



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS

491 BROADWAY, CAMBRIDGE, MA. 02138



KEVIN J. FITZGERALD
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT

WALTER J. ELLIS
ASSISTANT CHIEF

(617) 349-4921
FAX (617) 349-4912

June 12, 1996

Robert Healy
City Manager
Cambridge City Hall
795 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139

RE: COUNCIL ORDER # 031, DATED JUNE 3, 1996

Dear Mr. Healy:

The Cambridge Fire Department does not accept hazardous materials that residents seek to dispose of. We do offer advice on proper disposal when it is requested.

As you are aware the City sponsors two (2) household hazardous waste collections each year in the Spring and Fall. The most recent was on Saturday May 18, 1996. We will often advise residents to take advantage of this service. We will also provide the names and addresses of certified Hazardous Waste Disposers.

I am enclosing:

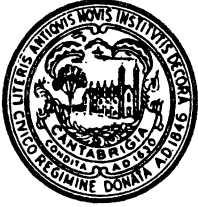
1. A letter from Captain Ferazani.
2. Copy of Cambridge Fire Department SOG #6 revised.
3. Copy of a letter from Dr. Chalfen, M.D.
4. Your letter to the City Council dated June 7, 1993.
5. Mr. Epstein's letter to the City Manager dated June 2, 1993.
6. Council Order #15 of April 16, 1993.
7. DPW memo of April 9, 1996.

Respectfully,

Kevin J. Fitzgerald
Chief of Department

CC: Captain Lawrence Ferazani, SARA E4

RECEIVED
JUN 13 9 50 AM '96
OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

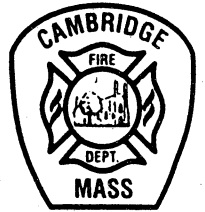


CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS

491 BROADWAY, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138



KEVIN J. FITZGERALD
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT

(617) 349-4921
FAX (617) 349-4912

WALTER J. ELLIS
ASSISTANT CHIEF
June 11, 1996

To: Chief Kevin J. Fitzgerald

From : Captain Lawrence P. Ferazani

Subject: POLICY ON AIDING PROPERTY OWNERS WHO NEED TO DISPOSE OF TOXIC MATERIALS.

In 1992 a letter was generated to the City Manager, jointly written by Melvin H. Chalfen M.D. Commissioner, Health and Hospitals and Captain Lawrence Ferazani Cambridge Fire Department. This letter focused on a coordination problem the City was having in their response to various hazardous materials incidents, copy enclosed. Examples of these responses were odors, spills, abandoned containers that contained toxic or hazardous materials.

The following recommendations in this letter to the Manager were as follows: Designate a specific office to respond to requests for these investigative responses. This office would coordinate the city agencies that should be involved in a specific response and centralize the reporting.

A specific recommendation was to have the Local Emergency Planning Office of the Cambridge Fire Department be assigned that role. The LEPC was organized in 1987 under the Federal Regulations SARA TITLE 111. This mandate required each City to appoint a Local Emergency Planning Committee with duties that included, COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW LAWS, EMERGENCY PLANNING and ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION. This law set out a very complicated set of procedural guidelines to identify, plan, educate and train the Community and the Communities response agencies to the level of their response to Hazardous Materials. Those procedures required that their training would be guided by strict Federal OSHA and EPA Worker Protection Regulations 1910-120.

On July 15, 1992, The City Manager approved these recommendations along with the wire diagram that outlines not only the specific agencies that would be members of the City Managers Hazardous Materials Task Force but specific duties assigned to those agencies. The City Managers Task Force was formed in August of 1992. Members representing, Police, Inspectional Services, Public Works

Public Health, EMS and Environmental underwent Hazardous Materials training coordinated by my office. Instructors from the Environmental Crime Task Force, State Attorney Generals Office, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Agency, the Middlesex District Attorneys Office, came to the City and trained these employees over a two month period. All classes were conducted in the training room of Arthur D. Little. Additionally they completed an eight hour Hazardous Materials Awareness Level of training I conducted at the Arthur D. Little facility.

We continued to meet as a task force to formulate a strategy we could use to confront the very complicated and sometimes convoluted problems of response to Hazardous Materials. Understanding that we had more bio-tech firms, chemistry and chemical R&D laboratories per square foot per capita than any where else in this Country. We also had a medical nuclear reactor, small quantity radioactive materials that were starting to accumulate because of the shutdown of the radioactive waste sites in this Country. We had a community that was still dumping its hazardous waste in the trash barrels for regular pick ups.

We set up programs to educate the public in the dangers of dumping their hazardous waste in regular trash. See attached pamphlets. We then asked the City Manager to contract a small quantity hazardous waste contractor to respond to emergencies where these materials were left on public streets and ways. Each department set up internal standard operation procedures to deal with Hazardous Materials. See attached Cambridge Fire Department Standard Operating Guide #6 and guidelines for responding to Bio Hazard and airborne release of toxic substances and remediation of small quantity hazardous materials incidents. The LEPC Committee undertook identifying, hazardous materials in all facilities in the City. When these materials were identified, all task force agencies received a copy of the locations of all low level radiation storage, locations and processes of all bio-tech companies, hazardous materials location and use by facilities. The Emergency response plans to these locations.

As you can see this report to you only scratches the surface of what this task force has undertaken in this City to service the health and safety of this Community. Hazardous Materials are a dynamic problem for this community. Each member of the Task Force in their response has one goal in mind the safety of the

public. In securing this safety, compliance with Federal and State regulations must be met. This compliance is not only very costly to the City but to its citizens. The City Managers Task Force is continually trying to find better ways to educate the public on these horrendous and costly responses to these incidents. We have been successful in eliminating a great deal of these unnecessary costs not only to the homeowner but to the Universities and facilities of the City. We will continue to explore and recommend more ways to eliminate these problems in the future.

FIRE HEADQUARTERS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

November 28, 1995

GENERAL ORDER NO. 37, Series of 1995

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER

SUBJECT: REVISED OPERATING GUIDELINE #6

Revised Standard Operating Guideline #6 is being issued to all companies this date.

Members are to review changes and place guide in Company SOG Binder.

Please see that all members are present for a reading of this notice.

Per order,

Kevin J. Fitzgerald
Chief of Department

Read & Initial

Group 1: _____
Group 2: _____
Group 3: _____
Group 4: _____

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDE #6
(REVISED - 1995)
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT RESPONSE

- 6.1 Hazardous Materials encompass a wide range of potential situations including fire, spills, chemical reactions, explosions, transportation incidents and similar situation.
- 6.2 For the purpose of this Standard Operating **Guide**, Hazardous materials shall be defined as: any explosive, flammable, toxic, corrosive, chemical, radiological, etiological or other substance or materials in such a quantity or form that it shall pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and/or property.
- 6.3 This **SOG** will provide a general guideline for handling a hazardous material incident, but will not define the specific tactics of control measures necessary for a particular incident.
- 6.4 The primary operational goal of this Department when dealing with a hazardous material will be the isolation, containment, and stabilization of an incident.
- 6.5 Upon Receipt of a potential Hazardous Material Incident, the Fire Alarm Office shall initiate a Hazardous Material Incident Response.
- 6.6 An initial Hazardous Material Incident Response shall consist of the following levels: See Page 8, 9, and 10, Levels 0 - 3.
- 6.7 Additional units, as may be requested by the Incident Commander, may include the Metro Hazmat Unit (in Somerville), Engine 3 Foam Pump, and Engine 6 and Engine Company 4, all having foam capabilities. Special attention shall be given by the Incident Commander to insure sufficient supervisory personnel at the scene.
- 6.8 The Incident Commander shall confer closely with the HMTF Officers regarding hazard present, protective measures, and stabilization of the site.

6.8A The Incident Commander shall have the final authority at the scene and will have the full responsibility for the safety of all personnel at the scene.

6.9 The HMTF shall be designated as the Hazardous Materials Response Team. Once a HOT ZONE has been established at an incident, only the ENTRY Team, properly equipped, shall enter the HOT ZONE.

The basic procedure to be used by the HMTF at an incident shall be as follows:

1. A two FIREFIGHTER ENTRY TEAM, equipped with encapsulated suits and SCBA, shall enter the HOT ZONE for the purposes of rescue, identification of material, spill or leak control, or general assessment.
2. A Two FIREFIGHTER BACKUP TEAM, equipped with encapsulated suits and SCBA, shall stand by in the warm zone.

The primary function of the BACKUP TEAM shall be to provide immediate assistance or rescue of the ENTRY TEAM in the event of an emergency. A secondary function of the BACKUP TEAM shall be to provide relief for the ENTRY TEAM when prolonged activity in the HOT ZONE is necessary.

3. Whenever a BACKUP TEAM enters the HOT ZONE, a second BACKUP TEAM shall be standing by in encapsulated suits and SCBA PRIOR to the first BACKUP TEAM entering the HOT ZONE.
4. The Incident Commander shall insure that company personnel at the scene assist members in donning the encapsulated suits.

6.10 The Incident Commander shall designate two members at the scene to utilize the reference material carried on the Hazmat Unit. As information is relayed from the ENTRY TEAM to ECHO CONTROL regarding identification of the material, the members shall use all available reference material to determine the characteristics, hazards, and properties of the material.

6.11 The Incident Commander shall relay all pertinent information such as product name, quantity, container type, location to the Fire Alarm Office. It will be important that the product name be spelled out when relaying this information, as one letter misplaced in the product name may present a totally different situation. The spelling SHALL be phonetically, (i.e., A is ALPHA).

- 6.12 The Fire Alarm Office shall contact CHEMTREC and relay this information to them, **when deemed necessary**.
- 6.12A Whenever an incident requires the use of 1.) Encapsulating suits, 2.) library resources, or other manpower requirements, the Hazmat Mat Task Force shall be dispatched. If not already sent, they will bring the Hazmat Mat Unit with them.

The Task force as a unit consists of:

Rescue Company
Ladder Company #1
Engine Company #1, Engine Company #3
Hazmat Unit
Division Deputy Chief

FIRST ARRIVING COMPANY AT A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

- 6.13 Size-Up The objective of the size-up is to identify the nature and severity of the problem and to obtain sufficient information to form a plan of action. A hazardous material incident requires a more cautious and deliberate size-up than most fire situations.
- 6.14 The first arriving officer at the scene must make an initial size-up using whatever information is available. This information may be minimal in most incidents. The officer must consciously avoid the premature commitment of his/her company to a dangerous situation. He/she must proceed with caution in evaluating risks before taking any actions. Full protective clothing shall be worn, as well as SCBA by all personnel during this state of the incident.
- 6.15 All other responding companies shall locate at a safe distance from the incident until instructed to take specific actions.
- 6.16 The first arriving officer is to insure the initial isolation of the product or material involved or potentially involved and deny entry to the area. An attempt at identification of the material involved should be made. The major problem in most hazardous material incidents will be in identifying the material involved and determining the hazards associated with the material once identified. It is important that the officer make identification prior to taking any further action. Entering a site to make positive identification may present considerable risk, and the danger of explosion or contamination may be great. Without positive identification, actions taken may be totally wrong and may severely compound the problem.

It may be necessary at times to take some immediate action to effect rescue or to evacuate an area, but this should be done with full awareness to the risk to department personnel.

- 6.17 The Incident Commander shall establish a Command Post at a safe location from the incident site. Careful consideration must be given to insure continued safety from contamination at the Command Post.

The location of the Command Post will be dependent on a number of factors, including:

1. Accessibility - Terrain, obstructions, etc., may be limiting factors.
 2. Wind Direction - The Command Post should preferably be located upwind and uphill of the incident. Wind directions shift, however, and other conditions may exist so that the ideal location based on wind direction may not exist.
 3. Practicality - The topography, potential hazards, etc., may limit the location of the Command Post.
- 6.18 Based on the initial size-up and using all information available, the Incident Commander shall formulate a plan of action. The action plan must provide for the following:

1. Safety of citizens.
 2. Safety of Department personnel.
 3. Evacuation of endangered area if necessary.
 4. Control of incident scene.
 5. Stabilization of hazardous material.
 6. Removal of hazardous material by the appropriate means.
 7. Decontamination of personnel, both civilian and Fire Department members.
 8. Medical treatment for any exposed personnel.
- 6.19 Depending on the nature of the incident, the Incident Commander may establish a HOT ZONE. This zone will be the area where a significantly contaminated atmosphere exists. All personnel shall be evacuated from this area immediately. Access to the HOT ZONE shall be rigidly controlled, with only those personnel having a specific assignment allowed to enter. The Incident Commander shall designate a Department member to record entry and exit of all personnel to and from the HOT ZONE. No personnel shall enter the HOT ZONE without full protective equipment, as determined by the product involved.

Once a HOT ZONE is defined, all entries and exits from the HOT ZONE shall be made through one controlled access point. This access point shall be indicated by barricade tape, barriers or other means.

Based on the potential danger, the HOT ZONE area should be determined by such conditions as type and quantity of material involved, time of day, weather conditions, location and degree of risk to unprotected personnel.

6.20 The Incident Commander shall establish a WARM zone outside of the HOT ZONE. The WARM zone shall be the area where an acceptable level of contamination exists. Only necessary and authorized personnel shall be allowed in this zone. All members shall be equipped with full protective clothing and SCBA while in this zone. Entry and exit to and from the WARM zone shall be from one access control point, located upwind and uphill from the HOT ZONE. Close coordination with the Police Department will be necessary to establish a perimeter and to control unauthorized personnel from entering the WARM zone.

6.21 If evacuation is necessary, the Incident Commander may establish an EVACUATION zone. In many cases, the EVACUATION zone may encompass the same area as the WARM zone.

At a transportation incident, evacuation may be carried out a certain radius around a site, or may be expanded to include a path downwind where toxic or flammable gases may be carried.

At an incident inside a building, evacuation may include one or more floors or even the entire building.

6.22 The Incident Commander shall designate a STAGING AREA. All companies not specifically assigned or committed shall report to this area and await further orders. The STAGING AREA shall be located at a safe distance upwind of the hazardous material incident.

6.23 The Incident Commander shall continuously monitor the incident to detect any increase in severity of the hazard. At any given point, the Incident Commander may upgrade or downgrade the evacuation or response as he deems necessary.

6.24 Once a Hazardous Material Incident has occurred, requiring the use of total protective clothing, a DECONTAMINATION zone shall be established. All personnel operating in the HOT ZONE shall be decontaminated prior to leaving this zone. The decontamination of civilians shall be carried out whenever they have been exposed. Decontamination of personnel and the establishment of a DECONTAMINATION zone shall be designated by Task Force personnel.

6.25 Remediation of Small Quantity Hazardous Materials Incidents.

On emergency response incidents involving remediation of small quantities of hazardous materials that pose a threat to safety and health, the Incident Commander will follow these guidelines: you will notify the Department of Environmental Protection, through Fire Alarm and you as the Incident Commander must speak directly with the (DEP) Emergency Response Member. (The Department of Environmental Protection is responsible for the contracting of a cleanup if the materials released are an immediate threat to life safety or a threat to the environment). It is imperative that you relay all the information you have available to the Emergency Response Member and that you both come to an agreement on the mitigation.

If there is no release of the material, but the material because of the potential hazard must be removed, notify fire alarm to contact **Triumvirate Environmental, Inc., 345 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Telephone #(617) 269-9080**. They are the cities small quantity hazardous materials cleanup contractor. Every effort shall be made to identify the responsible party and that information will be sent on a Cambridge Fire Department's Form-50 to the SARA Officer. The SARA Officer will notify the members of the City Manager's Hazardous Materials Task Force to investigate the incident and if in the conduct of the investigation determine there was a violation of Massachusetts Environmental Laws they will notify the Division of Environmental Protection Strike Force. In all cases the Task Force will seek reimbursement for the cleanup.

6.26 Bio-Hazard and Airborne Release of Toxic Substances

Incident Commanders - notify the City of Cambridge Public Health Department for follow-up investigations for the improper disposal or accident involving bio-hazards. Also notify Public Health of any airborne release of toxic substances that may impact on the population.

Cambridge Fire Alarm has the proper numbers to call in those events.

It is important to distinguish the differences between Inspections Services Health Department and the City of Cambridge Department of Public Health. Inspectional Services Health Inspectors are responsible for restaurant inspections and city health codes. The Department of Public Health is responsible for environmental impacts on the public health.

The notification to the City of Cambridge Public Health Department will not always bring an investigator immediately to the scene, but on notification he will conduct the follow-up investigations.

6.26 Bio-Hazard and Airborne Release of Toxic Substances (cont...)

Mr. O'Brien is the Commissioner of Public Health for the City of Cambridge.

Kevin Doherty is the Public Health Coordinator.

6.27 Environmental Crimes

In 1976, USEPA passed the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, (RCRA). The purpose of RCRA is to regulate the management of hazardous waste on a cradle to grave basis, from the point of generation, through storage, transportation, treatment, and/or final disposal. The Massachusetts Hazardous Waste Management Act, MGL c21C, is similar to RCRA in almost all respects. The Cradle to Grave Management concept is also applied under Sara Title III. Together these regulations form a truly comprehensive tracking system.

The Cambridge Fire Department has been designated by the City Manager as the lead agency for Sara Title III, and Captain Ferazani is the coordinator for these activities.

In keeping with these regulations, it is imperative that any violation of the keeping, storing, and transportation of hazardous materials be reported to Captain Ferazani, or Sara Title III Officer.

Prompt notification of violations must be made to insure that the proper fire department investigation and documentation is completed.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL, LEAK OR DANGER (HAZMAT RESPONSE)

Response: AS DESIGNATED BY SOP #6
Each Level indicates Total Responding Units on scene.

LEVEL 0

Total Responding Units:
1 ENGINE, 1 TRUCK, 1 DIVISION CHIEF

LEVEL 1

1 ENGINE, 1 TRUCK
1 RESCUE
1 DIVISION CHIEF
1 HAZMAT

LEVEL 1 WORKING

1 ENGINE, 1 TRUCK
1 RESCUE
1 ALS
1 HAZMAT
1 HAZMAT TASK FORCE (LADDER 1, ENGINE 1, ENGINE 3)
1 AIR SUPPLY UNIT
2 DIVISION CHIEFS
1 COMMUNICATION UNIT D.C. Reardon or F.F. Sage
2 TRAINING DIVISION D.C. Murphy, Capt. Persson
2 HAZMAT OFFICERS D.C. O'Donoghue & Capt. Boyle
Alternates Capt. Morrissey, Lts. Travers, G. Murphy &
Lt. Morrissey
1 FIRE PHOTO UNIT Inspector Fowler or Lt. Turner
1 SARA OFFICER Capt. Ferazani
1 SAFETY OFFICER FOR HMTF TEAM DUTIES

Notification:

Chief of Department	Chief Fitzgerald
Police Department	Radio Room
Fire Alarm	Chief Operator Cahill

LEVEL 2

1 ENGINE, 1 TRUCK
1 RESCUE, and 1 ALS
1 HAZMAT TASK FORCE (L-1, E-1, E-3)
1 AIR SUPPLY
1 HAZMAT
2 DIVISION CHIEFS
1 COMMUNICATIONS UNIT D.C. Reardon or F.F. Sage
2 TRAINING DIVISION D.C. Murphy, III & Capt. Persson
2 HAZMAT OFFICERS D.C. O'Donoghue and Captain Boyle
Alternates Capt. Morrissey, Lt. Travers, Lt. G. Murphy &
Lt. Morrissey
1 SAFETY OFFICER ASSIGNED TO HMTF TEAM DUTIES
FIRE PHOTO UNIT Inspector Fowler or Lt. Turner

REPORT TO EOC

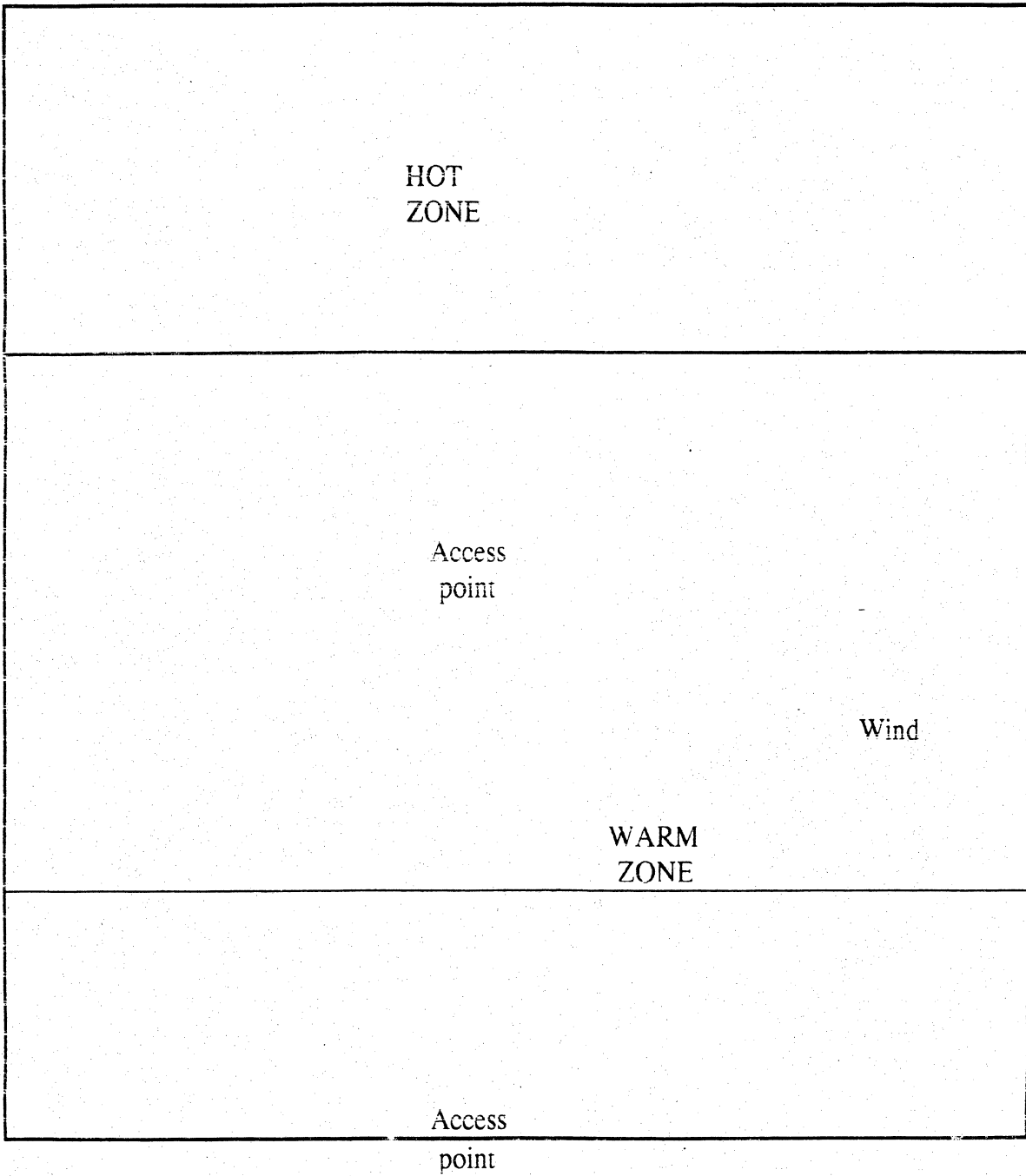
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT Chief Fitzgerald
SARA OFFICER Captain Ferazani
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT D. O'Connor or Lt. Wm. Hugh
POLICE DEPARTMENT Radio Room
FIRE ALARM Chief Operator Cahill

Notification:

All Agencies in Level 1
Public Works Department
Health Department
Red Cross
State Police
Public Utilities

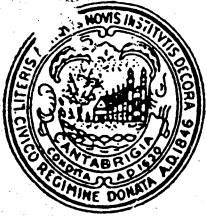
HAZMAT TEAM RADIO DESIGNATIONS

H-1	Lt. Michael Travers
H-2	Capt. Michael Morrissey
H-3	Lt. Gerard Mahoney
H-4	Capt. Stephen Boyle
H-5	D.C. John O'Donoghue
H-6	Lt. Galvin Murphy
H-7	Lt. Edward Morrissey



COMMAND
POST

Note: Distances for the HOT ZONE, WARM and COLD ZONE will vary depending on the product and quantity involved. Reference material carried in the HazMat Library will indicate suggested distance



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

1493 CAMBRIDGE STREET CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

Ielvin H. Chalfen, M.D.
Commissioner

RECEIVED
92 JUL 15 PM 2:37
OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

RECEIVED

AUG 19 1992

COMMISSIONER
Health & Hospitals

Robert W. Healy,
City Manager
City Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

July 15, 1992

Dear Mr. Healy;

Certain incidents and conditions during the past one -two years which have involved several City Departments inspecting the same site because of overlapping responsibilities in the area of hazardous materials have led to a search for a more efficient way to manage such incidents.

Since you have designated the Cambridge Fire Department as the lead agency for SARA TITLE III and Captain Ferazani is the coordinator of those activities he has initiated discussions of the issue. Many if not all hazardous material waste management activities fall within this area or in the area of MGL c21C, the Massachusetts Hazardous Waste Management Act.

The recent example was the neighborhood concern about odors emanating from the Central Square Printing Company on Harvey Street. Not only were there three inspections by Health and Hospitals but also multiple inspections by the Inspectional Service Department and inspections by the Fire Department. In addition there was a public hearing and follow up visits after that.

Other examples include actions in response to reports of abandoned containers which contain or are feared to contain toxic or hazardous material. These actions may and often do involve members of several departments, such as Public Works, Fire Department and Health and Hospitals.

As a result of discussion of the issue we would propose consideration of a coordinated response to hazardous material concerns. This response would mean the assessment of the request at a designated office. The assessment would include the urgency of the issue, which departments could best contribute to a disposition of the issue, and the assignment of such departments to respond or inspect at the same time, together. Such a response could be expected to be timely, to avoid the waste of multiple, often uncoordinated, responses, and to provide a very satisfactory response to concerned citizens.

Neighborhood Health Centers • The Cambridge Hospital • School Health
Mayor Michael J. Neville Manor • Public Health • Environmental Health

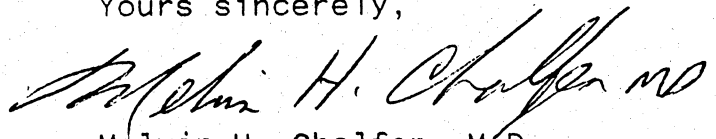
July 15, 1992

If you are in agreement with this general outline then I will proceed with Captain Ferazani to contact the other departments. Other departments (besides Fire, and Health and Hospitals) are Public Works, Inspectional Services, Water, Police. At times Community Development and The Conservation Commission might be involved.

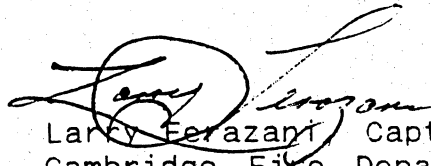
The details of the processes need to be worked out by representatives of the departments involved after agreement by the various department heads and chiefs impacted.

The structure is related to but more action oriented than the Interagency Committee on Hazardous Materials of 1985-1986 and may be a useful part of the pending Environmental Programme of 1991.

Yours sincerely,



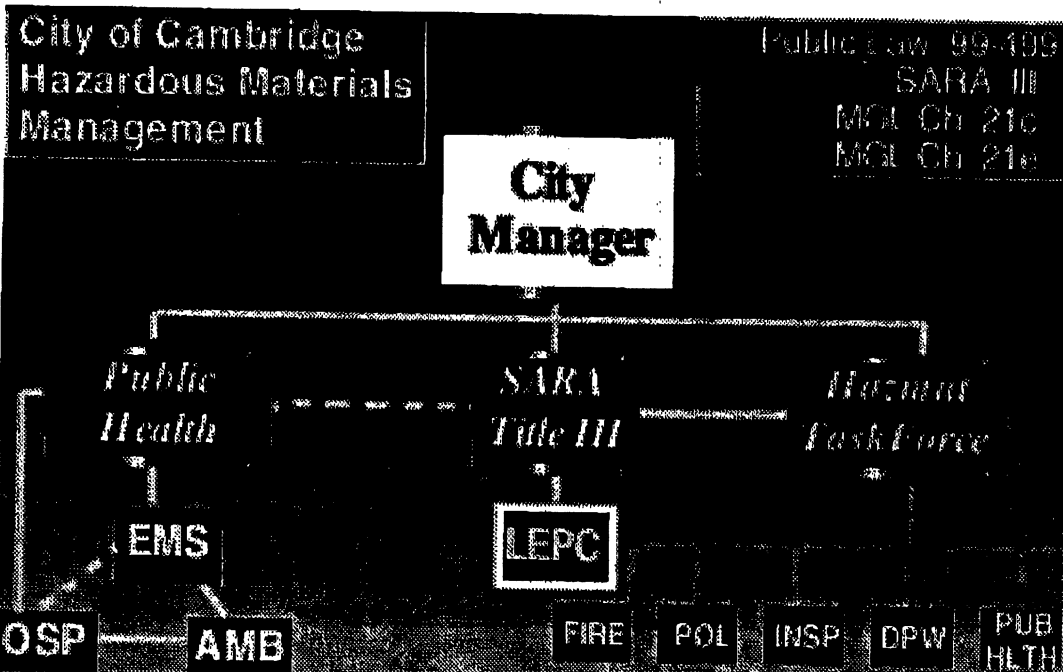
Melvin H. Chalfen, M.D.
Commissioner, Health and
Hospitals



Larky Ferazani, Captain
Cambridge Fire Department

MHC:vs

cc: Richard C. Rossi
Deputy City Manager



PUBLIC HEALTH

1. oversee (public health law) compliance (hazmat)
2. coordinate hospital and EMS hazmat compliance in (response)
3. direct and administer through the LEPC the EMS emergency plan at the EOC

LEPC

1. Emergency planning
2. Manage reporting requirement
3. Conduct Hazmat training for City employees
4. Oversee HM activities "community right to know act"
5. Advise City employees on safety and health SARA Title I

HAZMAT TASK FORCE

1. Investigate all incidents involving hazardous materials
2. Manage M.G.L. Ch. 21c Mass. hazardous waste management act.



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

TEL 349-4300
FAX 349-4307

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ROBERT W. HEALY
City Manager

RICHARD C. ROSSI
Deputy City Manager

9.
✓ Passed
on 8/16

June 7, 1993

To The Honorable, The City Council:

With reference to Awaiting Report Item No. 34, regarding a better system to address HazMat incidents, please find attached a response received from Elizabeth Epstein, Director of Environmental Programs, relative to this matter.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

RWH/mev
attachment



CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

57 Inman Street • Cambridge MA 02139 • 617.349.4604

June 2, 1993

TO: Robert W. Healy, City Manager

FROM: Elizabeth Epstein, Director, Environmental Program *ee*

RE: Council Order No. 15, Dated April 26, 1993
Better system to address HazMat incidents

In response to the above referenced Council Order, I have conferred with both Captain Lawrence Ferrazani of the Fire Department and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection to identify ways of enhancing the coordination of response to Hazardous Materials incidents in Cambridge. As the DEP Emergency Response Team assumes responsibility for HazMat response following initial investigation and mitigation of the incident by City Departments, we are seeking means of both expediting DEP's response and ensuring that the City's Hazardous Materials Task Force is fully informed of the DEP actions and schedule for response to each incident in Cambridge. I will keep you informed of our progress in this matter.



Dale

City of Cambridge

15.

IN CITY COUNCIL

April 26, 1993

COUNCILLOR RUSSELL

WHEREAS: The City Manager's "Hazardous Materials Response Unit" works in response to calls for help when there is a question of hazardous materials affecting the lives and safety of our citizens; and

WHEREAS: This unit has worked out a system of co-operation through the efforts of the Local Emergency Planning Committee, headed by Captain Lawrence Ferrazani of the Fire Department, and has among its members, representatives of various City departments; the universities; the business community; the school department; etc.; and

WHEREAS: The efforts of this unit have often been frustrated by the lack of co-operation of the Department of Environmental Protection of the State of Massachusetts (DEP), causing much concern by those whose lives are affected by hazardous materials who feel that they are being ignored by public officials; now therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the City Manager be and hereby is requested to direct the Director of Environmental Programs, to confer with the DEP and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to determine whether a better system can be developed to address these HazMat incidents in a more timely fashion, and report back to this City Council with the results of this meeting as soon as possible.

Tommy Horgan



Ralph E. Dunphy
Commissioner

47 Hampshire Street
Cambridge, MA 02139
617-349-4800
DD 617-349-4805

April 9, 1996


Kevin Fitzgerald, Chief
Cambridge Fire Department
491 Broadway
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Chief Fitzgerald:

On Saturday, May 18, 1996 the City of Cambridge will again be sponsoring a Household Hazardous Waste Collection. The collection site will be at the end of Cambridge Park Drive. The collection will be between 9:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M. Set up at the site will begin at 7:00 A.M. And closure will be approximately 3:30 P.M.

I ask that the appropriate Deputy Chief(s) be notified that the collection will be taking place on that day, and also the Hazardous Materials Team in the event of an emergency. Your help is much appreciated.

Sincerely,



Ralph E. Dunphy
Commissioner

RED/a



Disposal Tips

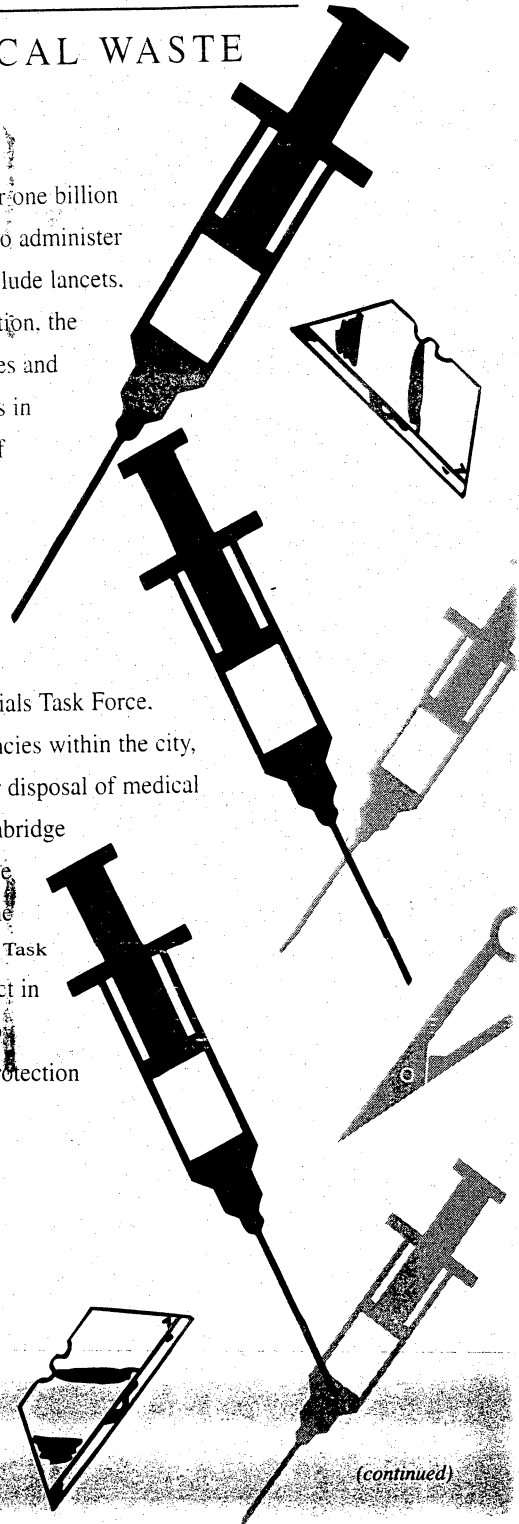
For Home Health Care

HOUSEHOLD MEDICAL WASTE

Every year, Americans use over one billion sharp objects in their homes to administer health care. These objects include lancets, needles and syringes. In addition, the use of bandages, dressings, surgical gloves and a number of disposable medical materials in the home is significant. If not disposed of properly, these materials can become a serious health problem for those who may come in contact with unprotected syringes or contaminated medical waste (ie. trash handlers and others).

The City Managers' Hazardous Materials Task Force, made up of representatives from all agencies within the city, are distributing guidelines for the proper disposal of medical waste. Thanks to folks like those at Cambridge Electric Light Company and others in the health-care industry, news media; and the Environmental Protection Agencies, the Task Force believes it can have a major impact in reducing or preventing these problems by offering the following Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines.

CELV Electric®
Cambridge Electric Light Company

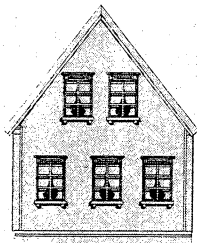


(continued)

Disposal for home health care

T • I • P • S

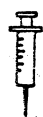
you can help prevent injury, illness and pollution by following some simple steps when you dispose of the sharp objects and contaminated materials you use in administering health care in your home. You should place:



- needles
- syringes
- lancets
- and other sharp objects

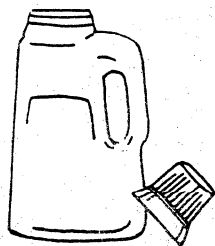
in a hard-plastic or metal container with a screw-on or tightly-secured lid.

A coffee can will do, but you should be sure to reinforce the plastic lid with heavy-duty tape. Do not put sharp objects in any container that will be recycled or returned to a store. Do not use glass or clear



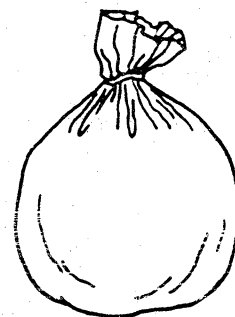
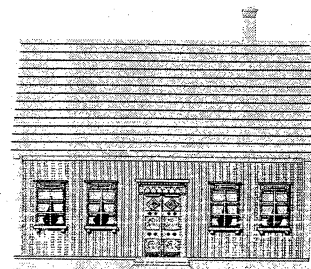
plastic containers. Finally, make sure that you keep containers with sharp objects out of the reach of young children.

We also recommend that:



- soiled bandages
- disposable sheets
- medical gloves

be placed in a securely fastened plastic bag before you put them in the garbage can with your other trash.

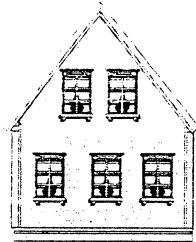


This public service announcement has been distributed by Cambridge Electric Light Company, in cooperation and partnership with the local Emergency Planning Committee—the City Managers' Hazardous Waste Task Force. For more information about the proper disposal of medical waste, please contact Kevin Doherty at (617) 498-1000 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Disposal for home health care

T • I • P • S

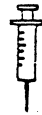
YOU can help prevent injury, illness and pollution by following some simple steps when you dispose of the sharp objects and contaminated materials you use in administering health care in your home. You should place:



- *needles*
- *syringes*
- *lancets*
- *and other sharp objects*

in a hard-plastic or metal container with a screw-on or tightly-secured lid.

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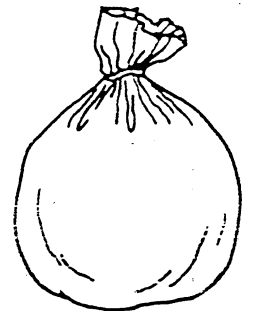
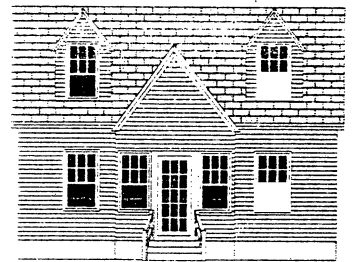
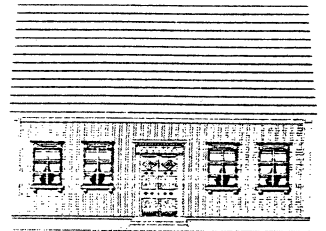
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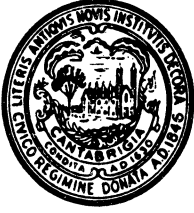


- *soiled bandages*
- *disposable sheets*
- *medical gloves*

be placed in a securely fastened plastic bag before you put them in the garbage can with your other trash.



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18.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

TEL. 349-4300
FAX. 349-4307

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
ROBERT W. HEALY
City Manager

RICHARD C. ROSSI
Deputy City Manager

June 24, 1996

To The Honorable, The City Council:

Please find attached a response to Awaiting Report Item 26, regarding the policy on aiding property owners who need to dispose of toxic materials, received from Fire Chief Kevin Fitzgerald.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Healy
City Manager

RWH/mec
attachment

Consent Agenda #18

5-344

Relative to Awaiting Report Item
Number Twenty-six, regarding the
policy on aiding property owners
disposing of toxic materials.

In City Council June 24, 1996

Placed on file.