



COMDTINST 6260.31A
10 Jul 2002

COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION 6260.31A

Subj: SAFETY & HEALTH TRAINING FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

- Ref: (a) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1910.120
 (b) Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees, E.O. 12196
 (c) Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees, 29 CFR 1960
 (d) Safety and Environmental Health Manual, COMDTINST M5100.47 (series)
 (e) Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA’s Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard, OSHA Booklet 3172

1. PURPOSE. This Instruction establishes occupational safety and health training requirements for emergency response operations involving or potentially involving releases of hazardous materials. It also outlines service-wide management of training to meet these requirements.
2. ACTION. Area and district commanders, commanders of maintenance and logistic commands, and commanding officers of headquarters units shall ensure that the provisions of this Instruction are followed. Internet release authorized.
3. DIRECTIVES AFFECTED. Safety and Occupational Health Training Requirements for Oil Spill Response Activities, COMDTINST 6260.31, is cancelled.
4. DISCUSSION.
 - a. Emergency Response Involving Hazardous Materials. For Coast Guard personnel, training for emergency response operations involving actual or potential hazardous materials releases has normally been associated with the “traditional” marine safety activity of oil spill response. However, other emergency response missions such as search and rescue, law enforcement, and port security, as well as chemical spill response, could involve hazardous materials. The change in the title of this instruction reflects this conceptual expansion. Intuitively, it is easy to recognize that hazardous materials are or may be present in spills of oil or chemical products, but they may also be found in the

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toxic gases generated by vessel fires; in a Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incident involving chemical, biological, radiological, or high explosive weapons; in the chemicals used and produced for the illegal drug trade; in substances and pathogens found in unsanitary berthing and ship's galleys; and in debris and flood waters associated with a natural disaster. Coast Guard personnel have a responsibility to protect the public and themselves from such hazardous substances and other hazards present during emergency response activities. Training, as a component of a comprehensive safety and health program, provides the skills, knowledge, attitudes, and abilities that will help ensure that Coast Guard personnel can anticipate, recognize, evaluate, control, and manage such hazards, safeguarding both public and responder health.

- b. OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Standard. In 1990, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) began enforcing reference (a), the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulations. These regulations were promulgated to protect hazardous waste workers and emergency responders from actual and *potential* releases of hazardous substances. Included in the regulations are specific training requirements; these are based on the roles and responsibilities of workers during operations and responses that involve hazardous materials. The focus of the standard--as with all OSHA standards--was to ensure that employers provide a "safe and healthful workplace" to employees, in this case at hazardous waste sites; at hazardous waste transfer, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDF); and for response operations involving hazardous materials. A primary component of the standard is training of employees to meet the hazards expected during those operations. References (b) and (c) require federal agencies to follow OSHA regulations and standards and to incorporate them in agency guidance; exceptions exist only for "military and military-specific operations". Reference (d) provides general Coast Guard health and safety requirements and provides for the application of OSHA standards in absence of specific Coast Guard guidance, regardless of whether a particular operation may involve non-military personnel or be considered "military-specific". Reference (e) is OSHA's guidance for training needed by typical oil spill response workers in accordance with reference (a). This Instruction further reinforces the application of reference (a) to Coast Guard personnel as outlined in references (b-d) and expands upon the training guidance in reference (e) to provide specific training requirements for all types of Coast Guard emergency response operations.
- c. HAZWOPER Training Levels. The training levels as outlined in reference (a), the HAZWOPER regulations, are divided into two major categories: emergency response and post-emergency response.
- (1) Emergency response is "a response effort...to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance." Uncontrolled hazardous substance incidents are situations where the substance is moving or there is a likelihood of movement. For example, if a vessel is aground and there is a threat of a discharge, an uncontrolled situation exists and the incident is classified as an emergency response. Other uncontrolled situations include: floating drug labs; vessel or aircraft fires; weapons of mass destruction and/or opportunity incidents;

body and evidence recovery following aircraft crashes; floating drums; skimming, pumping, salvage or lightering operations; and waterborne oil cleanup operations. Nearly all Coast Guard operations that involve or could potentially involve hazardous substances can be classified under the emergency response sections in terms of the HAZWOPER standard.

- (2) Post-emergency response is that portion of an emergency response performed “after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and cleanup of the site has begun.” For spill response missions, this phase would occur when the products are in a secure container with no compromised structural integrity--floating bladders, barges, drums, and roll-off containers on shore--or when “stranded” on shore with no reasonable expectation to be re-released into the environment by wave or storm effects, essentially above the high tide mark or storm surge boundary. Floating oil is not considered stabilized, even if contained within a boom. Thus booming and skimming operations are not considered post-emergency. Examples of non-marine safety operations in the post-emergency phase would be post-SAR salvage and repair operations conducted at the pier or battery recovery operations conducted by Aids to Navigation personnel.
 - (3) For incidents that may transition from an emergency response to a post-emergency response, the personnel who start out in the emergency phase and continue working into the post-emergency phase need only to have the training required for emergency response. For example, a ship goes aground and spills 500 gallons of fuel into the water. A crew deploys a boom around the vessel to corral the oil, and employs a skimmer to remove it. Despite these efforts, approximately 150 gallons end up on the beach. The crew then picks up shovels and manually picks up about 100 gallons of oil. That evening, there’s a high high tide and strong winds which blow the remaining 50 gallons well above the surf-line. At that point the response goes from emergency to post emergency. The crew who initially picked up oil with shovels had emergency phase training. As long as the same crew is used, they do not require post emergency training prior to picking up the remaining oil. Since very few U. S. Coast Guard personnel, with the exception of specially trained and equipped personnel, e.g. Strike Teams, initially go into an event during the post emergency phase, meeting the training requirements for a preceding emergency phase renders personnel “trained” for any subsequent post-emergency operations as well.
- d. HAZWOPER Training Requirements. Enclosure (1) summarizes training required by the reference (a). Although this instruction specifically addresses training requirements for Coast Guard emergency response operations, post-emergency requirements are also included for informational purposes. The training levels are defined by three elements: hours, competencies and field experience.
- (1) The hours requirements are defined in terms of the minimum number of hours of training needed to satisfy a particular training level. The content provided during this mandatory period of training is at the discretion of the employer. The HAZWOPER regulations provide some non-mandatory suggestions in their

appendices; however, ultimately, it is up to the employer to ensure that employees are trained in recognition, evaluation, and control of workplace hazards that could reasonably be expected during the course of their involvement with an operation.

- (2) The competency requirements are performance criteria that the worker must be able to meet. These competencies are separate from and in addition to the specific training hours previously described. Column (1) of enclosure (1) cites the applicable HAZWOPER standard section for these competencies. These are also more completely described in enclosure (2).
- (3) Field experience refers to experience at an actual or simulated response that is supervised. It is only required for post-emergency training levels.

The training requirements listed in enclosure (1) are non-recurring, with the exception of annual refresher training. That is, a member needs to receive the level of non-refresher training outlined for their response role only once to satisfy the standard. Refresher training is intended to ensure that the responder is able to maintain a minimum knowledge base and competency level.

- e. HAZWOPER Trainers. The regulations recommend that trainers who provide any level of HAZWOPER training shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for trainers. Although this may be an expectation, it is not mandatory. The regulations actually specify a performance standard: qualified trainers need to have training or academic credentials and instructional experience necessary to demonstrate good instructional skills and a good command of the subject matter of the courses they are teaching. Whether or not a train-the-trainer course has been attended, the employer still determines whether a trainer is sufficiently qualified to provide training to other employees. OSHA, as well as providers of train-the-trainer courses, cannot “certify” trainers; only the employer can.

5. REQUIREMENTS.

a. Personnel Affected:

- (1) Coast Guard personnel assigned to units engaged in emergency response operations which have or have the potential to have releases of hazardous materials are required to meet the training requirements outlined in this instruction. As noted previously, these would certainly include personnel responding to oil and chemical spills but would also include personnel engaged in search and rescue operations, law enforcement activities, and port security. This does not include personnel who are engaged in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes regulated by 40 CFR 264-5 pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), for personnel that respond to spills at a TSDF, or for personnel that may neutralize or control incidental releases of a hazardous substance in their immediate work area. Although personnel engaged in post-emergency operations must meet the training requirements of reference (a), the requirements outlined by this instruction are not applicable to those operations. For such post-emergency activities, the cognizant

operational and SEH staffs will specify and document the appropriate training requirements. With the exception of the National Strike Force at a spill response and Aids to Navigation personnel conducting battery recovery operations, participation beyond a supervisory or contractual role by Coast Guard personnel in the post-emergency response phase is very rare.

- (2) Enclosure (3) lists required training levels for Coast Guard personnel engaged in emergency responses. However, as there are many varieties of response operations and Coast Guard involvement, training levels may need to be specified for units and personnel not included in enclosure (3)'s matrix; clarified for specific units, personnel, or operations; or changed to meet local conditions. Modifications to Enclosure (3)'s training level matrix will be determined by the applicable Safety and Environmental Health (SEH) staffs, the appropriate operational and response staffs, and individual unit commands:
 - (a) G-WKS shall coordinate with G-M, G-O, and Command Staffs of Headquarters' units to determine training levels that will be specified in Commandant Instructions and Headquarters Unit Instructions
 - (b) MLC (kse)'s shall coordinate with Area staffs to determine training levels that will be specified in Area Instructions
 - (c) MLC (kse) detached Safety and Environmental Health Officers (SEHO's) shall coordinate with District, Group, and Unit Command Staffs to determine training levels and will specify these in District, Group, and Unit Instructions
 - (d) ICS Command Staff Safety Officers shall determine training levels and specify these in Site Safety Plans
- b. Training Providers. There are four primary sources for HAZWOPER training: Training Center (TRACEN) Yorktown, the MLC (kse) staffs and the detached SEHO's, Unit-level Trainers, and Non-Coast Guard training resources.
- (1) TRACEN Yorktown's Marine Safety Entry Level Port Operations Course (ELPOC) incorporates the training requirements for First Responder Awareness, First Responder Operations, and On-scene Incident Commander. Attendees of this course will receive documentation regarding completion of these training levels. Based on appropriate analyses, e.g. Job Task Analysis, Front End Analysis, etc., other TRACEN Yorktown Schools may revise course curricula as necessary in order to provide training and documentation linked to HAZWOPER training levels.
 - (2) Each MLC (kse), in conjunction with ISC's, will ensure SEHO's and other staff are qualified and available to provide HAZWOPER training during regular unit visits.
 - (3) District and Area staffs will ensure that there are sufficient numbers of qualified unit-level trainers available to conduct training in their AOR. Examples of unit-level trainers include District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) members and qualified individuals at ISC's, Marine Safety units, Groups, ANT's, Stations, and Cutters.

- (4) Other than the National Strike Force, units desiring to have personnel attend non-Coast Guard provided courses to satisfy HAZWOPER training--such as the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Hazardous Materials Incident Response Operation (HMIRO) course--should coordinate such training with their respective SEH and response staffs. Such requests would normally come from units with personnel who are unable to attend Coast Guard-provided training due to scheduling or unit location.
- c. Satisfying Training Hours Requirements. As noted above, the ELPOC course will provide and document hours of training associated with satisfying requirements for the various HAZWOPER training levels; other TRACEN Yorktown courses that integrate HAZWOPER into their curriculum will need to provide and document the training hours similarly. Unit-level training using a Commandant-provided standardized Hazwoper Training Curriculum (HTC) will satisfy all emergency response training hours requirements for First Responder Awareness, First Responder Operations, and many of the requirements for Incident Commander. The EPA's HMIRO course meets training hour requirements for all First Responder and Post-Emergency levels; however the course does not provide sufficient focus upon competencies associated with Emergency Response Hazmat Technician/Specialist and Incident Commander to satisfy requirements for these levels.
- d. Satisfying Training Competency Requirements. The ELPOC course at TRACEN Yorktown and the standard HTC include exercises and evaluations to ensure that Coast Guard personnel meet the competency requirements as outlined for the applicable training levels. Other TRACEN Yorktown courses that integrate HAZWOPER will need to have similar means to ensure competencies are met for specified training levels. As noted, the HMIRO course--and many other non-Coast Guard training resources--do not include necessary competency requirements. Any non-Coast Guard courses that are used to meet training hours requirements must also provide documentation to ensure that competency requirements are met.
- e. Satisfying Field Training Requirements. These are only applicable to post-emergency training levels. They are not met by the ELPOC course or by unit level trainers using the HTC and would normally only be met through supervised involvement in real operations.
- f. Satisfying the Refresher Training Requirements. Refresher training is required annually for all responders and is intended to ensure maintenance of the requisite knowledge base and competencies for their expected level of response. The following constitutes refresher training for the purposes of this requirement:
- (1) Formal HAZWOPER training (refresher or initial) using the HTC; or
 - (2) Completion of the Unit Safety Coordinator Course (PMIS 500813) or Safety and Occupational Health Coordinator Course (PMIS 340369); or

- (3) Within the year since completion of the initial HAZWOPER training requirements or the previously documented annual HAZWOPER refresher training, attendance and documentation of eight of the following training topics or events. Topics (a) and (b) are required and count for two of these requirements; each of the other topics or events can count for one of the required eight sessions. Regardless of the length of training, only one credit per topic can be counted.
- (a) Hazard communication
 - (b) Personal protective equipment
 - (c) Respiratory Protection
 - (d) Operational Risk Management (ORM), Team Coordination Training (TCT), or Risk-based Decision Making (RBDM) guidelines
 - (e) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and High Explosive Weapons)
 - (f) Hearing conservation
 - (g) Bloodborne pathogens & infectious disease control
 - (h) Slips, trips and falls
 - (i) Non-ionizing radiation
 - (j) Toxicology
 - (k) ICS 200 or higher
 - (l) VOSS/SORS or other boom deployment exercise
 - (m) Hot wash” of actual response event.
 - (n) Any other safety & health training which is documented as being inherently related to response operations.

- g. Delivery, Documentation, and Tracking of the Training. District and Area staffs are responsible for determining training level requirements for the personnel in their AOR's; for ensuring that these personnel receive the appropriate level of required HAZWOPER training, including refresher training; and for certifying the completion of training levels. They shall coordinate with the appropriate SEH staffs to clarify the training necessary and to coordinate availability of trainers to conduct required training. In coordination with unit training officers, they will also be responsible for tracking HAZWOPER training and will coordinate with unit administrative staffs to ensure personnel receive a completed status in the following PMIS codes within the Coast Guard Human Resource Management System (CGHRMS) once the applicable training hours and demonstration of competencies has been completed.

Hazwoper Train-the-Trainer (TTT)	501156
First Responder Awareness (FRA)	501538
First Responder Operations (FRO)	501540
Hazwoper Incident Command (IC)	501542

Hazwoper TTT Refresher	501535
FRA Refresher	501539
FRO Refresher	501541
Hazwoper IC Refresher	501543

Unit level trainers using the HTC will be responsible to provide documentation to personnel and units upon completion of training sessions. Compliance staffs and SEHO's will audit HAZWOPER training records during their regular visits.

- h. Qualification and Certifying of Instructors. District and Area response staffs, in coordination with applicable SEH staffs, are responsible for selection of instructors to teach the standard HTC within their AOR's; a recommended instructor selection criteria is included in the HTC. These unit-level trainers must have or obtain the HAZWOPER Train-the-Trainer Course PMIS code in CGHRMS. This may be obtained by attending a G-WKS sponsored Train-the-trainer course or can alternatively be obtained by demonstrating competence per the performance standard. Any certification of instructors via application of the performance standard--and appropriate CGHRMS completion entries--will be made by District and Area response staffs in consultation with the applicable SEHO or MLC (kse). District and Area response staffs, in conjunction with SEH staffs, will also ensure that instructors provide quality training. This may be accomplished through random audits of training sessions and through end-of-course critiques. Trainers shall be re-certified biennially by taking a Train-the-Trainer refresher.
- i. Coast Guard Standard HAZWOPER Training Curriculum (HTC). MLC (kse) staffs, SEHO's, and unit-level trainers will use a Commandant-approved standard HTC; copies of the HTC training modules, guides, and related forms are available from Commandant (G-WKS) on CD-ROM and via the internet. Commandant (G-WKS) shall be responsible for ensuring the quality of and for providing updates to this HTC. All levels of trainers shall forward any curriculum related critiques, comments, or recommendations to Commandant (G-WKS). These will be reviewed and improvements to the curriculum will be made appropriately and subsequently disseminated. Although Commandant (G-WKS) will be responsible to make any permanent changes to the HTC, all trainers are authorized to make adjustments to the HTC in order to account for regional differences and for development of scenarios specific to an AOR or operational specialty.



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- Encl: (1) HAZWOPER Training Levels Associated with USCG Units and Operations
(2) Competency Areas and Training Topics
(3) Emergency Response Training Level Matrix

HAZWOPER Training Levels Associated with USCG Units and Operations

HAZWOPER 1910.120	Worker Category	Worker Description	Training Requirements	Examples of Coast Guard Units or personnel to which these apply	Training Providers
Emergency Response (q)(4)	Skilled Support Personnel	Persons skilled in the operation of specialized equipment or support processes	Site Safety Briefing on Topics (55-59)	National Pollution Fund Center	On-site Trainers
(q)(5)	Specialist employees	Persons who provide technical advice on hazardous materials or processes	Site Safety Briefing on Topics (55-59) AND Sufficient training	Marine Safety Center National Strike Force	On-site Trainers
(q)(6)(i)	First Responder Awareness	Persons who witness a release or potential release and report it.	Sufficient training and/or experience AND competencies (31 - 36)	All Coast Guard Operational Units	MLC (kse) / SEHO's Unit Level Trainers
(ii)	First Responder Operations	Persons who respond to releases or potential releases, but respond defensively	8 hours AND competencies (25 - 30)	Station & ANT Boat Crews Group Op Centers / District & Area Command Centers Cutters (deploying VOSS/SORS) Marine Safety Units	TRACEN Yorktown MLC (kse) / SEHO's Unit Level Trainers
(iii)&(iv)	Hazardous Materials Technician/Specialist	Persons directly acting to contain, control & stop a release of hazardous materials	24 hours AND competencies (7-15/ 16 – 24)	National Strike Force	Non-USCG Training
(v)	On Scene Incident Commander	Persons who assume control beyond first responder awareness level	24 hours AND competencies (1 – 6)	National Strike Force Marine Safety Units	TRACEN Yorktown Unit Level Trainers Non-USCG Training
(q)(8)	Annual Refresher Training	All emergency response personnel	Sufficient training	All Coast Guard Operational Units	TRACEN Yorktown MLC (kse) / SEHO's Unit Level Trainers
Post-Emergency (q)(11) and (e)(3)(i)	General Site Workers, laborers, supervisory personnel	Persons engaged in activities that expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances and health hazards	40 hours AND 3 days field experience AND competencies (37-43)	National Strike Force	Non-USCG Training
(ii)&(iii)	Workers on site occasionally for a specific task or regularly on site with low exposure potential	Persons who are unlikely to be exposed above exposure limits or persons working in areas fully monitored, fully characterized indicating exposures below exposure limits and no possibility of an emergency developing	24 hours AND 1 day field experience AND competencies (44-50)	Personnel engaged in ATON Battery Recovery Operations National Strike Force	MLC (kse) / SEHO's Unit Level Trainers TRACEN Yorktown Non-USCG Training
(e)(4)	On-site managers and supervisors	Persons who supervise employees engaged in hazardous waste operations	Requirements of (e)(3)(i) or (e)(3)(ii)&(iii) AND competencies (51-54)	Supervisors of ATON Battery Recovery Operations National Strike Force	Non-USCG Training
(e)(8)	Annual Refresher Training	All post emergency response personnel	8 hours	National Strike Force	Non-USCG Training

Competency Areas and Training Topics

ON-SCENE SUPERVISOR (IC)

- 1) Know and be able to implement the employer's incident command system.
- 2) Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- 3) Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in personal protective clothing.
- 4) Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
- 5) Be knowledgeable of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.
- 6) Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

ACTIVE RESPONSE (HAZMAT TECHNICIAN)

- 7) Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- 8) Know the classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.
- 9) Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System.
- 10) Know how to select and use proper specialized personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician.
- 11) Understand and be able to apply hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- 12) Be able to perform advanced control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and available personal protective equipment.
- 13) Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
- 14) Understand termination procedures.
- 15) Understanding terminology and behavior of chemicals and their toxic effects.

ACTIVE RESPONSE (HAZMAT SPECIALIST)

- 16) Understand classification, identification, and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment.
- 17) Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques.
- 18) Be able to determine and implement decontamination procedures.
- 19) Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
- 20) Be knowledgeable of the state emergency response plan.
- 21) Have the ability to develop a site safety and control plan.
- 22) Understand chemical, radiological, and toxicological terminology and behavior.
- 23) Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials specialist.
- 24) Be able to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.

DEFENSIVE RESPONSE (FRO)

- 25) Knowledge of basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
- 26) Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment necessary for the first responder operation level.
- 27) Understand basic hazardous materials terms.
- 28) Know how to perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and available personal protective equipment.
- 29) Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
- 30) Understand the relevant standard operating and termination procedures.

INITIATE RESPONSE ONLY (FRA)

- 31) Understand the hazards of oil and other hazardous substances and the risks in a spill.
- 32) Understand what happens during an emergency involving spilled oil or other hazardous substances
- 33) Recognize the presence of oil and other hazardous substances in an emergency.
- 34) Identify hazardous substances, if possible (e.g., appearance, smell, monitoring equipment).
- 35) Understand individual role in employer's emergency response plan.
- 36) Recognize when help is needed and request assistance from a response team.

POST-EMERGENCY—ABOVE EXPOSURE LIMITS

- 37) Know the name(s) of the site safety and health personnel for spill cleanup.
- 38) Knowledge of the safety, health, and other hazards present during oil spill or other hazardous materials cleanup.
- 39) Knowledge of the safe cleanup work practices to minimize risks from existing hazards.
- 40) Know how to use available controls and equipment, including personal protective equipment, to minimize risks from hazards present.
- 41) Know the contents of the safety and health plan prepared for the specific cleanup.
- 42) Know and be able to recognize signs and symptoms of overexposure to hazards present.
- 43) Be knowledgeable of the medical surveillance requirements.

POST-EMERGENCY CLEANUP—BELOW EXPOSURE LIMITS OR NON-RECURRING MINIMAL EXPOSURE

- 44) Know the name(s) of site safety and health personnel for spill cleanup.
- 45) Knowledge of the safety, health, and other hazards present during oil or other hazardous materials spill cleanup.
- 46) Knowledge of the safe cleanup work practice to minimize risks from existing hazards.
- 47) Know how to use available controls and equipment, including personal protective equipment, to minimize risks from hazards present.
- 48) Know the contents of the safety and health plan prepared for the specific cleanup.
- 49) Know and be able to recognize signs and symptoms of overexposure to hazards present.
- 50) Be knowledgeable of the medical surveillance requirements.

SUPERVISOR/MANAGER FOR CLEANUP OPERATIONS

- 51) Be able to implement the employer's safety and health program.
- 52) Be able to implement the employer's personal protective equipment plan.
- 53) Be able to implement the employer's spill containment program.
- 54) Be able to implement health hazard monitoring procedure and techniques.

BRIEFING TOPICS (ALL LEVELS)

- 55) Purpose of visit or duties to be performed.
- 56) Site personnel, chain-of-command, and communications procedures.
- 57) Chemical/physical hazards involved, signs and symptoms of exposure.
- 58) Emergency alarm system, escape routes, and places of refuge.
- 59) Appropriate personal protective equipment and other control measures provided.

Emergency Response Training Level Matrix

Training Level	Unit(s)	Personnel / Position
Skilled Support Personnel & Specialist Employees	ICS Organization	All Personnel
First Responder Awareness	All USCG Units/ Auxiliarists	All Personnel
	ICS Organization	All Field Personnel
First Responder Operations	Area & District Staffs	Command Center Staff
	Air Stations	Command & Operations Staff
	Groups	Command and Operations Staff, Operations Center Staff
	Cutters	Command and Operations Staff, VOSS-assigned personnel, R&A teams, LE teams, SAR/Body Recovery
	Stations/ ANTS	Command & Operations Staff, Boat Crews
	Activities/ MSOs/MSU's/MSD's/ NSF	All personnel
	ICS Organization	Field personnel engaged in booming, skimming, and other "defensive" operations
Incident Commander	Activities/ MSOs/MSU's/MSD's/ NSF	Command Staff, Response personnel e.g. Pollution Investigators, Casualty Investigators
	ICS Organization	Command & Operations Staff; On-scene Coordinators
Technician/Specialist	NSF	Personnel assigned to make entries into or conduct operations in "Hot" or "Warm" zones
	ICS Organization	Command Staff Safety Officers or Site Safety personnel who may conduct operations in the "Hot" or "Warm" zones