

# Standard Operating Guidelines

## Use Of Micro-Blaze

### 1.01 PURPOSE

- A. To provide a set of guidelines in using Micro-Blaze
- B. To provide a set of guidelines on what chemicals to apply Micro-Blaze to.
- C. To help us perform our duties to our community and lessen the severity of the incident.

### 1.02 SAFETY

- A. To remember the safety of all fire fighters is our primary concern. Especially at a Hazmat scene
- B. It is the responsibility of the IC to determine if Micro-Blaze's use would be in the best interest in the situation
- C. All personnel are also responsible for their own safety. You are operating in an inherently hazardous environment. Hazards may affect you at any time. It is critical that you remain extremely alert.
- D. We should always wear full PPE for Hazmat scenes and SCBA for chemicals that cause breathing difficulties or are toxic
- E. Call for Mutual Aid as necessary.

### 1.03 POLICY

- A. Members of the Kemah Volunteer Fire Department should read and follow this guideline to the best of their abilities.
- B. While this is a guideline, decisions will have to be made at each scene, and this SOG will help each Incident Commander to make decisions regarding his role at the scene.
- C. Micro-Blaze can work on the following products: Benzene, gasoline, diesel, motor oils, glycols (antifreeze compounds), MTBE, PAH's, TCE, Methanol, Toluene, Acetone, Paint Sludge, Polyurethane resins wastes, Condensate from pipelines, Organics such as greases and fats, oily residues, cellulose waste, AFFF wastes, Odious Odors from toilet tanks.
- D. We should call for Mutual Aid if we do not have sufficient resources.
- E. We should call a Hazmat Team such as Texas City Fire Department or if need be a clean up team like Garner Environmental when in doubt of the departments ability to handle the spill.
- F. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency: listed as a bioremediation agent on the National Contingency Plan ([NCP Schedule](#)) USDA Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT)

## 1.04 GUIDELINES

- A. Application Rates for Emergency Spill Control (general guidelines) for more specific rates call Micro-Blaze at 1-800-626-6598

**On spills:** determine the amount of contamination by volume. 10% of that contaminated volume is the amount of Micro-Blaze Emergency Liquid Spill Control concentrate to have ready to dilute and apply. Dilute the concentrate to the specific percentage rate per contamination parameters (type of contamination, age of spill, viscosity, volatility, etc. as described below). [*See [example below.](#)*]

Usually, heavier weight hydrocarbons like motor oils and hydraulic fluids use a 3% solution (3 parts Micro-Blaze concentrate with 97 parts water). Apply the diluted solution forcefully with good pressure so the oils will thoroughly mix with the solution and start emulsifying.

The LELs of volatile lighter-weight fuels like gasoline and jet fuels can be reduced to non-dangerous levels with an application of Micro-Blaze Emergency Liquid Spill Control in a 6% solution.

Diluted solutions can be put into a 2.5 gallon water-type

fire extinguisher (best with an aspirating nozzle), a

garden-type pump-up sprayer or even drawn up through a fire hose eductor setup. Micro-Blaze products will not harm rubber gaskets and fittings and does not corrode equipment.

- B. On Soils (should call for professional clean up ie. Garner Environmental)

### C. Using MICRO-BLAZE<sup>®</sup> EMERGENCY LIQUID SPILL CONTROL in A Water-Type Fire Extinguisher

1. Completely discharge extinguisher, releasing all pressure.
2. Unscrew and remove nozzle assembly.
3. Fill with two (2) gallons of clear water. Add *one pint* ( 16 oz.) of **Micro-Blaze<sup>®</sup> Emergency Liquid Spill Control** *slowly*. (Always add water first to lessen foaming.) This creates a 6% mixture that works best for lighter end and volatile hydrocarbons, such as gasoline and condensate and glycols. *Use less* (1 cup: 3% mixture) with heavier hydrocarbon spills such as motor oils, hydraulic fluids, etc.
4. Reconnect nozzle assembly.
5. Charge with air to green mark on pressure valve.
6. Ready to use. Repeat Steps 1 – 6 as necessary for refilling and recharging the extinguisher

- D. Apply **Micro-Blaze<sup>®</sup> Emergency Liquid Spill Control** to the spill as directed below:

7. Direct extinguisher nozzle at the spill area, and discharge the
8. solution directly onto the spill, covering it completely. The solution need not
9. be applied gently, as agitation allows the solution to penetrate the spill.
10. Allow the solution to remain on the spill for five (5) minutes if possible. A broom or pressurized water stream (red line) can be used to agitate the solution. Rinse with water. The surfactant mixture will cause the surface area to be slippery until it is washed clean with water.

G. You can use a garden type pump sprayer.

H. Spills on Water Ways you need permission from the Coast Guard to use this product.

I. You can let certain chemicals evaporate depending on the environment and safety of the area. Example: a small amount of gasoline will evaporate very quickly on a hot day. It is up to the IC to determine what is best to do in any situation.

**1.05 RATIONALE**

- A. We will strive to perform our duties in our community using whatever resources we have and those from other departments if necessary.
- B. We should be aware of the impact on the environment from debris and runoff and limit it as much as possible.
- C. We should always think of the safety of our community and to our personnel at all times.

Dated: 6/5/03

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