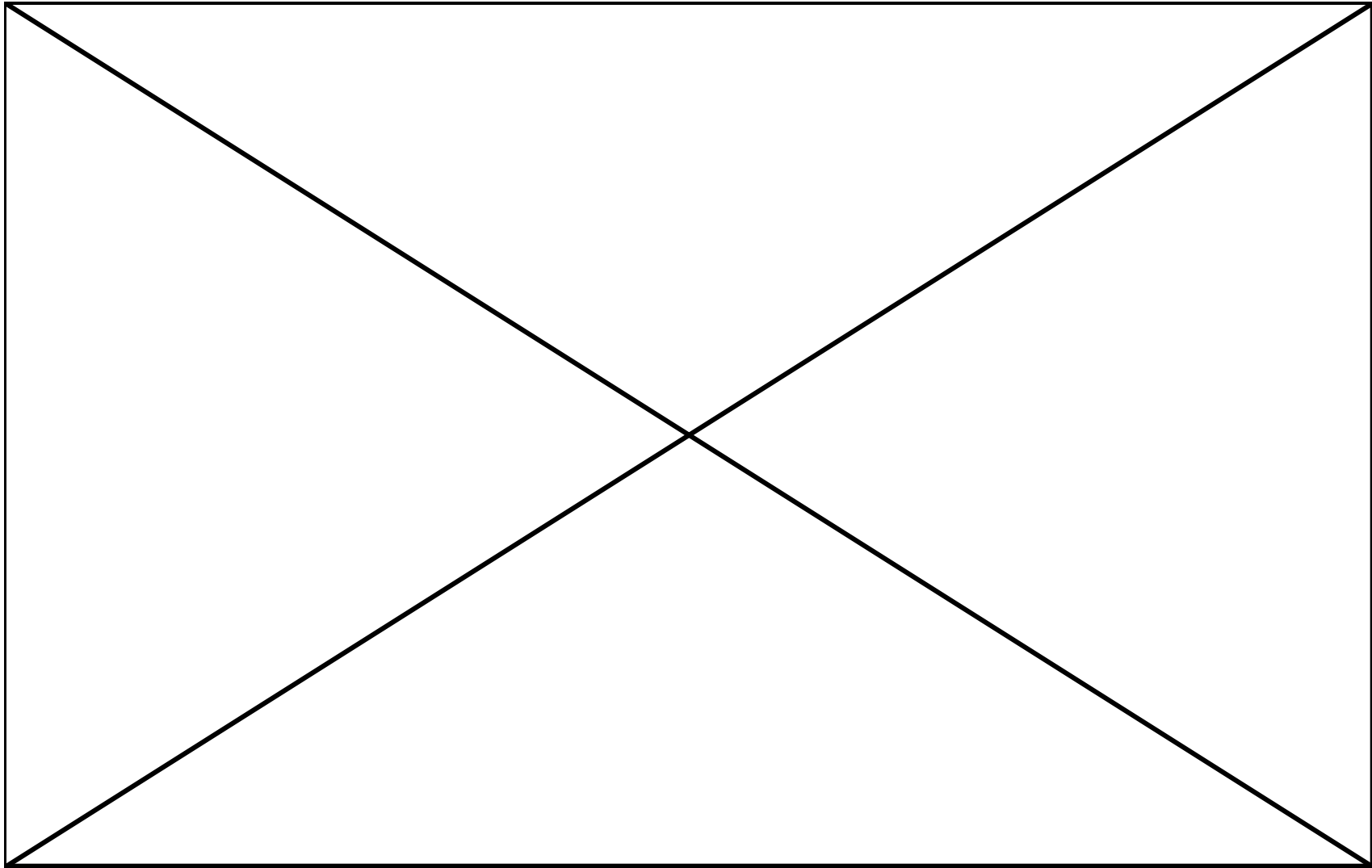


Hazard-control zones may be adjusted as the incident changes.



**Each hazard control zone helps
protect both responders, the
public, and the environment.**

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next slide

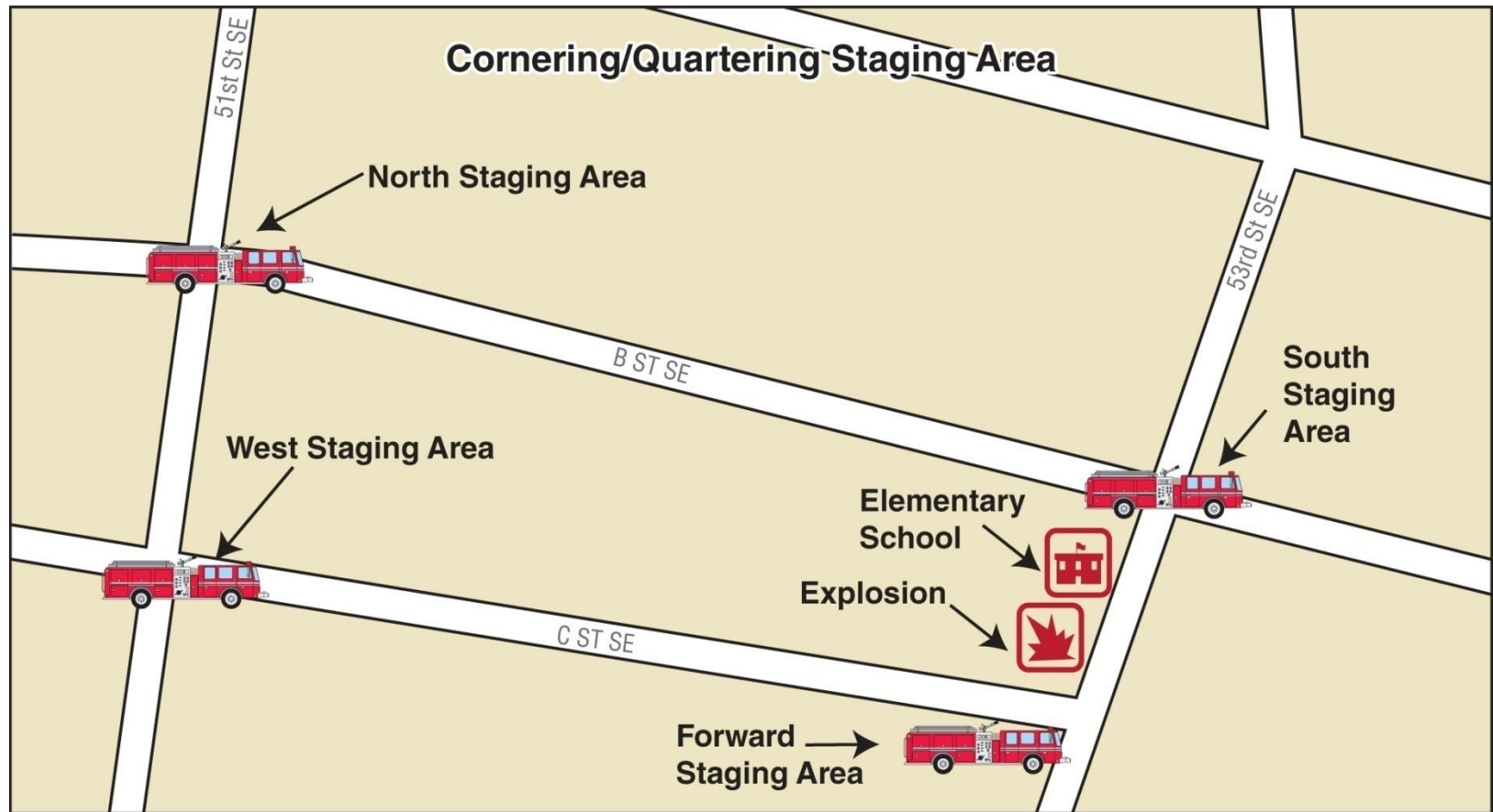


REVIEW QUESTION



Describe the hazard-control zones.

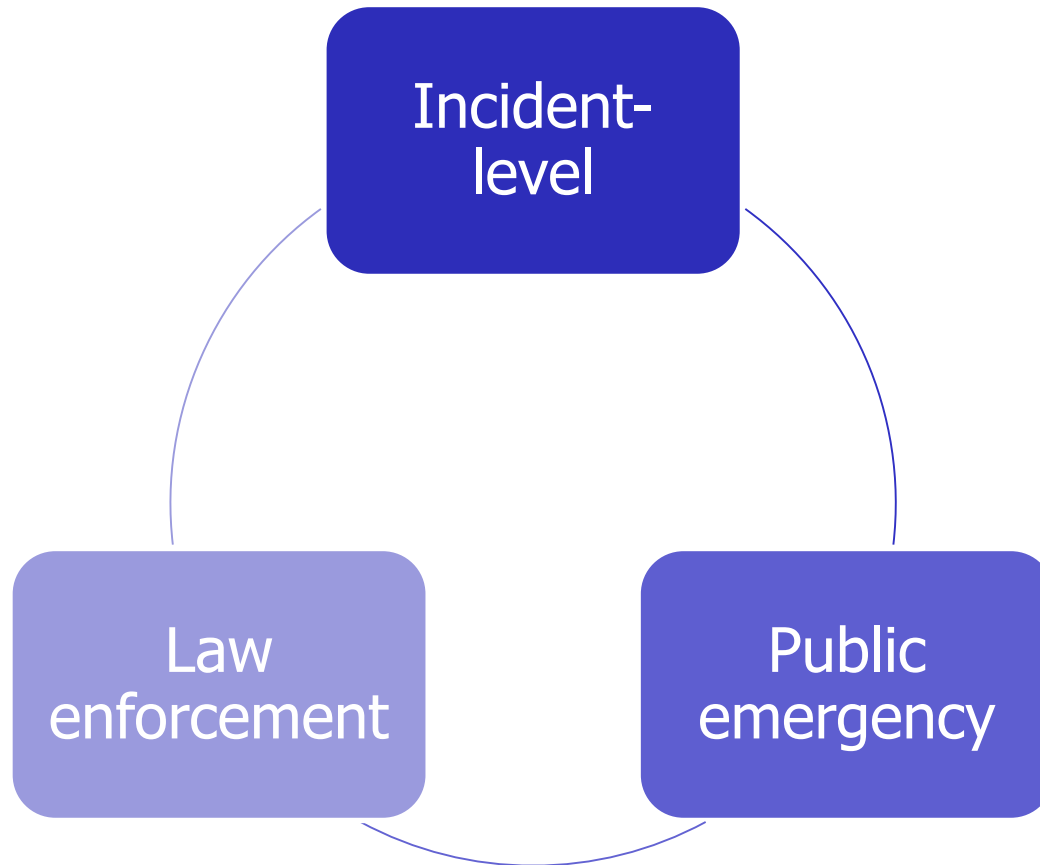
Staging is located at an isolated, safe spot to reduce confusion and freelancing on scene.



Learning Objective 3

Explain the notification process.

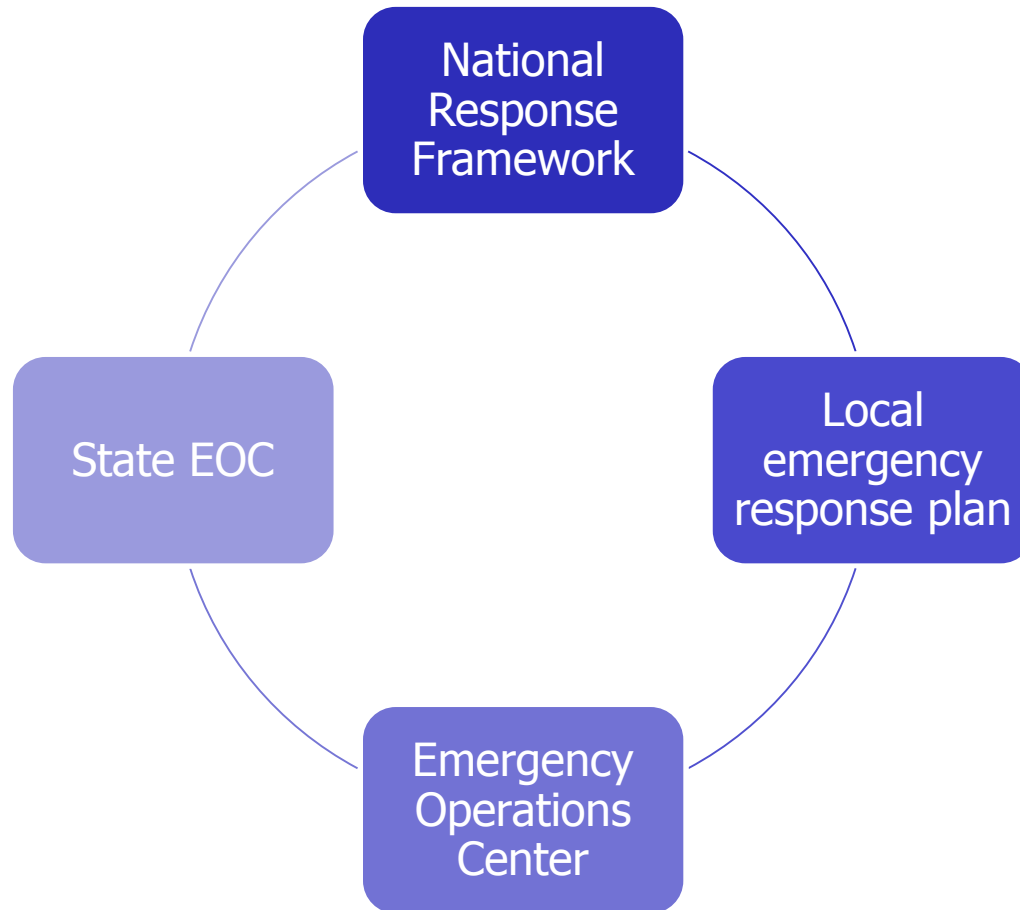
Notification can include a variety of levels of information.



(Continued)



Notification procedures may differ depending on the agency.



Learning Objective 4

Discuss protection of responders, the public, the environment, and property.

Protection is the overall goal of ensuring safety of responders and the public.



Courtesy of U.S. Air Force

Protection of responders is the first priority at any incident.

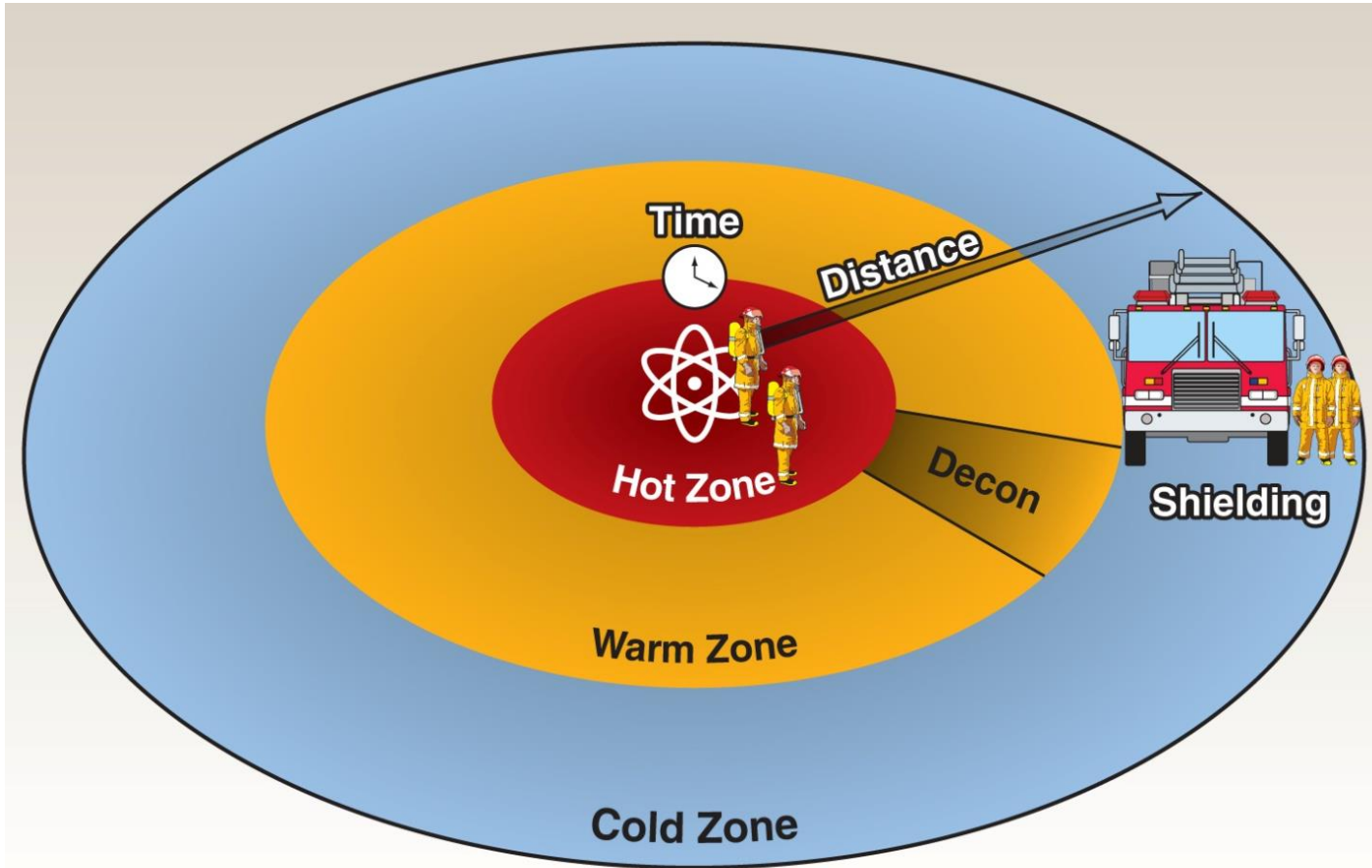


DISCUSSION QUESTION



How many members must make up a haz mat team working within the hazardous area?

Protection of responders includes use of time, distance, and shielding.



Protection of the public is based on several factors.

Material
considerations

Environmental
conditions

Population at
risk



Courtesy of FEMA News Photos, photo by Win Henderson.

DISCUSSION QUESTION



How do responders determine who is most threatened by the incident?

Protection of the public can include several methods of providing safety.



Protection of the environment and property is a defensive control tactic.



REVIEW QUESTION



What tactics are used to accomplish protection goals?

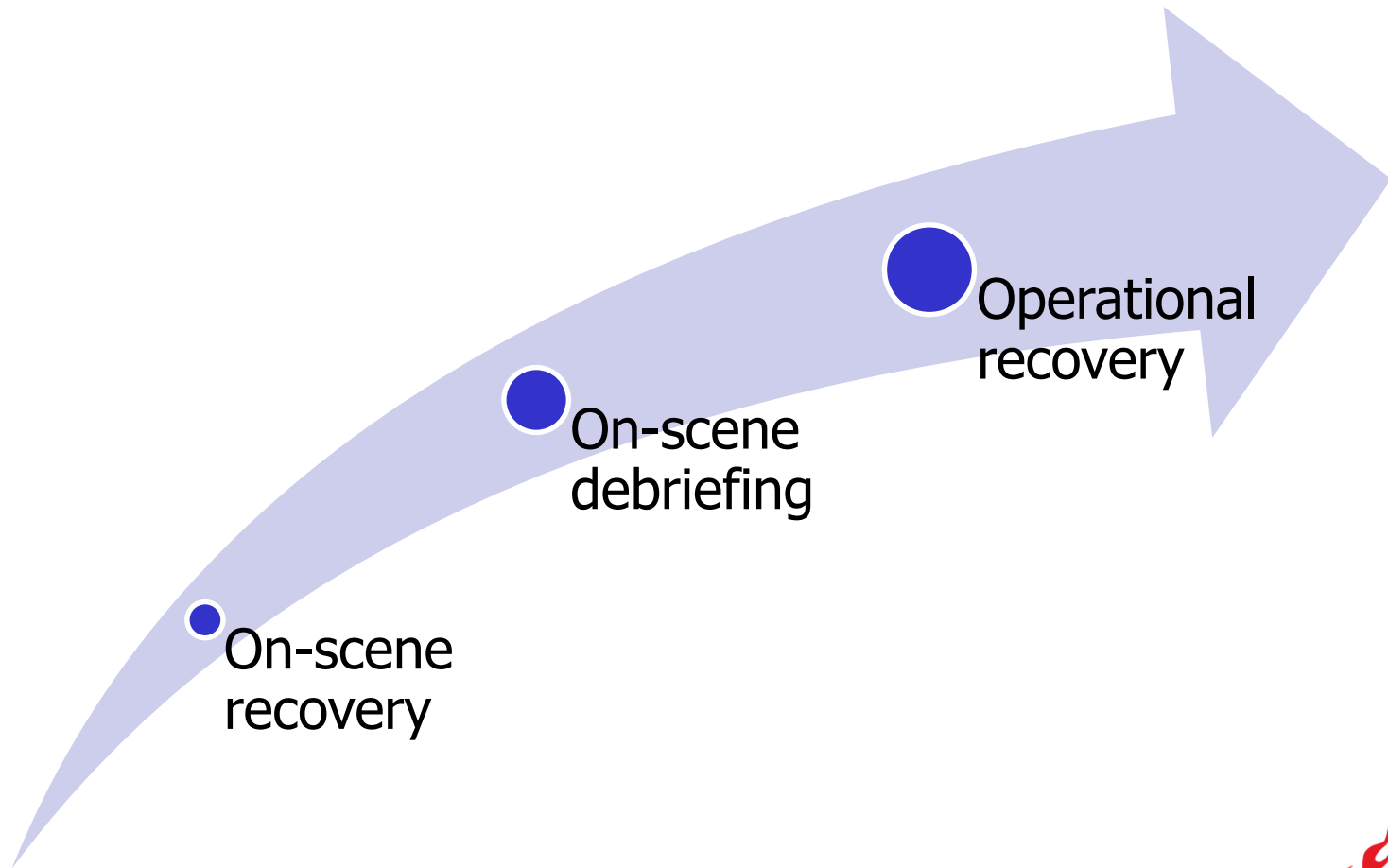
Learning Objective 5

Describe recovery and termination.

Recovery has three major goals that work to return the incident scene to pre-incident readiness.



Three procedures help accomplish the main goals of recovery.



Termination includes two procedural actions to ensure strategic goals have been met.

Critiques

**After-action
analysis**

Summary

- By using IMS, responders can focus on the problem-solving process.
- The IC must determine the strategic goals and tactical objectives that will begin to stabilize the incident and bring it to a successful conclusion with the least amount of harm and damage.