Tentative Interim Amendment

NFPA® 470

Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Standard for Responders

2022 Edition

Reference: Various
TIA 22-1
(SC 21-8-34 / TIA Log #1587)

Note: Text of the TIA was issued and approved for incorporation into the document prior to printing.

1. *Revise the title only of paragraph 3.4.1.1 to read as follows:*
   3.4.1.1 Awareness Level ~~Responders~~ Personnel.

2. *Revise section 6.2.3 to read as follows:*
   6.2.3* Predicting the Likely Behavior of a Material and Its Container. …
   (1) Use the hazard information obtained from the current edition of the ERG, SDS, CHEMTREC/CANUTEC/SETIQ, governmental authorities, and manufacturer, shipper, and carrier contacts~~, as follows:~~
   ~~(a)~~ to ~~*Match~~describe the ~~basic following chemical and physical properties with their~~ significance and impact ~~on the behavior~~ of the following terms and chemical and physical properties on the product, the container, and ~~its contents~~the environment:
   ~~i. Boiling point~~
   ~~ii. Chemical reactivity~~
   ~~iii. Corrosivity (pH)~~
   ~~iv. Expansion ratio~~
   ~~v. Flammable (explosive) range [lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL)]~~
   ~~vi. Flash point~~
   ~~vii. Ignition (autoignition) temperature~~
   ~~viii. Persistence~~
   ~~ix. Physical state (solid, liquid, gas)~~
   ~~x. Polymerization~~
   ~~xi. Radiation (ionizing and nonionizing)~~
   ~~xii. Specific gravity~~
   ~~xiii. Toxic products of combustion~~
   ~~xiv. Vapor density~~
   ~~xv. Vapor pressure~~
   ~~xvi. Water solubility~~
   (a)* Biological agents and toxins
   i. Bacteria
   ii. Viruses
   (b) Carcinogen
   (c) Corrosivity
   i. Acid

ii. Base
iii. Concentration
iv. pH scale
v. Strength

(d) Expansion ratio (liquefied gases and cryogenics)
(e) Flammability
i. Boiling point
ii. Flammable range
iii. Flash point
iv. Ignition (autoignition) temperature
v. Lower explosive limit (LEL)
vi. Upper explosive limit (UEL)
(f) Persistence
(g) Physical state (solid, liquid, gas)
(h) Poison
(i) Products of combustion (toxic)
(j) Reactivity
i. Air
ii. Chemical
iii. Energetic
iv. Oxidizers
v. Polymerization
vi. Water
(k) Radiation (ionizing and nonionizing)
(l) Routes of exposure
(m) Specific gravity
(n) Vapor density
(o) Vapor pressure
(p) Toxicity

(2)~~(b)~~ Use the hazard information obtained from the current edition of the ERG, SDS, CHEMTREC/CANUTEC/SETIQ, governmental authorities, and manufacturer, shipper, and carrier contacts to i~~I~~dentify the differences between the following terms:

(a)~~i.~~ *Contamination* and *secondary contamination*
(b)~~ii.~~ *Exposure* and *contamination*
(c)~~iii.~~ *Exposure* and *hazard*
(d)~~iv.~~ *Infectious* and *contagious*
(e)~~v.~~ *Acute effects* and *chronic effects*
(f)~~vi.~~ *Acute exposures* and *chronic exposures*

A.6.2.3(1)(a) [No change.]

3. *Revise paragraph 7.2.1(A) to read as follows:*

7.2.1(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Types of information to be collected during the hazardous materials/WMD incident survey, including types of containers and the physical state of their likely contents, material involved, general location and physical state (form) of release, and surrounding conditions in accordance with 6.2.1.4; container identification markings, including transportation vehicles and facility storage tanks, pesticide labels, radioactive material labels, piping and pipeline markings and contacting information; availability of shipping papers in transportation and of safety data sheets (SDS) at facilities; types of hazard and response information available from and how to contact CHEMTREC, CANUTEC, and SETIQ, governmental authorities, and manufacturers, shippers, and carriers (highway, rail, water, air, pipeline); how to communicate with subject matter experts including carrier and manufacturer representatives to reduce impact of a release; basic physical and chemical properties in accordance with 6.2.3(1) and 6.2.3(2)~~; including boiling point, chemical reactivity, corrosivity (pH), flammable (explosive) range [LFL (LEL) and UFL (UEL)], flash point, ignition (autoignition) temperature, persistence, physical state (solid, liquid, gas), radiation (ionizing and nonionizing), specific gravity, toxic products of combustion, vapor density, vapor pressure, and water solubility~~; how to identify the behavior of a material and its container based on the material's physical and chemical properties and identify hazards associated with that behavior; examples of potential criminal and terrorist targets; indicators of possible criminal or terrorist activity for each of the following: chemical agents, biological agents, radiological agents, illicit laboratories and explosives; additional hazards associated with terrorist or criminal activities, such as secondary devices and threats; and how to determine the likely harm and outcomes associated with the identified behavior and the surrounding conditions.

A.7.2.1(A) [No change.]

4. *Add a new item (9) to paragraph 9.1.1 to read as follows:*
9.1.1 Operations Level Responders assigned mission-specific responsibilities at hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents are those Operations Level Responders designated by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) to perform additional tasks to support the AHJ's response mission, expected tasks, equipment, and training in the following areas:
(1) Personal protection equipment (PPE) *(see Section 9.2)*
(2) Mass decontamination *(see Section 9.3)*
(3) Technical decontamination *(see Section 9.4)*
(4) Evidence preservation and public safety sampling *(see Section 9.5)*
(5) Product control *(see Section 9.6)*
(6) Detection, monitoring, and sampling *(see Section 9.7)*
(7) Victim rescue and recovery *(see Section 9.8)*
(8) Illicit laboratory incidents *(see Section 9.9)*
(9) Radiological hazard-specific *(see Section 9.10)*

5. *Revise paragraph 12.1.2.2(2)(b) to read as follows:*
12.1.2.2(2)(b) Identify the potential tactics ~~(defensive, offensive and nonintervention)~~ available for each strategy.

6. *Revise paragraph 12.1.2.2(3)(d) to read as follows:*
12.1.2.2(3)(d) Take action to meet the ~~strategies of~~ incident objectives in the IAP.

7. *Revise paragraph 12.1.2.2(4) to read as follows:*
12.1.2.2(4) Evaluate the progress of the planned response at a hazardous materials/WMD incident to ensure that the ~~strategies~~ incident objectives are met in a safe, effective, and efficient manner, and adjust the IAP as needed by completing the following tasks:

8. *Revise paragraph 12.1.2.2(4)(b) to read as follows:*
12.1.2.2(4)(b) Determine the effectiveness of incident objectives, strategies, and tactics.

9. *Revise paragraph 12.3.1 to read as follows:*
12.3.1 Identifying Incident Objectives~~Strategies~~. Given examples of an analysis of hazardous materials/WMD incidents and access to a Hazardous Materials Technician, an allied professional, an emergency response plan, or standard operating procedures, the Incident Commander at a hazardous materials/WMD incident shall identify ~~strategies~~incident objectives, operational modes (defensive, offensive, and nonintervention), strategies, and tactics.

10. *Revise paragraph 12.3.2 to read as follows:*
12.3.2 Identifying ~~the Potential~~Strategies and Tactics. Given examples of hazardous materials/WMD incidents, the results of the incident analysis, available resources, and access to a Hazardous Materials Technician, an allied professional, and an emergency response plan or standard operating procedures, the Incident Commander at hazardous materials/WMD incidents shall identify the ~~strategies,~~ incident objectives and ~~identify~~ potential ~~tactics~~strategies, approve the level of PPE, approve the decontamination process, select tactics based on available resources, and develop an IAP and site safety and control plan by completing the following tasks:
(1) Identify the possible tactics to accomplish a given strategy.
(2) Identify the purpose of each of the following techniques for hazardous materials control:
(a) Absorption
(b) Adsorption
(c) Blanketing/covering
(d) Contamination isolation
(e) Damming
(f) Diking
(g) Dilution
(h) Dispersion
(i) Diversion
(j) Fire suppression
(k) Neutralization
(l) Overpacking
(m) Patching

(n) Plugging
(o) Pressure isolation and reduction (flaring; venting; vent and burn; isolation of valves, pumps, or energy sources)
(p) Retention
(q) Solidification
(r) Transfer
(s) Vacuuming
(t) Vapor control (dispersion, suppression)

11. *Revise paragraph 12.5.1 to read as follows:*

12.5.1 Evaluating the Progress of the Incident Action Plan (IAP). Given examples of hazardous materials/WMD incidents, actions taken, and changing incident conditions, the Incident Commander at hazardous materials/WMD incidents shall evaluate the progress of the IAP to determine whether the efforts are accomplishing the ~~strategies~~ incident objectives and shall complete the following tasks:

(1) Identify the procedures for evaluating whether the strategies and tactics are effective in accomplishing the incident objectives.
(2) Identify the steps for comparing actual behavior of the material and the container to that predicted in the analysis process.
(3) Articulate the effectiveness of meeting incident objectives, including but not limited to the following:
    (a) Control, containment, or confinement operations
    (b) Incident stabilization
    (c) Resource utilization
    (d) Life safety concerns
    (e) Contamination spread
    (f) Established control zones
    (g) Environmental protection
    (h) Public protective actions
    (i) PPE
(4) Make modifications to the IAP as necessary.

12. *Revise paragraph 13.1.1 to read as follows:*

13.1.1 The Incident Commander (IC) at hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents is that person, designated by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), responsible for all incident activities/operations, including the development of incident objectives, selection of operational mode (defensive, offensive, and nonintervention), strategies, and tactics and the ordering and release of resources assigned to hazardous materials WMD incidents.

13. *Revise paragraph 13.3.1 to read as follows:*

13.3.1 Plan the response to a hazardous materials/WMD incident, given a hazardous materials/WMD incident, the results of the incident analysis, available resources, and access to a Hazardous Materials Technician, an allied professional, an emergency response plan, or standard operating procedures, so that the incident objectives, operational modes, strategies ~~are identified~~, and potential tactics are identified, level of personal protective equipment (PPE) is approved, decontamination process is approved, strategies and tactics are selected based on available resources, and an IAP, including the site safety and control plan, is developed.

14. *Revise paragraph 13.3.1(A) to read as follows:*

13.3.1(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Incident objectives, ~~Strategies, potential tactics~~ operational modes (offensive, defensive, and nonintervention), potential strategies and tactics, purpose of hazardous materials control techniques, approving the level of PPE, steps for developing an IAP, including the site safety and control plan, factors to be evaluated in public protective actions, making tactical assignments, and safe operating practices and procedures.
A.13.3.1(A) [No change.]

15. *Revise paragraph 13.5.1(A) to read as follows:*

13.5.1(A)* Requisite Knowledge. Factors to be considered in evaluating progress of the IAP that was implemented, including stability of release, resources available, life safety concerns, environmental impacts, procedures for evaluating whether the strategies and tactics are effective in accomplishing the incident objectives, steps for comparing actual behavior of the material and the container to that predicted, and procedures for making modifications to the IAP.
A.13.5.1(A) [No change.]

16. *Revise paragraph 46.3.1 item (6) to read as follows:*

46.3.1 Determining the Nature of the Incident/Providing Medical Care. …

(6) Given examples of hazardous materials/WMD incident with exposed patients, evaluate the progress and effectiveness of the medical care provided at a hazardous materials/WMD incident to ensure that the overall incident objectives~~strategies~~, along with patient care goals, are being met by completing the following tasks:

(a) Locate and track all exposed patients at a hazardous materials/WMD incident, from priority conditions and treatment to transport to a medically appropriate facility.
(b) Review the incident objectives at periodic intervals to ensure that patient care is being carried out within the overall incident action plan (IAP) (if in conflict with the IAP provide notification to the IC or direct supervisor).
(c) Ensure that the required incident command system forms are completed, along with the patient care forms, during the course of the incident.
(d) Evaluate the need for trained and qualified EMS personnel, medical equipment, transport units, and other supplies based on the scope and duration of the incident.

17. Add the following new paragraphs after 46.2.1.4, including associated Annex material, and renumber subsequent sections, 46.3 and 46.4, accordingly, to read as follows:

46.2.1.5 Given examples of hazardous materials/WMD incidents, BLS responders shall determine the general health risks to patients exposed to those substances in the case of any release with the following:

(1) Visible cloud
(2) Liquid pooling
(3) Solid dispersion

46.2.1.6 Given examples of hazardous materials/WMD incidents involving illicit laboratory operations, BLS responders shall identify the potential drugs/WMD being manufactured and shall describe the operational considerations, perform a comprehensive scene survey, and complete a hazard and risk analysis to meet the following related requirements:

(1)* Given examples of illicit drug manufacturing methods, identify the health hazards associated with the products and processes involved in the illicit laboratory.
(2) Given examples of illicit chemical WMD methods, identify the hazards of the potential products and processes involved in the illicit laboratory.
(3) Given examples of illicit biological WMD methods, identify the health hazards of the potential products and processes involved in the illicit laboratory.
(4) Given examples of illicit laboratory operations, describe the potential booby traps that have been encountered by response personnel.
(5) Given examples of illicit laboratory operations, describe the agencies that have investigative authority and operational responsibility to support the response.

A.46.2.1.6(1) Examples of products involved in illicit drug manufacturing include the following:

(1) Ammonia
(2) Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine
(3) Flammable solvents such as ether compounds and methanol
(4) Fluorinated/chlorinated hydrocarbons (Freon)
(5) Hydrogen chloride
(6) Aluminum chloride
(7) Iodine
(8) Lithium or sodium metal
(9) Phosphine gas
(10) Red phosphorus
(11) Sodium hydroxide or other caustic substances

46.2.1.7 Given examples of radioactive materials incidents, including accidental releases, radiological dispersion devices (RDD), and radiological exposure devices (RED), BLS responders shall determine the prehospital care based upon the probable health risks and potential patient outcomes by completing the following:

(1) Determine the most likely exposure pathways for a given radiation exposure, including inhalation, ingestion, injection, and direct skin exposure.
(2) Identify the difference between radiation exposure and radioactive contamination and the health concerns associated with each.

46.2.1.8 Given examples of pesticide labels and labeling, BLS responders shall use the following information to determine the associated health risks and prehospital care for an exposure:

(1) Hazard statement
(2) Precautionary statement
(3) Signal word
(4) Pesticide name

46.2.2 Collecting and Interpreting Hazard and Response Information. BLS responders shall obtain information from the following sources to determine the nature of the medical problem and potential health effects:

(1) Hazardous materials databases
(2) Clinical monitoring
(3) Reference materials (e.g., SDS and ERG)
(4)* Technical information centers (e.g., CHEMTREC, CANUTEC, and SETIQ) and local, state, provincial, and federal authorities
(5) Allied professionals
(6) Regional poison control centers

A.46.2.2(4) CHEMTREC, the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, is a round-the-clock resource for obtaining immediate emergency response information for accidental chemical releases. CANUTEC, the Canadian Transport Emergency Centre, is operated by Transport Canada to assist emergency response personnel in handling dangerous goods emergencies. SETIQ is the Mexican Emergency Transportation System for the Chemical Industry.

46.2.3 Establishing and Enforcing Scene Control Procedures. Given examples of hazardous materials/WMD incidents, BLS responders shall identify how to establish and maintain scene control, including control zones and emergency decontamination, and communications between responders and to the public and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Identify the procedures for establishing scene control through control zones.
(2) Identify the criteria for determining the locations of the control zones at hazardous materials/WMD incidents.
(3) Identify the basic techniques for the following protective actions at hazardous materials/WMD incidents:
    (a) Evacuation
    (b) Shelter-in-place protection
    (c) Isolation of the hazard area and denial of entry
(4) Demonstrate the ability to perform emergency decontamination.
(5) Identify the items to be considered in a safety briefing prior to allowing personnel to work at the following:
    (a) Hazardous materials incidents
    (b) Hazardous materials/WMD incidents involving criminal activities
(6) Identify the procedures for ensuring coordinated communication between responders and to the public.

46.3 Competencies — Planning the Response.

46.3.1 Identifying High-Risk Areas for Potential Exposures.

46.3.1.1 Given examples of events calendars and pre-incident plans, which can include the local emergency planning committee plan as well as the AHJ's emergency response plan and standard operating procedures (SOPs), BLS responders shall identify the venues for mass gatherings, industrial facilities, potential targets for terrorism, and any other location where an accidental or intentional release of a harmful substance can pose a health risk to any person in the local geographical area as determined by the AHJ and shall identify the following:

(1) Locations where hazardous materials/WMD are used, stored, or transported
(2) Areas and locations that present a potential for a high loss of life or rate of injury in the event of an accidental or intentional release of hazardous materials/WMD
(3)* External factors that might complicate a hazardous materials/WMD incident, including routes of travel and traffic issues, receiving hospital availability, communications interoperability, and interagency cooperation

A.46.3.1.1(3) External factors can include geographic, environmental, mechanical, and transportation factors such as prevailing winds, water supply, vehicle and pedestrian traffic flow, ventilation systems, and other natural or man-made influences, including air and rail corridors.

46.3.2 Determining the Capabilities of the Local Hospital Network.

46.3.2.1 BLS responders shall identify the following methods and vehicles available to transport hazardous materials patients and shall determine the location and potential routes of travel to the medically appropriate local and regional hospitals, based on the patients' needs:

(1) Adult trauma centers
(2) Pediatric trauma centers
(3) Adult burn centers
(4) Pediatric burn centers
(5) Hyperbaric chambers
(6) Field hospitals
(7) Dialysis centers
(8) Supportive care facilities
(9) Forward deployable assets
(10) Other specialty hospitals or medical centers

46.3.2.2 Given examples of regional receiving hospitals, BLS responders shall describe the location, availability, and capability of hospital-based decontamination facilities.
46.3.2.3 BLS responders shall describe the AHJ's protocols for prehospital care and SOPs for a mass casualty incident (MCI), including priority condition, treatment, and transport at a hazardous materials/WMD incident where exposures have occurred, based on their level of certification and the prescribed role of medical control and poison control centers.
46.3.2.4 BLS responders shall identify the formal and informal mutual aid resources (hospital- and non-hospital-based) for the field management of multicasualty incidents, as follows:

(1) Mass-casualty trailers with medical supplies
(2) Mass-decedent capabilities
(3) Regional decontamination units
(4) Replenishment of medical supplies during long-term incidents
(5) Rehabilitation units for the EMS responders
(6) Replacement transport units for vehicles lost to mechanical trouble, collision, theft, and contamination

46.3.2.5 BLS responders shall identify the special hazards associated with inbound and outbound air transportation of patients exposed to hazardous materials/WMD.

46.3.3 Identifying Incident Communications.
46.3.3.1 Given examples of incident communications plans, BLS responders shall identify the following:

(1) Medical components of the communications plan
(2) Ability to communicate with other responders, transport units, and receiving facilities

46.3.3.2 Given examples of various patient exposure scenarios, BLS responders shall describe the following information to be transmitted to the medical or poison control center or the receiving hospital prior to arrival:

(1) Name of the substance(s) involved
(2) Physical and chemical properties of the substance(s) involved
(3) Number of victims being transported
(4) Age and sex of transported patient
(5) Patient condition and chief complaint
(6) Medical history
(7) Circumstances and history of the exposure, such as duration of exposure and primary route of exposure
(8) Vital signs, initial and current
(9) Symptoms described by the patient, initial and current
(10) Presence of associated injuries, such as burns and trauma
(11) Decontamination status
(12) Treatment rendered or in progress
(13) Patient response to treatment(s)
(14) Estimated time of arrival

46.3.4 Identifying the Roles of BLS Responders.
46.3.4.1 Given examples of hazardous materials/WMD incidents, BLS responders shall identify their role during hazardous materials/WMD incidents as specified in the emergency response plan and SOPs developed by the AHJ, as follows:

(1) Describe the purpose, benefits, and elements of the IMS/ICS as it relates to BLS responders.
(2) Describe the typical incident command structure for the emergency medical component of a hazardous materials/WMD incident as specified in the emergency response plan and SOPs, as developed by the AHJ.
(3) Demonstrate the ability of BLS responders to function within the ICS.
(4) Demonstrate the ability to initiate an ICS for a hazardous materials/WMD incident where an ICS does not currently exist.
(5) Identify the procedures for requesting additional resources at a hazardous materials/WMD incident.

46.3.4.2 BLS responders shall describe their role within the hazardous materials response plan developed by the AHJ or identified in the local emergency response plan, as follows:

(1) Determine the toxic effect of hazardous materials/WMD.
(2) Estimate the number of patients.
(3) Recognize and assess the presence and severity of symptoms.
(4) Take and record vital signs.
(5) Determine resource maximization and assessment.
(6) Assess the impact on the health care system.
(7) Perform appropriate patient monitoring.
(8) Communicate pertinent information.

~~46.3~~ 46.4 Competencies -- Implementing the Planned Response. …
~~46.3.1~~ 46.4.1 …
~~46.3.2~~ 46.4.2 …
~~46.3.3~~ 46.4.3 …
~~46.3.4~~ 46.4.4 …
~~46.3.5~~ 46.4.5 …
~~46.4~~ 46.5 Competencies -- Terminating the Incident. …
~~46.4.1~~ 46.5.1 …
~~46.4.2~~ 46.5.2 …

18. Revise 47.4.1 item (6) to read as follows:

47.4.1 Determining the Nature of the Incident and Providing Medical Care. …

(6) Given examples of hazardous materials/WMD incidents with exposed patients, the ALS responder shall evaluate the progress and effectiveness of the medical care provided at a hazardous materials/WMD incident, to ensure that the overall incident ~~strategies~~objectives, along with patient care goals, are being met by completing the following tasks:

(a) Locate and track all exposed patients at a hazardous materials/WMD incident, from priority conditions and treatment to transport to the appropriate hospital.
(b) Review the incident objectives and strategies at periodic intervals to ensure that patient care is being carried out within the overall incident action plan (IAP) (if in conflict with the IAP, provide notification to the IC or direct supervisor).
(c) Ensure that the incident command system forms are completed, along with the patient care forms required by the AHJ, during the course of the incident.
(d) Evaluate the need for trained and qualified EMS personnel, medical equipment, transport units, and other supplies, including antidotes based on the scope and duration of the incident.

19. Revise paragraph 48.3.5.1 and 48.3.5.2 to read as follows:

48.3.5.1 The following features of the rehabilitation process shall be evaluated:

(1) Rehabilitation delegated from IC to a member and established in an area free of airborne contamination produced by the incident
(2) Rehabilitation process activated, and personnel assigned to staff the area
(3) Responders assigned to rotate through the rehabilitation evaluated for fluid replenishment, medical monitoring, and heating/cooling measures if required
(4)~~(2)~~ Monitoring of activity levels that include, but are not limited to, length of time on air/within protective clothing
(5)~~(3)~~ Environmental conditions monitored in and around the rehabilitation area
(6) Process established for identifying responders who might not be medically fit to return to active duty at the incident or who might require more advanced medical evaluation
~~(4) Monitoring of potential exposures due to mission profile~~

48.3.5.2 Describe the following situations that could require medical intervention:

(1) Excessive work conditions, including heat or cold stress or significant physical activity
(2) Protective clothing breach or failure resulting in a potential exposure
(3) Inhalation exposures to toxic by-products of combustion
(4) Other exposure scenarios that might adversely impact the responder
~~(3) Actual exposure~~

20. Revise the entry for 13.3.1 in Table C.2 under the "Incident Commander" column, to read as follows:

Table C.2 (13.3.1) ***Overview of JPRs for Hazardous Materials/WMD Officer, Safety Officer, and Incident Commander***

13.3.1 Plan the response to a hazardous materials/WMD incident, given ~~an~~ a hazardous materials/WMD incident, the results of the incident analysis, ~~and~~ available resources, and access to a Hazardous Materials Technician, an allied professional, an emergency response plan, or standard operating procedures, so that the incident objectives, operational modes, strategies ~~are identified~~, and potential ~~response~~ tactics are identified, level of personal protective equipment (PPE) is approved, decontamination process is approved, strategies and ~~response~~ tactics are selected based on available resources, and an IAP, including the site safety and control plan, is developed.

21. Revise Annex F.1.4 to read as follows:

F.1.4 ***Command Level.*** The Incident Commander at hazardous materials/WMD incidents is that person who is responsible for all incident activities, including the development of incident objectives, selection of operational modes (defensive, offensive, and nonintervention), strategies and tactics, and ~~the~~ ordering and release of resources.

22. Revise Annexes F.2.2(4)(a) and F.2.2(4)(b) to read as follows:

F.2.2(4)(a) Identify the incident objectives and operational modes (defensive, offensive, and nonintervention)~~strategies~~ for hazardous materials/WMD incidents.

F.2.2(4)(b) Identify the potential strategies and tactics ~~(defensive, offensive, and nonintervention)~~ available to accomplish each incident objective~~strategy~~.

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(Note: For further information on NFPA Codes and Standards, please see www.nfpa.org/docinfo**)**
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