

A. Cover Page

International Association of Fire Fighters' Emergency Responder Training Program

Final Research Performance Project Report (2017-2021)

5 T03OH009230



Introduction

The International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) applied for a NIOSH five-year competitive cooperative agreement grant and received notification of funding for FY 2017-2021 in the amount of \$5,685,000. This award was used to fund a unique Emergency Responder Training Program Training Project Grant (TPG) administered by the IAFF's Hazmat Training Department. This grant supports a comprehensive nationwide hazardous materials training program and delivery system for fire fighters, paramedics, and other emergency responders across the United States. Using a cadre of instructors who are both certified fire service instructors and hazardous materials responders, the IAFF offers real-world, hands-on and participant centered Hazmat response training that is second to none. IAFF training is unique because it takes their programs directly to the students in their own communities. This process allows for tailored deliveries to address the unique concerns and challenges facing local responders.

The IAFF has a long-standing relationship with NIOSH. From 1998 through 2021 the IAFF has conducted approximately 3,800 classes, trained 76,000 students, and logged 1,400,000 million contact hours. The IAFF training model focuses on the needs of firefighter recruits and delivers the following operations level training programs: Hazmat Operations (HMO), Emergency Response to Terrorism: Operations (ERT: Ops), Emergency Response to Terrorism: Operations-Refresher (ERT: Ops-R), Responding to Drug Lab Incidents (R-DRI) and Confined Space Operations (CSO). All IAFF programs are compliant with the National Fire Protection Association® 1072: Standard for Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Standard for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29 CFR 1910.120).

B. Accomplishments

Major Goals & Objectives

The International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) continues its Emergency Responder Training Program to provide high-quality training to fire fighters and other emergency responders. To meet this objective, the IAFF:

- 1.) Enhances the capabilities of fire fighters engaged in emergency response through the delivery of existing, revised, and new professionally developed curricula that are site-specific and trade-specific and related to safety and health. The IAFF offers and delivers various customizable operational training programs to increase the capabilities of fire fighters likely to be exposed, or respond, to hazardous substances.
- 2.) Maintains, updates and/or creates training curricula consistent with the threats posed to fire fighters and other emergency responders and ensures curricula are reviewed and/or accredited by appropriate third-party agencies as available. The IAFF continues to monitor and stay actively engaged with national regulatory processes, national consensus standards and recent reports/findings from recent incidents by maintaining its current representation on all NFPA committees and the Pro Board.
- 3.) Utilizes innovative program evaluation protocols to demonstrate training effectiveness, ensuring the training program meets and exceeds regulations and national standards resulting in fire fighters who can perform in an effective, efficient, and safe manner. Using the Kirkpatrick levels of evaluation, the IAFF employs a systematically proven evaluation program.

What was Accomplished?

Conduct a minimum of 66 operations-level training events to ensure a safe and effective response to hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction incidents by emergency response personnel.

The following Class Summary Tables detail the class type, duration, classes, students and contact hours for the five-year period of performance.

IAFF/NIOSH Class Summary Table: July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018				
Class Type	Duration-Hours	Classes	Students	Contact Hours
Confined Space Operations	24	4	70	1,680
Confined Space Operations	16	11	186	2,976
Illicit Drug Labs	8	12	227	1,816
Emergency Response to Terrorism Operations	16	3	46	736
Emergency Response to Terrorism Operations: Refresher	8	16	278	2,224
First Responder Operations	24	105	2,132	51,168
	Total	151	2,939	60,600

IAFF/NIOSH Class Summary Table: July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019				
Class Type	Duration-Hours	Classes	Students	Contact Hours
Confined Space Operations	24	8	150	3,600
Illicit Drug Labs	8	12	217	1,736
Chemical Process Industries	8	2	31	248
Emergency Response to Terrorism Operations: Refresher	8	23	402	3,216
First Responder Operations	24	99	1,974	47,376
	Total	144	2,774	56,176

IAFF/NIOSH Class Summary Table: July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020				
Class Type	Duration-Hours	Classes	Students	Contact Hours
Confined Space Operations	24	3	57	1,368
Responding to Drug Lab Incidents	8	13	230	1,840
Emergency Response to Terrorism Operations: Refresher	8	13	266	2,128
First Responder Operations	24	33	667	16,008
	Total	62	1,220	21,344

IAFF/NIOSH Class Summary Table: July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021				
Class Type	Duration-Hours	Classes	Students	Contact Hours
Confined Space Operations	24	2	37	888
Responding to Drug Lab Incidents	8	12	221	1,768
Responding to Drug Lab Incidents: Train-the-Trainer	16	2	26	416
Emergency Response to Terrorism Operations: Refresher	8	27	492	3,936
First Responder Operations	24	8	132	3,168
Hazmat Operations	24	40	730	17,520
	Total	91	1,637	27,688

IAFF/NIOSH Class Summary Table: July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022				
Class Type	Duration-Hours	Classes	Students	Contact Hours
Responding to Drug Lab Incidents	8	25	452	3,616
Emergency Response to Terrorism Operations: Refresher	8	32	566	4,528
Hazmat Operations	24	60	1,189	28,536
	Total	117	2,207	36,680

NIOSH COVID Supplemental Grant Summary**NIOSH COVID Supplemental Grant -6 T03OH009230-15-01**

The IAFF Hazmat Training Department was awarded a 100k COVID supplemental grant. The program was designed to increase awareness of COVID-19 vaccine safety and effectiveness among our 326,000 members.

The IAFF hosted two webinars about the COVID-19 vaccine. Each webinar was 60 minutes in length. They started with a studio-taped presentation from staff regarding information about the vaccine coupled with a “live” 30-minute Q&A segment with SMEs who answered questions from the audience. The webinar also included information on additional topics, including the IAFF’s pro stance on vaccination, the vaccine development process, variants, other protection methods, key facts, and online resources. The vaccine presentation and responses from the Q&A sessions are available to the IAFF’s membership base and the public at www.iaff.org.

Through the conclusion of the grant period, the IAFF staff developed safety policies to assist with the re-institution of “in-person” instruction to our affiliate locals throughout the United States. Due to decreasing COVID-19 infection rates as hospitalizations and deaths continued to decline, the IAFF decided to conduct in-person classes. Moreover, IAFF staff developed a PowerPoint presentation to review with the instructors and the point of contact (POC) from the host site prior to the class. Discussing the policy with the instructors and the POCs provided expectations and consistency while minimizing the potential risk for COVID-19 exposure. Lastly, an “In-Person Event Speaker Announcement” was created for the lead instructor to read aloud to participating audience. Making one formal announcement allowed for consistent practices at each in-person training. Examples of those policies are included for your review: Instructor and POC In-Person Event Guidance, In-Person Event Speaker Announcement, and Internal In-person events guidance.

The NIOSH COVID Supplemental grant allowed IAFF staff to develop these webinars, content, policies, and resources when it was most crucially needed. Safety, consistency and effectiveness were paramount and implemented without compromise during the development of policies and procedures for in-person educational opportunities and conferences. The IAFF has the resources to continue this effort, if necessary, beyond the period of performance.

What opportunities for training and professional development did the project provide?

Objective: Conduct an annual working meeting to provide program policy and curricula updates to IAFF Master Instructors.

The Instructor Development Conference (IDC) is an annual working meeting designed to provide program policy, curricula updates, workshops, facilitation techniques and training achievements to the instructor cadre. The IDC is a forum that provides continuing education to improve existing delivery methods and implement new delivery methods in order to enhance the overall program. Furthermore, the IDC is where new probationary instructors are introduced to the existing Master Instructor Cadre where they are assigned an experience instructor who serves as their mentor. In addition, subject matter expert guest speakers present specialized hazmat and WMD topics to the instructors.

The IAFF Hazmat Training Department is guided by a 12-member HazMat Advisory Board. It consists of a chairperson, technical experts, and IAFF leadership. Collectively, advisory board members have expertise in the medical field, firefighting and academia, including industrial hygiene, epidemiology, continuing education, and emergency response. The HazMat Advisory Board meetings are held in conjunction with the IDC.

Conferences were held:

- October 24-26, 2017 in Clearwater, FL
- October 2-4, 2018 in San Antonio, TX
- November 19-21, 2019 in Clearwater, FL
- 2020. Cancelled due to COVID-19 travel restrictions
- December 7-8, 2021 (Virtual)

Maintain a pool of 80-100 qualified first responder master instructors who represent the diversity of the fire service and other emergency responders

Corresponding with overall training goals and the requirement for each instructor to teach a minimum of four times per year, the IAFF maintained a robust instructor cadre. Currently the IAFF Hazmat Training Department consists of 83 instructors. Each year one-third of the cadre submit a reapplication package that includes a resume, a teaching video that showcases their team-teaching facilitation techniques and knowledge of the HMO program, and a support letter from their Local President to be considered for reappointed. The remaining two-thirds provide annual support letters signed by their Local President. The support letter details their training contributions over the past year and expresses their desire to remain in the cadre.

How were the results disseminated to communities of interest?

Continue to employ marketing and outreach efforts to meet the needs of emergency response personnel in underserved locations to underrepresented student populations.

The IAFF continues to market HazMat training programs at conferences. In addition to both volunteer and career first responders, participants may include emergency managers, law enforcement, military personnel and industry representatives.

The IAFF has exhibited at the following conferences:

- Fire Department Instructors Conference (FDIC) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 (Cancelled), 2021
- IAFF Affiliate Leadership Training Summit (ALTS) 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 (Virtual), 2021. The 2021 ALTS is scheduled to take place in January 2022.
- IAFF John P. Redmond Symposium 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 (Virtual)
- IAFF Convention 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 (postponed), 2021 (Virtual)
- International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) HazMat Conference 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 (Cancelled), 2021.

The exhibit booth is staffed with a training coordinator and hazmat instructor who discuss and disseminate IAFF marketing materials and collect contact information from attendees interested in hazmat training for post event follow-up.

The IAFF continues to use robust communications resources to promote NIOSH-funded training. This includes the IAFF website (148,000 visits/month), Fire Fighter Quarterly magazine (380,000 subscribers), IAFF Frontline News Brief (13,600 registered addresses), IAFF App (6,400 users) and the direct e-mail notification system (89,000 registered addresses). The IAFF's social media efforts include Facebook (200,000 visits and 239,00 likes per month), Twitter (41,600 followers), YouTube (8,100 users), and Instagram (12,200 followers). Through these social media channels, the IAFF engages audiences that include members, other unions and labor groups, politicians, the media, other fire service organizations, and fire fighter-friendly supporters.

Effective recruiting for diversity involves multiple methods. Targeting recruiting for specific groups is much more effective than general recruiting. However, the IAFF cannot directly control the diverse makeup of the students for which the department or local affiliate requests training but understands that increasing diversity in a fire department will improve overall service to the community. Separate and apart from federal funding, the IAFF is committed to promoting positive human relations in all aspects of the fire service and understands that every fire fighter, regardless of race, color, creed, national origin, gender, sexual orientation or reason of disability, has the right to a safe and respectful workplace that fosters professional and personal balance. The IAFF Human Relations Committee serves as a resource to assist affiliates in developing effective recruitment programs that address diversity issues, minority recruitment, and those disadvantaged in education, language skills or limited literacy.

Continue customized HazMat training program delivery to meet the needs of the entire first responder community.

The IAFF HazMat Training Department Policy and Procedures manual provides guidance to instructors on how to customize training. Before each class the instructor familiarizes themselves with the jurisdiction's standard operating procedures/standard operating guides (SOP/SOGs), interviews the point-of-contact (POC) to identify common threats in the area in order to incorporate real-life scenarios into the training. Additionally, each host site uses their own equipment during practical, hands-on scenarios.

Instructors also provide customization by integrating appropriate lessons learned and best practices gathered from After Action Reports (AARs) into classroom exercises. The AARs are submitted by the lead instructor at the completion of each delivery. The AARs are reviewed and analyzed by the training coordinator to confirm effectiveness and to find potential discrepancies which might affect the training program and/or curricula. The AARs also contain pictures of the hands-on portion of the class which are shared with IAFF grantors and other grantees.

Furthermore, the IAFF can provide training during another (COVID) pandemic by offering virtual training where both the instructor and students participate in the class from a remote location. The department also provides hybrid training for HMO classes. During Day 1 and Day 2 the students and instructors participate remotely. The hands-on skill stations are conducted in-person on Day 3 of the HMO program.

What do you plan to do during the next reporting period to accomplish the goals?

The following are the major tasks for the next five-year project period:

- Ensure the IAFF programs continue to meet or exceed NFPA[®] and OSHA standards.
- Continue to maintain Pro Board accreditation
- Continue to recruit and enhance diversity through marketing and training.

- Continue to work on improving information efficiencies, implementation of open source LMS with the IAFF system for its online modules.
- Continue to utilize and enhance the iMIS database in terms of registering students, gathering data and statistics for each course as well as of the IAFF's instructor cadre.
- Conduct Level III evaluations after training to determine changes in behavior on the job.
- Review comprehensive evaluation report and implement third-party findings as needed.
- Meet and exceed the training goals to deliver 66 classes.
- Continue to monitor the status of the COVID-19 pandemic and adjust in-person, virtual and hybrid training delivery formats if needed.

C. Products

Ensure that the IAFF operations-level hazmat curricula continue to meet or exceed applicable professional standards, and incorporate lessons learned and best practices.

All IAFF programs are compliant with the National Fire Protection Association® 1072: Standard for Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Standard for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29 CFR 1910.120).

The IAFF is on the National Board on Fire Service Professional Qualifications (Pro Board®). Established in 1972, the Pro Board® is the original fire service system for the accreditation of agencies that certify candidates to the various disciplines and levels identified in the NFPA Professional Qualification series of standards. There are over 70 agencies accredited by the Pro Board, and they offer accredited certification to fire service professionals across North America, and around the world. In addition to a seat on the National Board, the IAFF has representatives on the Committee for Accreditation and the Advisory Committee.

The IAFF administers Pro Board® certification for the 24-hour Hazmat Operations (HMO) program. The IAFF was originally accredited in 2014 and reaccredited in 2018. The next reaccreditation process for 2024-2028 will begin in 2023. The IAFF is one of the top 10 entities based on registration fees generated and number of certifications registered

A tremendous amount of effort has been spent on curriculum development over the past five years. To enhance NIOSH funded efforts, the IAFF has leveraged various other federal resources to develop and revise operations level training programs including;

Hazmat Operations (HMO)

Released in 2020 to replace the former First Responder Operations program. The HMO program is geared towards fire, rescue and emergency medical service (EMS) personnel who may respond to incidents involving hazardous materials or dangerous goods. It is divided into two sections consisting of awareness and operations. The final day consists of hands-on skills instruction, demonstration, skills testing, and the final written exam administration.

The HMO course focuses on new pre-incident planning strategies, practical skill exercises, and standard operating procedures of the authorized training jurisdiction. The three skill station scenarios simulate a hazmat emergency, while the mock response focuses on defensive operation strategies. The scenarios include a hazardous spill, a flammable gas leak, and a flammable liquid emergency response.

Responding to Drug Lab Incidents (DRI)

Introduced in 2020, the DRI course focuses on the dangers that fire fighters and other responders encounter during mitigation of drug-related incidents. The program guides participants on how to identify potential manufacturing sites, recognize the hazards, and respond to the incident. The course teaches new tactics and guidelines as well as safety procedures, detection devices, and how to dispose of toxic waste and is customizable to the host jurisdiction through completion of a pre-course checklist. Additionally, the IAFF provides supplemental information, fact sheets, and resources to relevant /current issues to the participants through the IAFF's Online Learning Center. These resources will be consistently updated.

Confined Space Operations (CSO)

The CSO course is a three-day, participant-centered, instructor-led training program. It provides participants with the basic information needed for confined space responses and focuses on hazardous atmospheres, because that is often what is confronted in a confined space. Topics include confined space regulations and standards, responder health and safety, PPE, monitoring and detection devices, ventilation techniques, patient care and transport and retrieval systems.

Emergency Response to Terrorism: Operations (ERT:Ops)**Emergency Response to Terrorism: Operations – Refresher (ERT:Ops-R)**

In the ERT: Ops and ERT: Ops-Refresher programs, students are provided with information related to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high yield explosives (CBRNE), signs and symptoms of contamination, methods of harm, and protective actions as well as the selection of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). The 8-hour refresher course has a web-based training (WBT) prerequisite consisting of interactive training modules and an examination.

The IAFF is revising these programs. The 8-hour program will continue to focus on CBRNE's. It can be delivered as a stand-alone course or taught after an HMO program delivery and will have additional supplemental information available online. Those resources will include electronic versions of the appendix, course videos, potential terrorist timelines, introduction to WMD modules, and knowledge checks.

The update will include the addition of recent high-profile terrorist event case studies, However, some older significant terrorist events including the attack on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, will be kept for impact. The course will also cover the rise in the use of weapons of convenience, including firearms, sharp-edged implements, vehicle ramming, and fourth generation nerve agent attacks.

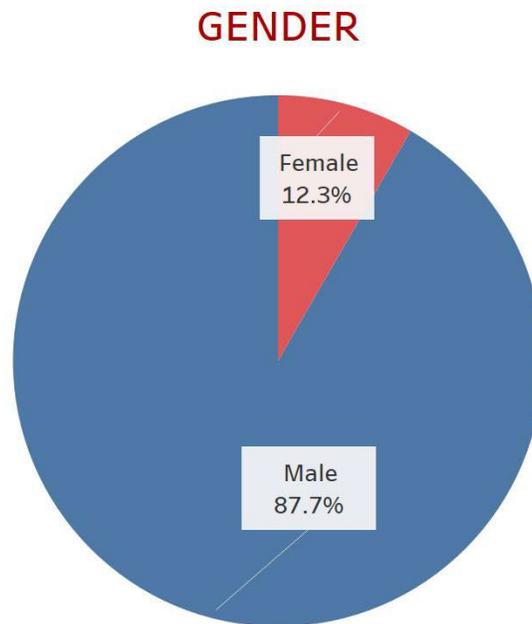
Incorporate a comprehensive health and safety program for emergency response personnel using an expandable online program to continue the learning process for pre and post training delivery.

The IAFF has prerequisite and/or stand-alone courses available in an online, web-based (WBT) training format. The classes include; Instructor Methodology, Confined Space Introduction, Hazmat Recognition and Hazards and High-Consequence Incidents. The Confined Space Introduction and Hazmat Recognition WBT programs only apply to the NIOSH grant as they are operational level training prerequisites.

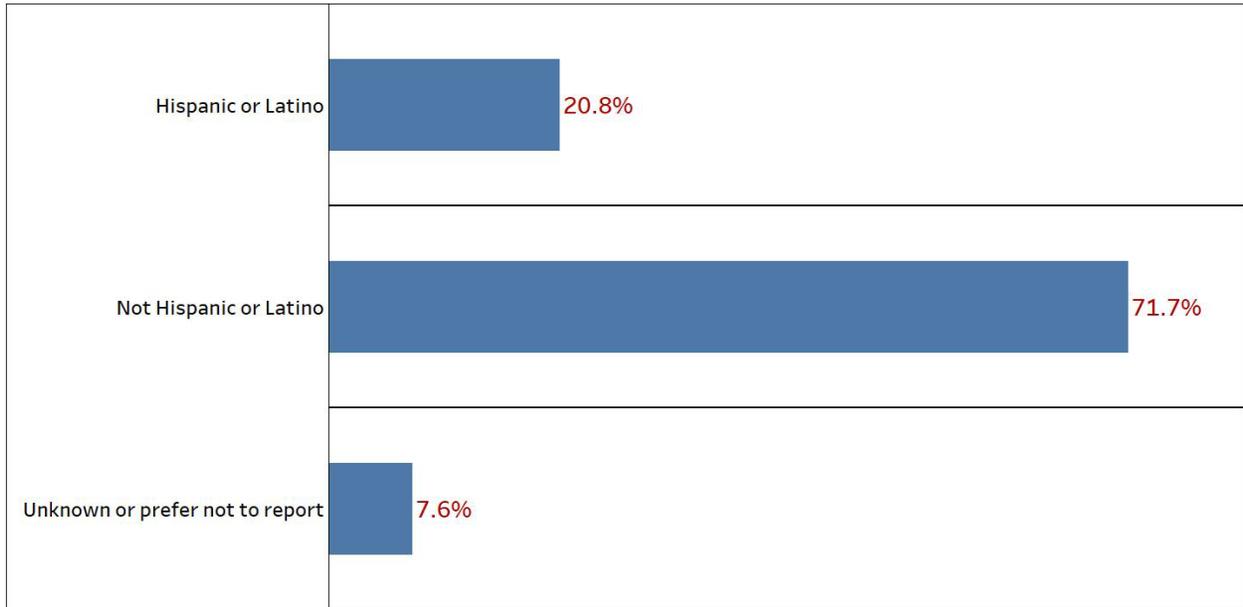
The IAFF continues to use, maintain and update the Learning Management System (LMS) database. The LMS manages hazmat functions such as training requests, classes, instructor selection, inventory, customized grant/data reports online registration, online evaluations/surveys, and certificates. The IAFF has refined the online registration process making it less time consuming and easier to complete. Students can register quickly and accurately for the class online. Once the class is completed the students are emailed a post-course survey to complete. The post course survey focuses on class content, presentation and instructor feedback. Upon completion of the survey, the student can save and print their certificate. This updated data collection process has allowed the IAFF to gather student scores and post-course surveys in an online format. The immediate feedback allows performance evaluation in real time. The data collected is analyzed daily by the training coordinators and the PI/PD.

D. Participants

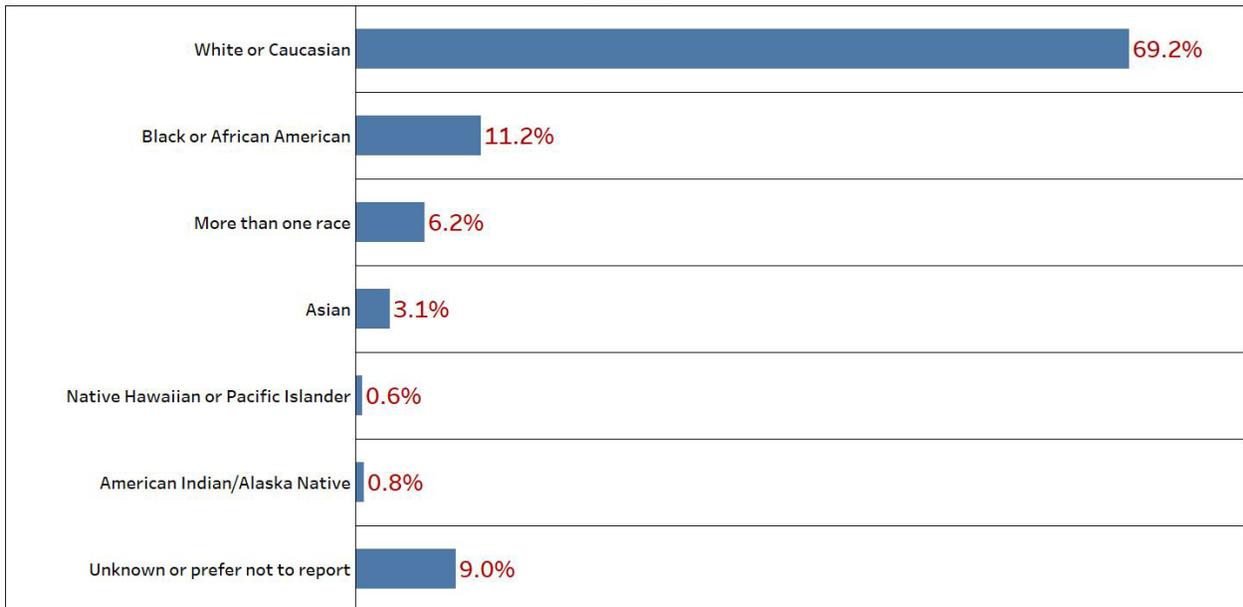
Student Demographics



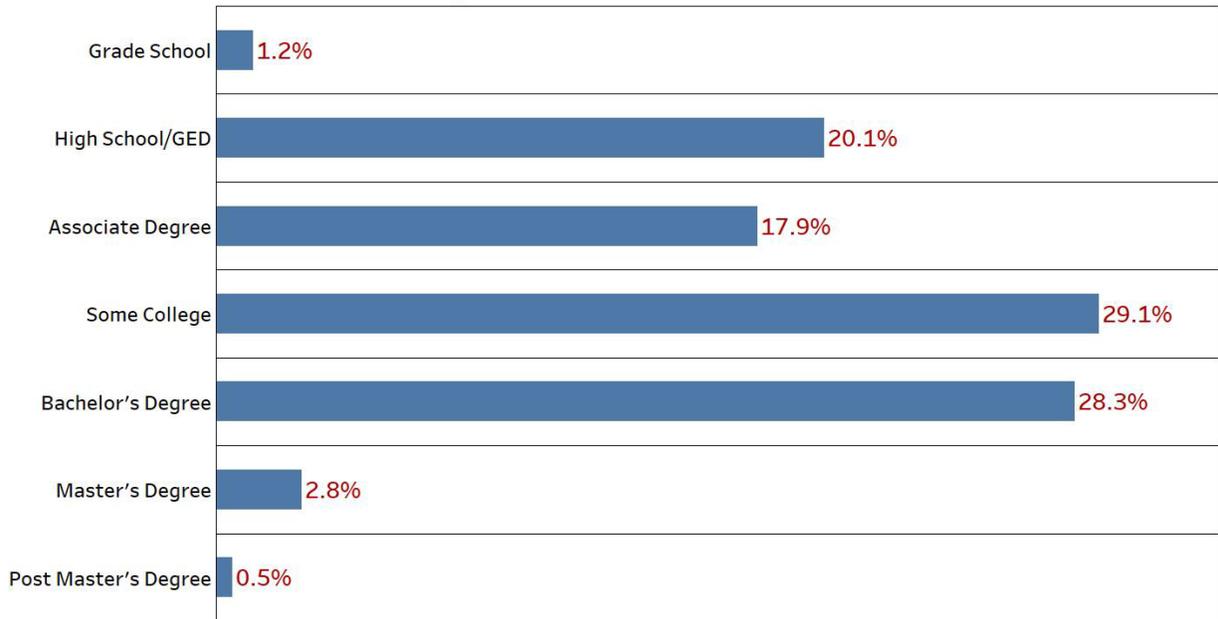
Ethnic Background



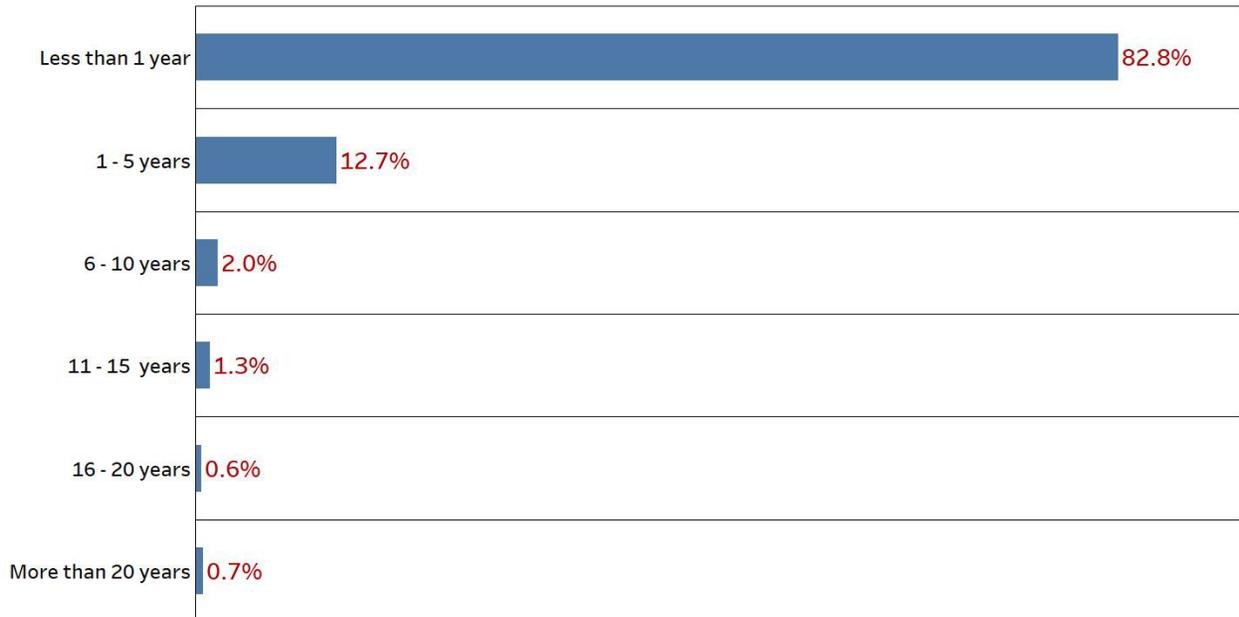
Race



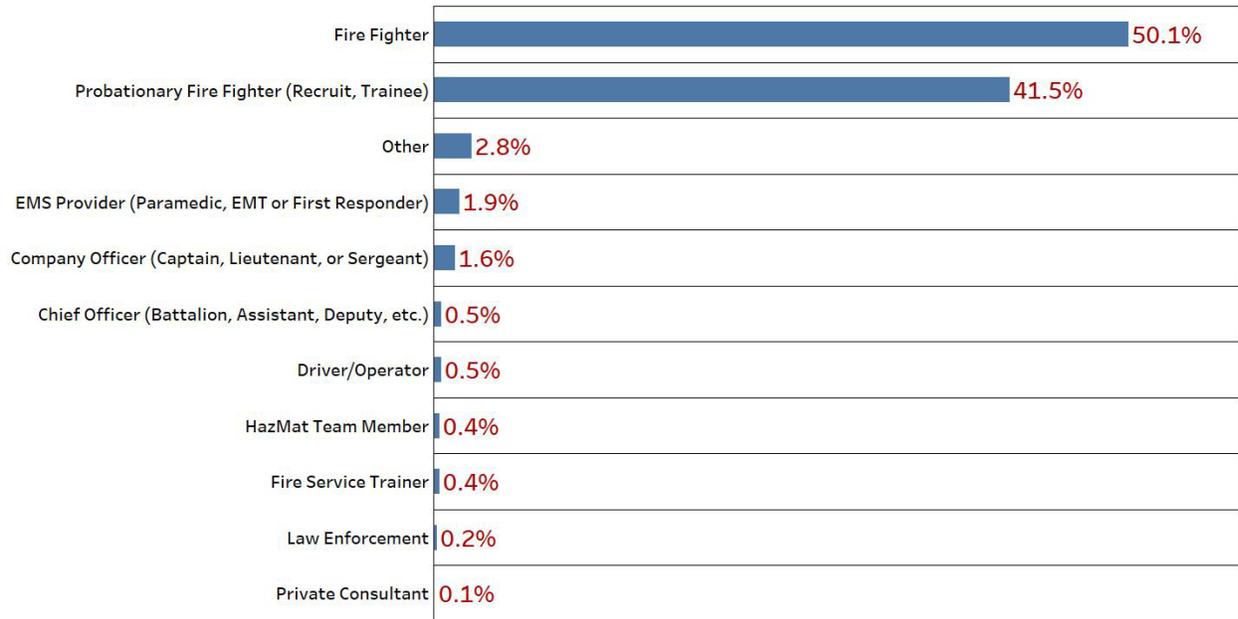
Highest Level of Education



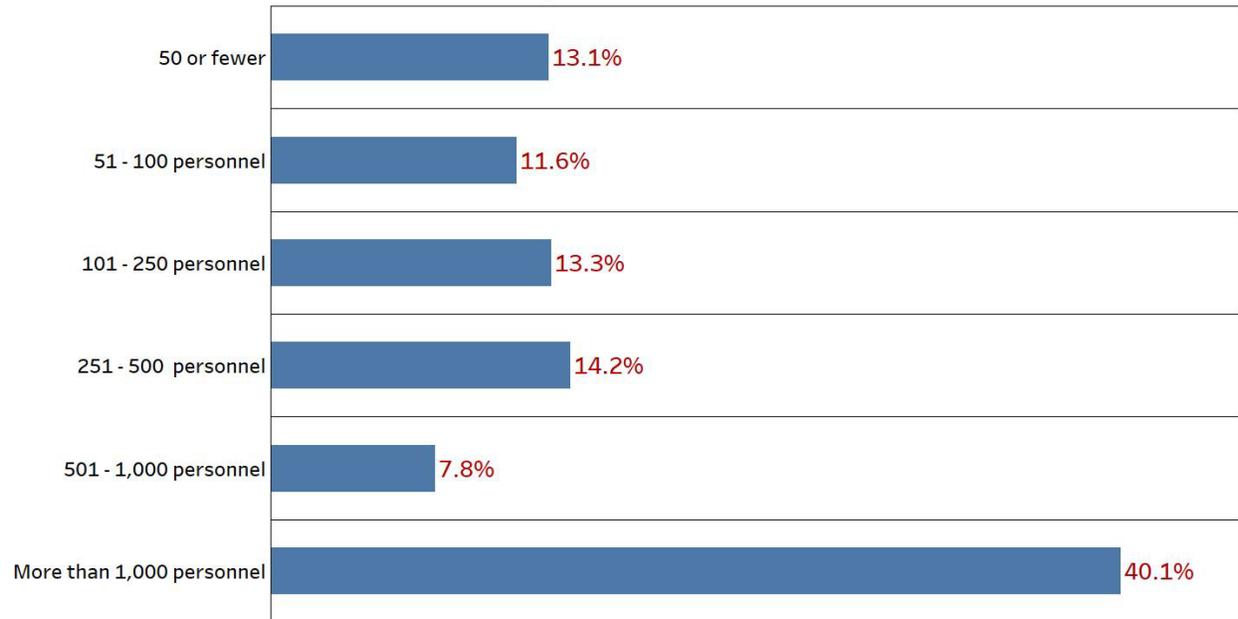
Years of Service



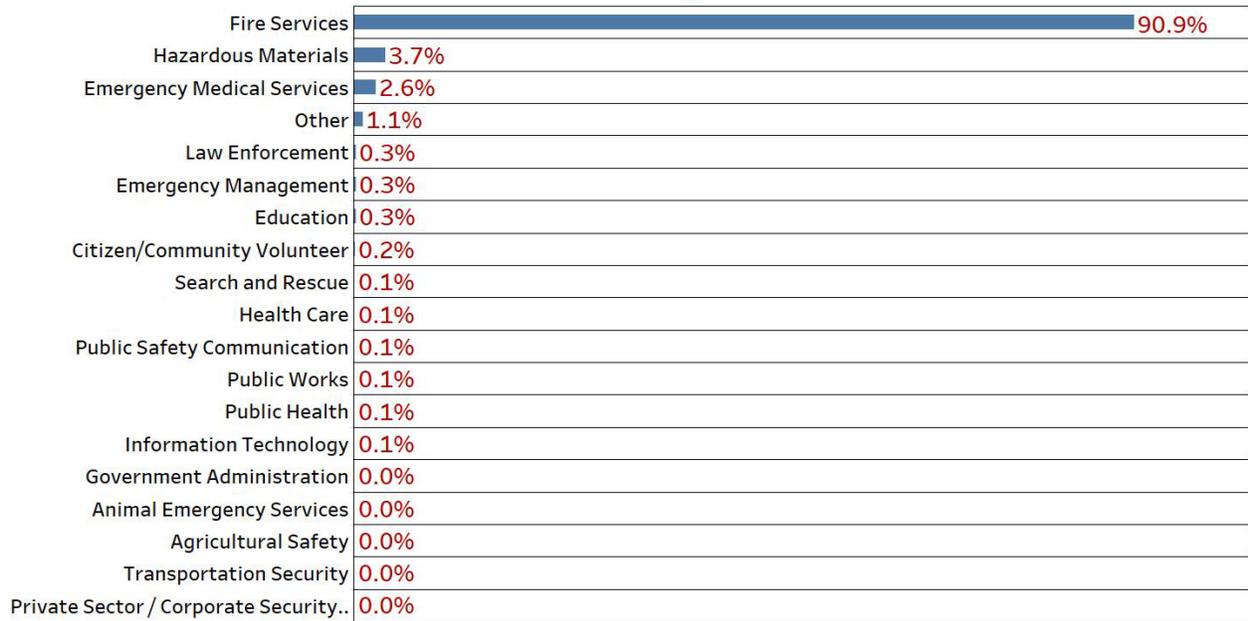
Position



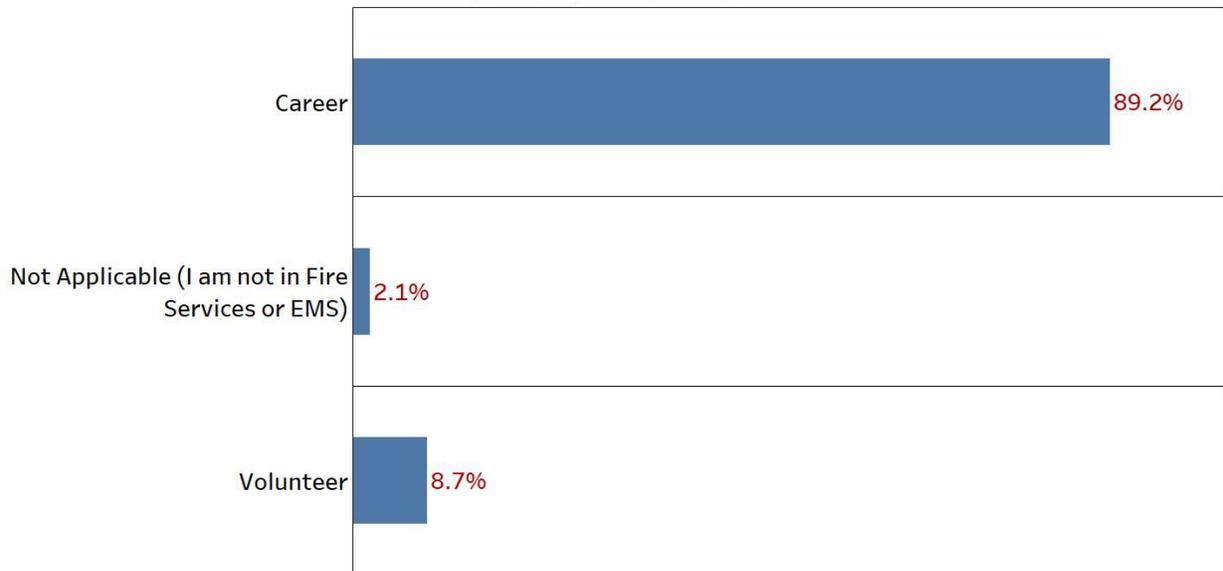
Department Size



Student Discipline

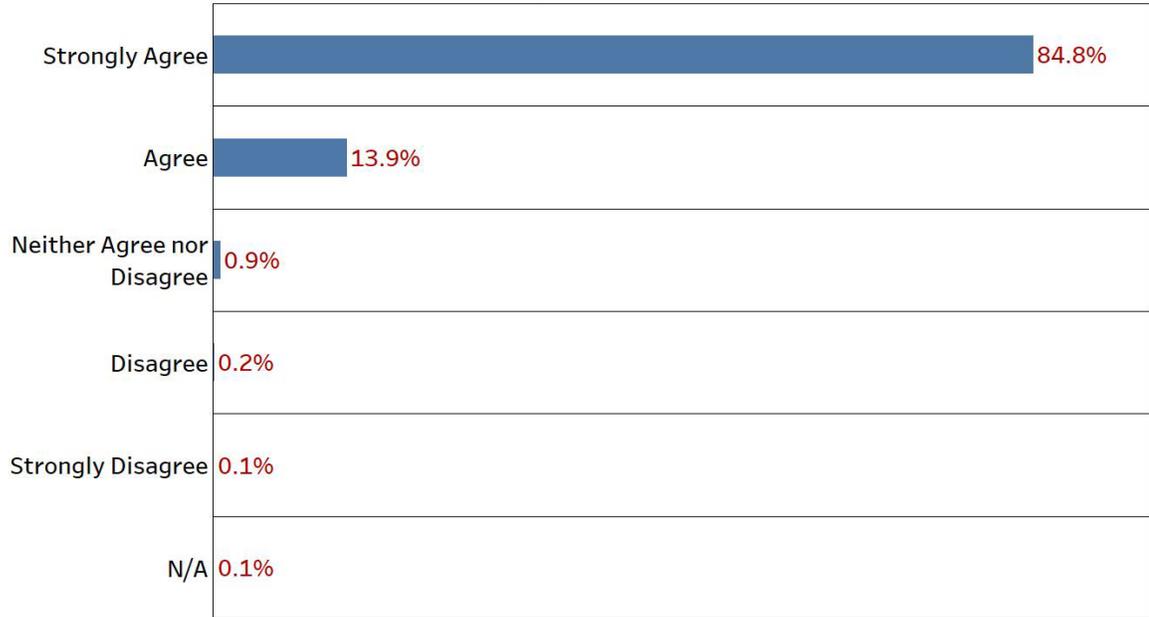


Primary Services (Career / Volunteer)

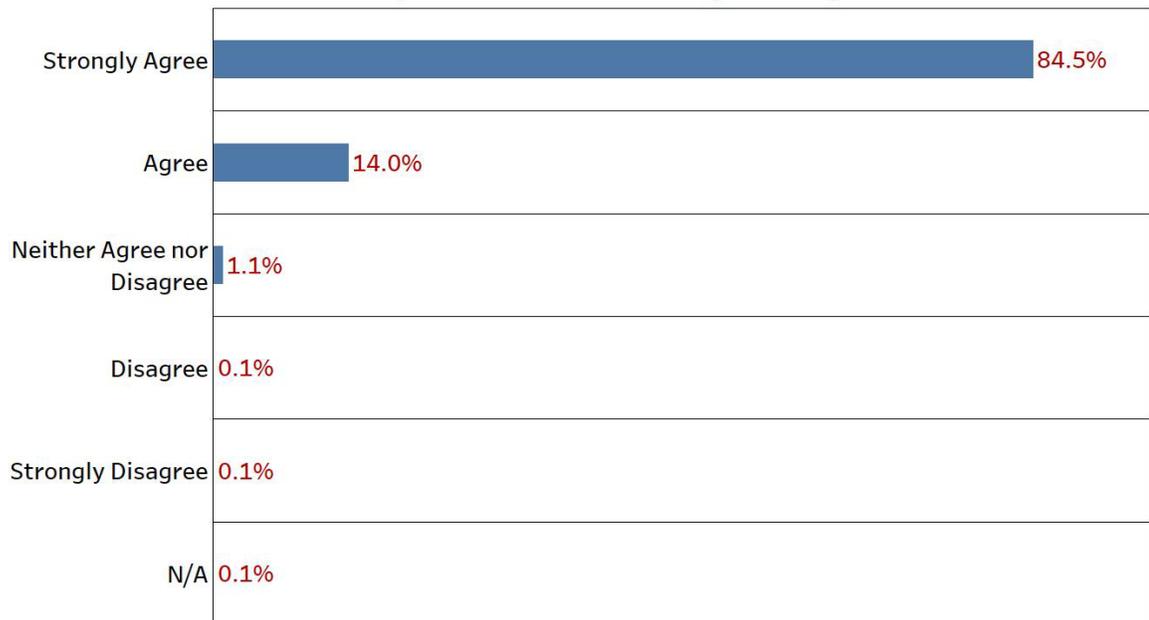


Instructor Evaluation

The instructors conducted the training in a skilled and competent manner

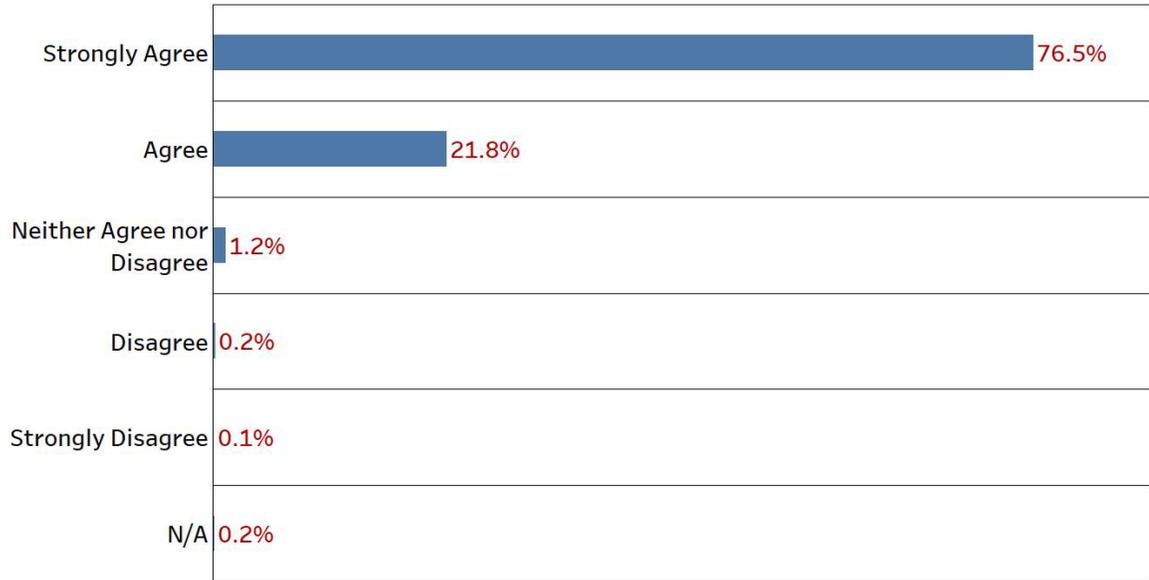


The instructors fostered a positive and stimulating learning environment

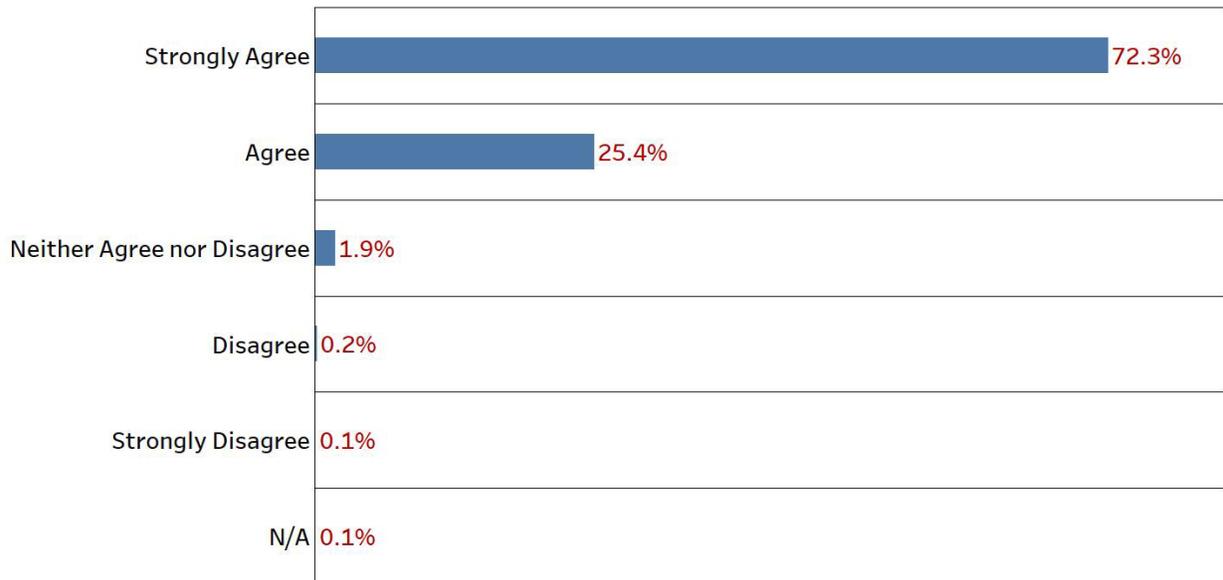


Course Evaluation

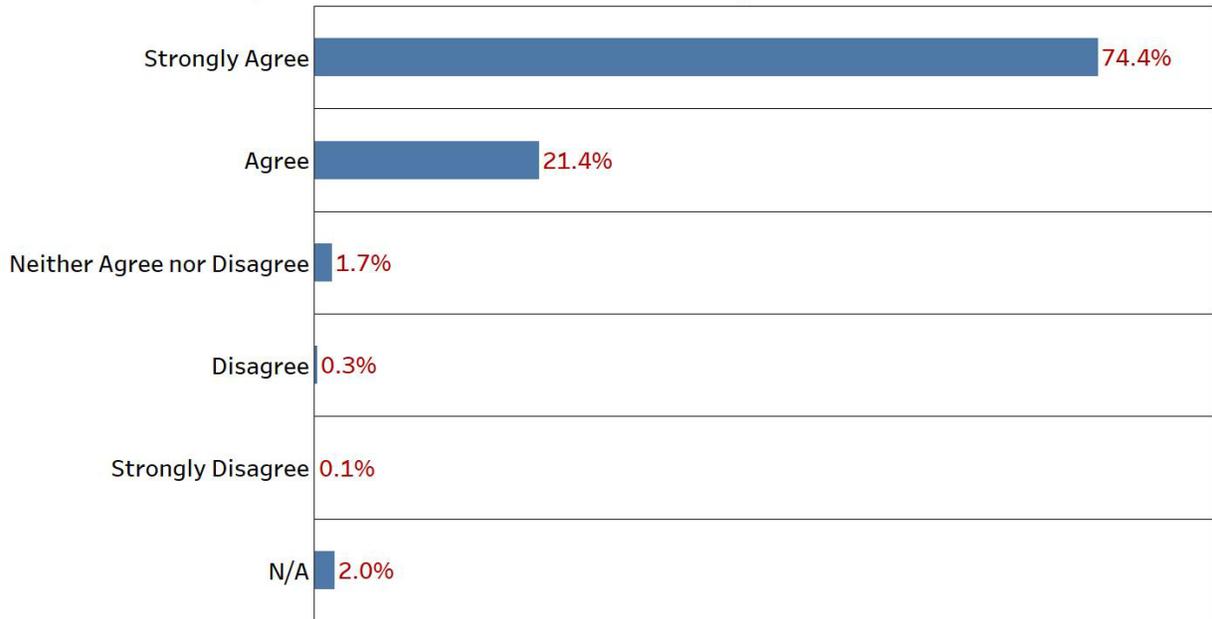
The course provided the knowledge and skills I need to accomplish the job for which I am receiving this training



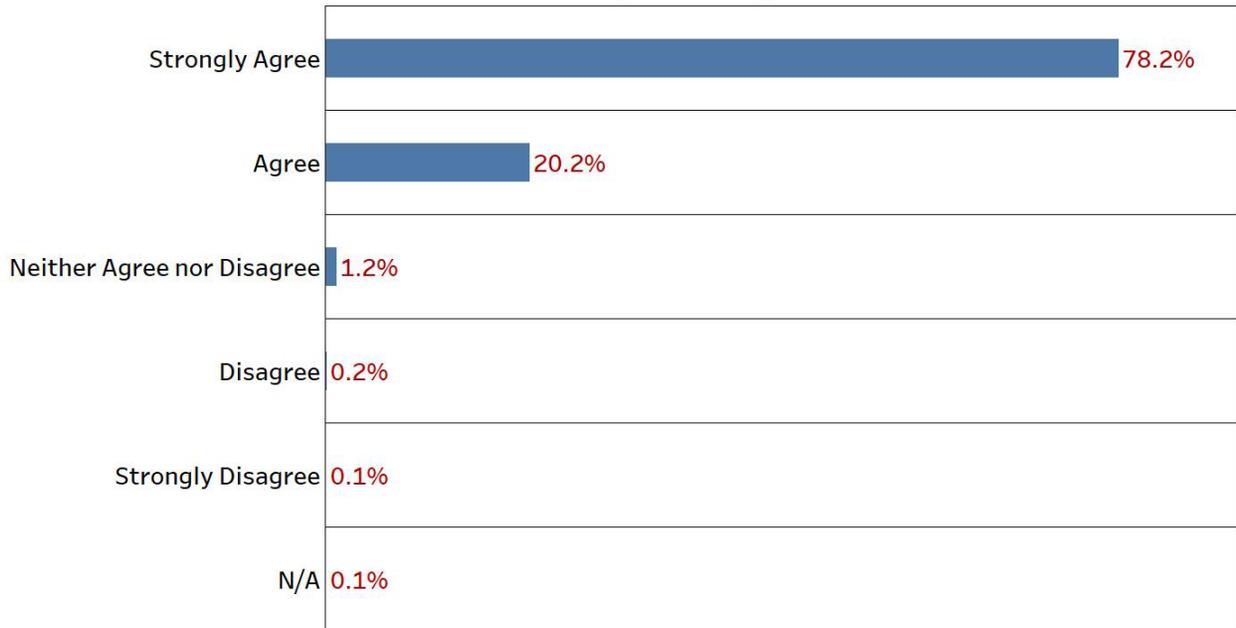
Based on the training I received, I am fully capable of applying the skills I learned from this course



The practical exercises enhanced learning of course content



Overall the course increased my knowledge skills and abilities



Using a range of program evaluation methods and analytical techniques, identify, describe and disseminate information regarding the positive impacts, both short and long-term, of IAFF training, as well as the effectiveness of the instructors conducting the training.

The IAFF employs performance-based evaluation to ensure the goals, objectives and outcomes are attained. The participant's pre-test and post-test scores, as well as documented post-training actions are collected (Kirkpatrick's Level I and II evaluations) and examined to measure knowledge gained and changed behaviors. An internal quality assurance report is generated that allows analysis of the student's reaction to training, and effectiveness of the instructors.

The IAFF continues to utilize several tools to evaluate their programs and instructors: including the Quality Assurance Report (QAR), Instructor Evaluation Summary (IES), Instructor Evaluation Program (IEP), Mentee Evaluation Program (MEP), Daily Digest Summary and the Instructor Annual Assessment Report (IAAR).

The QAR includes several pie charts and bar graphs that are created from student feedback through the post-survey process. Students can rate the course and instructors on a scale ranging from strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree. It also provides pre- and post-test average scores and the percentage gained between the two written examinations. It also identifies student confidence levels before and after course.

The IES provides overall feedback to the instructors who taught the course. This evaluation tool is a summary of student comments related to instructor performance and course quality. The department reviews each IES to identify program strengths and areas for improvement.

Instructor evaluation is a vital component of the IAFF's efforts to administer quality training. The IEP helps to maintain and improve the facilitation skills of the instructor cadre. The department contracted with several third-party, professional evaluators who unobtrusively observe the instructor in a classroom setting. They objectively rate instructor preparation, discussion and demonstration techniques, use of learning enhancement tools, facilitation, and team-teaching ability. After each class, the evaluator and instructor review the evaluation score and comments as well as an improvement plan.

The MEP helps probationary instructors confidently and successfully transition into the hazmat instructor cadre and mirrors the IEP. Each probationary instructor or "mentee" is paired with a veteran hazmat instructor who serves as their mentor. Upon successful completion of the program, the probationary instructor becomes an IAFF Hazmat Instructor. During this reporting period, two probationary instructors graduated and are officially a part of the Hazmat Master Instructor Cadre.

E. Impact

Over the years, the IAFF Emergency Responder training program has become a proven and reliable resource for training of excellence. IAFF training directly impacts decisions made in real world scenarios that fire fighters and other responders experience every day. At the core of all IAFF HazMat training is occupational safety and health. While students learn advanced, defensive skills through training, they are first taught to safeguard their own health and safety during the Hazmat Operations (HMO) program delivered by the IAFF.

With NIOSH funding, the department delivered two HMO classes to 26 students to the Nashville Fire Department on November 1-3, 2021 during the NIOSH FY21 period of performance.

The HMO program provides both classroom instruction as well as hands-on skill stations. The classroom topics include; placards, NIOSH Emergency Response Guidebook navigation, container identification, APIE response method, physical and chemical characteristics, personal protective equipment selection, decontamination and product control. The hands-on scenarios include; Damming, Diversion, Retention, Absorption, Adsorption and Diking, Foam Application and Vapor Dispersion, Emergency Decontamination, Dilution, and Remote Valve Shutoff.

The skills learned during this training proved vital. On April 19, 2022, members of the Nashville Fire Department responded to a [crash involving a train and a fuel truck](#). The low-speed crash triggered the fuel truck to spill a portion of its load of ethanol.

According to Nashville Fire Spokesperson, Kendra Loney, “The tanker that was pierced we had to offload the remaining product from that tanker to another trailer and that is a very specialized process that our hazmat crews go through training for.”

The tanker truck was transporting a very flammable and combustible load of ethanol. The Nashville Spokesperson said, “a spark could produce a fire that would generate a larger hazard.”

Responders created a one-block perimeter and evacuated anyone within that area including businesses and homes because some of the ethanol leaked into the storm drains. The hazmat responders used defensive techniques learned during HMO delivery to help safely and efficiently manage the scene before the Hazmat Technicians arrived.

Nashville Fire Department Captain and IAFF Master Instructor Justin Dawson co-facilitated the November 2021 HMO class for 26 students. He was also the Operations Section Chief who responded to the call. Below is his firsthand account of the incident.

On April 19, 2022 at approximately 7am a CSX train struck a MC306 tanker that was parked on the rail tracks. The tanker was carrying Ethanol, UN 1170, to be unloaded at a fuel terminal that borders the railway. Approximately 2,500 gallons of ethanol was released onto the street due to the train impinging on the tank. The back two compartment were ruptured in such a way the responders had a difficult time containing the product still leaking out of the tank.

Our responders worked diligently to isolate the scene and contain the leak. This led to a successful culmination to a very dangerous and stressful event. No responders nor public were injured or harmed mainly due to the fact of the high level of training the IAFF’s HMO course provided. Responders identified the product, took safety precautions by grounding and bonding the trailer, contained and confined the leak, evacuated the public to places of safe refuge and the assisted with the off-loading of the product to an undamaged trailer.

Moving forward I feel it is important that the Nashville Fire Department continues to utilize HMO training provided by the IAFF. The program has become an invaluable resource that could not be duplicated by other training organizations.





F. Changes
N/A

G. Special Reporting Requirements
None

H. Budget
N/A

I. Outcomes

The International Association of Fire Fighters satisfied their goal of training recruit firefighter and emergency response personnel in hazmat response to safely and efficiently diminish a hazmat incident in a defensive manner before hazmat teams with an offensive skill set can properly mitigate and eventually terminate the incident. The tools learned from their IAFF delivered hazmat training continues to emergency responders safe from harm in addition to citizens and property.