出國報告(出國類別:考察)

2018 考察英國國家化學應變中心 (NCEC)

服務機關:行政院環境保護署毒物及化學物質局

姓名職稱: 盧家惠科長、夏碩君助理環境技術師

派赴國家:英國

出國期間:107年5月19日至5月26日

報告日期:107年7月

出國報告審核表

出國報告	名稱:2018	考察英國國	國家化學應變中心	2
出國人姓名 (2人以上,以1人為代表)			職稱	服務單位
	盧家惠		科長	行政院環境保護署毒物及化學物質局
出國類別 □其他:會議(F究□實習 <	5)
出國期間	:107年05月	19 日至 107	年 05 月 27 日	報告繳交日期: 107年08月26日
出國人員 自我檢核	計畫主辦機關審核			審核項目
•	-	1.依限繳交	出國報告	
•	•	2.格式完整	(本文必須具備「	目的」、「過程」、「心得及建議事項」)
•	•	3.無抄襲相	關資料	
•	•	4.內容充實	完備	
•	-	5.建議具參	考價值	
•	•	6.送本機關	參考或研辦	
		7.送上級機	關參考	
		8.退回補正	,原因:	
		(1) 不符质	京核定出國計畫	
		(2) 以外方	て撰寫或僅以所蒐	集外文資料為內容
		(3) 內容3	呈洞簡略或未涵蓋	規定要項
		(4) 抄襲村	目關資料之全部或	部分內容
		(5) 引用木	目關資料未註明資	料來源
		(6) 電子村	當案未依格式辦理	
-	•	9.本報告除	上傳至出國報告資	訊網外,將採行之公開發表:
•	•	(1) 辦理	本機關出國報告座	談會(說明會),與同仁進行知識分享。
		(2) 於本村	幾關業務會報提出	報告
		(3) 其他:		
		10.其他處理	旦意見及方式:	

出國人簽章(2人以 上,得以1人為代表)	計畫主	一級單位主管簽章	機關首長或其授權人員簽章
	辦機關 審核人		

說明:

- 一、各機關可依需要自行增列審核項目內容,出國報告審核完畢本表請自行保存。
- 二、審核作業應儘速完成,以不影響出國人員上傳出國報告至「公務出國報告資訊網」為原則。

出國報告摘要

本次考察計畫係本署 107 年至 108 年業務規劃項目之一,自民國 99 年起, 逐年規劃美國、德國與義大利等先進國家參訪業務,針對毒化災之法規、預防、 整備、應變、監測、訓練及除污復原等運作現況,以及重要經驗成果進行蒐集, 並結合毒化災與危險物品緊急應變相關研討會的行程,輔以實務驗證與技術交流, 透過資料蒐集與國際專家討論,彙整以作為提昇國內應變能量之規劃、推動國內 全國性聯防組織體系籌設、以及強化毒化災高階專業技術與設備建置之重要參考 資訊。

基於強化毒化物安全管理及災害應變與建構寧適家園目標,於107年依實際業務需求持續推動,故規劃本年度安排考察英國國家化學應變中心(NCEC),並參加結合該會舉辦 Hazmat 2018 Annual Conference 研討會、Crisis Management Training 之課程,以及參訪倫敦消防局(London Fire Brigade)之行程,利於後續環境應變能量規劃、專業訓練、專責團隊整備、技術引進發展、應變聯防機制推動,以及體系管理加以精進,並從中提升毒災體系、業界聯防、諮詢應變之專業能力。另外,透過英國舉辦2018HAZMAT 研討會及 Crisis Management Training 國際性交流機會,接觸第一手來自於歐洲境內與國際供應商、開發機構、應變單位與各級政府的專業與業管人員,直接蒐集相關最新且有用的資訊。

本次考察後順勢拜訪倫敦消防局(London Fire Brigade)並安排見面行程,一併 與 LFB 專家進行討論有關英國國內對於化學品相關災害之應變能量,使更加瞭 解化學應變中心與消防之間彼此間合作模式,重中檢視本國災害體系分工模式, 加以思索精進。

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壹、前言

近來國內對於各項災害預防及應變觀念逐漸多,如 103 年 07 月 31 日凌晨高雄發生史無前例氣爆事故造成 32 死 321 傷、104 年 06 月 27 日晚間知名水上樂園發生塵爆事故造成數百人燒燙傷以及 107 年 04 月 28 日敬鵬工業發生火警事故造成 6 名消防人員死亡等等,一旦災害事故發生時,處於現場的應變人員將針對事故可能發生之危害進行研判及想定相關應變策略。目前國內對於現場應變人員的權責分工、應變能量及組織架構概念尚未趨於成熟之階段,故本局委由國立聯合大學辦理參訪國外應變體系、並參加研討會及訓練課程,以利後續國內對於環境應變能量之規劃、專業訓練、專責團隊整備、技術引進發展、應變聯防機制推動,以及體系管理加以精進,提升毒災體系、諮詢應變、業界聯防之專業能力。

環保署自99年起逐年規劃包含美國、德國與義大利等先進國家參與訓練及參訪相關應變單位,針對化學災害之規範、預防、整備、應變、監測、除污、復原及訓練等運作現況及重要經驗成果進行蒐集,並結合參與化學災害與危險物品緊急應變相關研討會之行程,輔以實務驗證與技術交流,透過資料蒐集與國際專家討論,提昇國內應變能量、推動國內全國性聯防組織體系籌設及強化化學災害專業技術與設備建置作為重要參考資訊。本次由本局(行政院環境保護署毒化及化學物質局)邀請委案計畫-北區、中區環境事故專業技術小組業務單位隨同前往,環境事故專業技術小組富含應變經驗,針對現場毒化物災害處理及諮詢應變與國外化學應變體系相互交流,進而激盪國內產官學界不同視野。

本局於 107 年派 2 名人員除了考察英國國家化學應變中心(NCEC)外,一併參加該中心所辦理的危機管理訓練課程(Crisis Management Training),以及所舉辦之研討會(Hazmat 2018 Annual Conference),藉由本次行程瞭解英國對於災害事故應變體系、救災系統及實際案例進行經驗交流及研討,強化國內災害事故應變體系及強化應變指揮官決策之能力及公信力,並整合協調各相關救災單位之橫向溝通、聯繫,學習英國如何透過跨部會機制讓各單位成員共同參與,提供我國對於化學災害事故緊急應變指揮及執行,發揮整體救災力量之參考,達到減少人命傷亡、生態環境及災害損失。

另外,本次透過參訪英國 NCEC 順道拜會倫敦消防局(London Fire Brigade),藉以詳知如何在專家諮詢及現場應變人員之間分工合作,於第一時間進行相關災害緊急應變,並瞭解消防單位於災害發生時應變機制,更可增加政府單位之政策廣度,讓國內橫向合作能更為順暢。

貳、目的

107 年規劃考察「英國國家化學品應變中心(NCEC)及參加 Hazmat 2018 Annual Conference 研討會、Crisis Management Training 之課程」、以及參訪倫敦 消防局(London Fire Brigade)之行程主要目的如下:

- 考察國外相關應變業務單位,汲取其專業經驗與發展技術,作為規劃我國後續相關災害防救及災害應變業務參考,並持續與國際交流。
- 瞭解先進國家毒化物事故應變體系運作情形,蒐集法規沿革、外洩處理技術、個人防護器材、偵檢儀器、後果分析、風險評估與應變軟硬體整合應用等相關資料。
- 3. 汲取實務經驗,作為我國應變相關作業參考,蒐集相關的資訊,提供國內規 劃應變能量提升方案、推動國內全國性聯防組織體系,以及強化毒化災進階 專業技術設備建置之參考。
- 4. 藉由參與國際性會議的機會,接觸第一手來自於國際間各家供應商、開發機構、應變單位、各級政府及學術研究領域等方面之專業與業管人員,並直接 蒐集相關最新且有用之災害防救與緊急應變資訊。

多、考察行程

本案依本局簽辦規劃,派2員出席,並邀請相關環境事故應變委辦計畫業務 單位自費共同前往,共計7員,參與單位及人員,分述如下:

- 1. 本署毒物及化學物質局:盧家惠科長及夏碩君助理環境技術師等2員。
- 環保署北區環境事故專業技術小組(國立聯合大學):協同計畫主持人林澤 聖教授、協同計畫主持人兼北區總隊長陳星佑及計畫成員彭尚瑀共3人參 與。
- 3. 環保署中區環境事故專業技術小組(國立雲林科技大學):計畫主持人洪肇 嘉教授及雲林隊副隊長張志瑋共2人參與。

本次行程規劃自 05 月 19 日(六)出發,於 05 月 27 日(日)返抵國門,共計 9 日之期程,主要以考察英國國家化學應變中心(NCEC)、HAZMAT Conference 及倫敦消防局(LFB),並參訪相關環境事故、危害物質危害預防管理與應變相關業務單位,其行程規劃與內容如表 1 所示:

表 1 2018 年英國參訪行程表

台灣日期	英國日期	行 程	附 註
05/19 (週六)	-	搭機前往英國: 桃園中正機場(09:30 出發)至英國倫 敦蓋威特機場-(16:30 抵達),飛行時間 14 小時。	-
_	05/20 (週日)	参訪倫敦消防局(LFB)	英國倫敦
_	05/21 (週一)	參訪國家化學品應變中心 NCEC(National Chemical Emergency Centre)	英國牛津郡
_	05/22 (週二)	參加國家化學品應變中心訓練 NCEC「Crisis Management Training 」	英國倫敦

台灣日期	英國日期	行 程	附 註
_	05/23 (週三) 05/24 (週四)	参加 NCEC「Hazmat 2018 Annual Conference」	英國倫敦
_	05/25 (週五)	参訪倫敦消防隊 Hazmat Tema (LFB)	英國倫敦
_	05/26 (週六) 05/27 (週日)	搭機返回國內: 英國蓋威特機場(21:10 出發)至桃園 中正機場-(17:55 抵達),飛行時間13 小時45分。	D+1

肆、考察、參訪、研討會及訓練紀要

此次英國考察行程,由化學局危害控制組盧家惠科長擔任團長,隨行人員有化學局及北、中二區技術小組,共計7位成員,期程為107年05月19至107年05月27日(含交通時程)共計9天,以下介紹關於國家化學品應變中心(National Chemical Emergency Centre, NCEC)、倫敦消防局(LFB)、危機管理訓練(Crisis Management Training)以及2018 Hazmat Conference。

一、國家化學應變中心(National Chemical Emergency Centre, NCEC)

1. 國家化學品應變中心簡介

NCEC於 1970年代(西元 1973年)由英國政府成立之國家化學事故應變中心,並於次年 1974年開始實施 Chemsafe 計畫, Chemsafe 計畫是針對英國化學品於路上運送緊急應變計畫,並非從法源而展開,係屬英國化學工業協會(CIA)在 Responsible Care 其中之一管理項目,此計畫針對所有化學物質提供緊急諮詢服務並給予協助與建議。後因政府組織改造,轉型為私部門機構,2012年由 Ricardo 公司所併購成為其的子公司(類似諮詢中心之功能), Ricardo 本身擁有超過 4,000 名工程師與專家能提供 NCEC 更多的相關技術支援,除了針對遍佈全球的私人企業提供有償服務外,並接受英國政府提供部分資助,提供英國全國消防單位之 Hazmat Teams 的諮詢服務與技術支援。儘管 NCEC 目前為私部門的營利單位,對於未付款之公眾亦提供無常之服務。NCEC 迄今已成立 43年,擁有由 40 多名緊急應變人員以及化學專家團,並有遍佈全球的應變服務能量。

2. 英國國家化學應變中心重要成員介紹

NCEC 迄今已成立 43 年,擁有由 40 多名緊急應變人員以及化學專家團 如圖 1,並有遍佈全球的應變服務能量,該專家群來自不同專業領域,其中 包含化學、風險、毒理、經濟、資訊、法律及管理等面向,共同針對事故發 生時提供迅速支援與諮詢。



Jonathan Gibbard (Practice Director)

負責監督策略及帶領 NCEC 重大變革,除建立全球伙伴網絡和增加客戶 群外,並提供客戶高國際標準技術指導。



Chris Lewis (Senior Crisis Management Consultant)

高級危機管理顧問(BCM)應急應變和危機管理專家,管理 NCEC 的事件 通報和危機諮詢,提供指揮中心應變程序建議及指導。



Chris Scott (Crisis Consult)

負責危機管理方面培訓和專業指導講師,整合中東,亞洲,非洲和英國 石化工業,處理中東地區的石化危機管理業務。



Bethan Davies (Senior Consultant "Emergency Services")

緊急事故管理專家,負責管理 NCEC 的 Chemsafe 計劃。

緊急事故發生時提供免費化學諮詢、負責技術培訓



Maria Stearn (Chemdata Product Manager)

產品管理與計畫經理。

負責 NCEC 危害化學物質數據庫開發及 NCEC 的 Hazmat 會議。



Caroline Raine (Consultancy Lead)

歐盟危險化學物質、供應和運輸相關法規專家,負責公路和鐵路運輸危 險品安全顧問(DGSA)。

圖 1重要成員介紹

3. 英國國家化學應變中心能量

- (1) 其運作機制主要提供全年無休 365 天專業的 24 小時熱線服務,提供化學相關之建議、化學品安全法規諮詢,另有提供專屬中文語言服務,其主要對象為中國。
- (2) 英國在應變層級上 NCEC 分為 Level 1、Level 2 及 Level 3,分別 為 BLUE LINE、GREEN LINE 及 ORANGE LINE。NCEC 除提供 化學災害、緊急應變人員(level 1、2、3)專業訓練課程,也於全國

以會員制方式辦理全球化諮詢服務,主要是在必要時透過上述翻譯機制及 3 方通話方式來進行技術諮詢服務,這也突顯 NCEC 於事故應變上成為擔任化學事故發生時第一線獨特機構,替國家政府、歐洲中心或是世界各地迅速提供諮詢服務,如圖 2。

(3) 該機構利用平時所訓練的良好溝通技巧,應用在第一時間能清楚瞭解現場狀況並給予現場處理災害事故應變人員準確的處理建議,甚至緊急情況下獲取準確以及最新的化學信息,及化學物質或混合物的潛在危害,有效率的採取行動方案來降低風險。



圖 2 NCEC 諮詢服務

- 4. 提供量身定制之緊急應變方法與建議:
 - (A) HazmatSOS:可在緊急情況下,獲取準確以及最新的化學信息, 以了解化學物質或混合物的潛在危害及採取行動方案來降低風 險。
 - (B) Chemdata:是NCEC的化學危險品資料庫,匯集了所有涉及事故的緊急情況處理,以及人員所需的關鍵資訊。該資料庫建置超過61,000種化學物質以及176,000種不同的化學品名稱資料,而 Chemdata 亦提供手機版(iOS 及 Android 系統)及電腦版平台提供諮詢,而在語言選擇部分有提供英文、荷蘭文、西班牙文、法文、阿拉伯文及德文等語言。另外亦針對澳大利亞及紐西蘭共同開發特殊編碼及建議相關行動方案。其功能提供:(1)辨識事故的化學危害。(2)在緊急狀態下辨識應變行動。(3)對於要處理物質的準備及知識。(4)讓應變者的工作更安全。(5)

減低事故的衝擊。

- (C) HazmatSOS 與 Chemdata 相結合,無論事故的規模大小和嚴重程度如何,都可以根據您的需求提供準確、即時和量身定制的化學安全建議和支持。
- (D) 另可協助:(1)運輸危險品的分類及辨識。(2)風險評估。(3)符合英國控制主要事故危害的法規。(4)符合英國控制健康危害物質的法規。(5)經由 Chemsafe 計畫提供化學災害、緊急應變人員專業訓練課程。(6)配合機構間的緊急應變演練,提供專業意見。(7)非化學應變部份,亦協助企業危機管理(訂定計畫及訓練),以智能方式提醒高級管理層發生任何類型的事故。

二、倫敦市消防局(London Fire Brigade)

1. 参倫敦消防局簡介

倫敦市消防局為世界第三大的消防局(僅次於紐約及東京),每年的預算超過4.3億英鎊,2013年由於英國財政赤字嚴重,政府推動組織裁減,倫敦消防局年度預算刪減2,900萬英鎊,因此推動相關瘦身計畫,包含關閉裁撤10個消防分隊、減少所屬消防救災車輛、減編特種搜救隊、刪減消防人員員額等措施,目前消防局員工約7,200人,其中大約6,000人是外勤消防員;勤務制度採4班制(2日班、2夜班、4天輪休),時間為日班10.5小時、夜班13.5小時,平均一天約750位消防人員執勤。勤務分4班(2日班、2夜班、4天輪休)。倫敦市消防局在保護倫敦市民免於恐怖攻擊扮演特殊重要角色,尤其美國911之後就密切與市長辦公室、市議會及其他緊急救災單位保持密切聯繫與溝通,並不斷購買新式的救災車輛及裝備,除了一般救災部門外,另於2004年成立跨單位災害初期評估小組MAIAT (a multi-agency initial assessment team),基地設於消防局局本部,成員由倫敦救護車局(LAS)、倫敦市警察局(MPS)、市區警察局(CLP)、消防局(LFB)、健康保護局(HPA)所組成,共同工作及訓練12個月,24小時運作,能在15分鐘內到達災害現場,一旦發生疑似CBRN(Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear)

災害時,能迅速完成現場評估,將災害現場可能對民眾及搶救人員的危害降至最低,每次災害至少8位MAIAT人員到場,到達現場時,每單位各有一位人員(共3位),穿著適當裝備進入熱區(Hot zone)進行評估,完成後撤離災害現場,並將狀況回報指揮官,提供相關建議,此外發生涉及HAZMAT事故或其他非CBRN災害時,也會視情況到場支援現場指揮官。本年度參訪情形,如圖3所示。

2. 倫敦消防局 HAZMAT 能量

倫敦消防隊隸屬其國家隊之一(全英共有 16 支 HAZMAT 隊),其中有 6 隊散佈倫敦市區重要地點,應付每年數千件 HAZMAT 事件,其中最常見為酸液潑灑行人造成之恐慌事件。

英國應付緊急事故第一線人員(Blue light 藍光),包括消防、警察、及救護人員,而第二線為支援人員,包括環保及交通等人員。該團隊應付事件除HAZMAT 外,核生化(NBC)亦包括在內,若發生暴力恐攻時,亦有防彈背心保護,配備除HAZMATID、四用氣體及Portable GC/MS之化學物偵測外,亦有化學戰劑及輻射偵檢能力。此外,英國消防隊亦注重環境保護,於每部消防車均配有除污及防止污水擴散之圍堵設施,並可召集民間力量進行環保工作。

對於現場應變之指揮由消防隊派出之分隊或大隊長為主,但若發生 HAZMAT 或 NBC 事件,會另由總局派遣 1 名特殊的危險物品與環境官員 (Hazmat and Environment Officers)至現場輔導,必要時可接掌之指揮,本次接待我方成員之官員及隊長,均為危險物品與環境官員,平時另有其他任務或任命。而該局在執行 HAZMAT 或 NBC 事件任務時,其派遣之車輛外觀未有消防或其他標示,此舉可減少民眾之恐慌,而派遣至現場車輛有指揮車、消防車及特遣車輛各一輛,第一線人員抵達後人員救助外,環境保護亦是執行任務之重點,並將其名列於法規內。

目前該局訓練約有 63 位危險物品與環境官員(Hazmat and Environment Officers),並建置化學資料庫(Chemdata),當發生之災害涉及有危險物品時,現場指揮官若認為需要危險物品與環境官員的協助時,距離災害現場最近的

一位就會被派遣到災害現場;該局每3個月會辦理一次研討會,內容包含有新裝備之介紹、許多與危險物品及環境保護相關之新議題,所有危險物品及環境官員皆需參加,以維持並更新該官員們對於所擔任職責所需的知識與能力。危險物品官員在英國消防局又稱危險物品顧問(Hazmat Advisor),其主要職責,在於:

- (1) 向現場指揮官建議所有與化學災害事故相關之考慮與事物。
- (2) 建議所有與化學災害相關之事務並協助監督任務的執行。
- (3) 蒐集與該化學災害事故相關的資源。
- (4) 建議合適的化學防護裝備等級【有時可能需要諮詢科學技術顧問 (如 NCEC)】。
- (5) 親自指導除污任務。
- (6) 建議環境保護措施及污染的控制。
- (7) 危險物品與環境官員負責化學災害現場命令中有關危險物品的部分。
- (8) 其他事項。

3. 與民間合作

該局與 Castella Stauges 訂有合約關係,該公司提供科學顧問(Scientific Advisers)群,由 6 位有資格的科學家所組成,每天各有 1 位科學家待命,每 24 小時換班,當倫敦境內發生了災害涉及有危險物品而需科學顧問協助之時,消防人員可以電話向其諮詢,亦可要求其於 30 分鐘內到達現場提供協助,其主職責在於:

- (1) 協助現場指揮官做化學災害事故行動之決定。
- (2) 提供化學物質物理化性質、該化學物質與滅火物質如水及泡沫等之 反應、對於某些化學物質應如何中和。
- (3) 建議執行任務的消防人員應著何種等級的化學防護裝備。

- (4) 建議如何處理化學物質的洩露。
- (5) 除污之建議以及化學防護裝備是否除污完全。
- (6) 當事故現場涉及有輻射物質時,科學顧問就擔任輻射保護顧問 (Radiation Protection Advisor)的角色。



倫敦消防局外觀

倫敦消防局長官迎接我方成員



聽取倫敦消防局長官介紹

倫敦消防局長官介紹 HAZMAT 能量



參觀 Hazmat Team 應變車輛 1

參觀 Hazmat Team 應變車輛 2



參觀 Hazmat Team 應變車輛設備 3

參觀 Hazmat Team 應變車輛設備 4



與倫敦消防局互贈紀念品

與 Hazmat Team 長官合影

圖 3 參訪倫敦消防局之情形

三、危機管理訓練(Crisis Management Training)

危機管理係指針對未曾預先設想或演練處理之緊急事故。因此不同於一般緊急應變系統中,其相關之應變作為可能均已經過事先演練與受過操作訓練課程。所以,危機應變與管理,仰賴的是組織系統平時對於危機應變所建構的共識與文化,於應變過程中,應變系統組織的建立與指揮權的形成與轉移均基於相同的邏輯思考。危機管理依其規模與影響範圍可分為三個層次,在相同邏輯下,針對「危機」可以快速與經濟有效的處置,避免不必要的資源錯置。然而,目前危機管理的最大變數在於媒體傳播的自律性。此部分,似乎應於傳播專業人員之養成訓練中加強相關課程。其參訪及訓練情形,如圖4所示。



Ricardo 外觀

由 Ricardo 高級技術顧問迎接我方成員



Ricardo 成員介紹

化學局盧科長致贈紀念品給予 Ricardo



危機管理訓練課程情形1

危機管理訓練課程情形 2



參訪 NCEC 應變中心情形

NCEC 應變中心成員值勤情形



我方與 Ricardo 人員合影 1

我方與 Ricardo 人員合影 2

圖 4考察 NCEC 及訓練情形

四、2018 Hazmat Conference

Hazmat Conference 為期兩天,除豐富多樣的案例分享外;另包含半天的訓練課程與半天的法庭模擬。訓練課程多為實務演練,可以讓人了解實務上於事故現場能應用的簡單又有效的技術,使應變人員或事故發現通報人員能快速進行判斷,以作為應變作為之依據,如物質之水溶性、可燃性、爆炸性、腐蝕與酸鹼特性及相關實驗,值得於國內推廣。

於研討會中發現,英國消防員服務法規範:消防人員負有環境保護與維護社區民眾健康等責任,當消防主管應作為而未作為的情況下,可依職業安衛生法規予以量刑,如圖 5。在現場分組討論中,發現英國基層消防員與高階消防官(特別是 Hazmat Advisor)對於法律責任之認知有所差距,高階消防官認同其應負有法律與道德責任,故於英國參加此研討會的人員多為消防隊員,因此,建議我國舉辦相關之研討會儘量邀請消防單位參與,以避免未來消防隊員於化災應變事故現場中發生非必要之傷亡。

Fire & Rescue responsibilities

Incident Commanders should be aware of the duties that environmental legislation places on them:

Because Fire & Rescue services could potentially be prosecuted and for be liable for clean-up costs if it can be proved they have caused or exacerbated pollution.

Fire & Rescue responsibilities

Section 85 of the Water Resources Act 1991 states:

"A person contravenes this section if he causes or knowingly permits any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or solid waste matter to enter any controlled waters."

L F B

L F B

圖 5 法律責任規範

為期兩天研討會除與各前來參與單位相互交流外,也透過此場合進行我國於應變體系上的分享,另外收集參展廠商展示最新儀器設備及技術資料,參加 2018 Hazmat Conference 情形如圖 6。



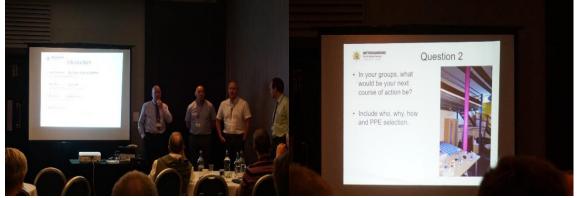
化學局長官及北區協同主持人報到

化學局長官及參與同仁領取講義



研討會主持人致詞

研討會現場情形1



研討會現場情形 2

研討會現場情形3



研討會現場情形 4

研討會現場分組討論情形



我方成員與研討會人員交流情形1

我方成員與研討會人員交流情形 2



我方成員與主辦單位攤前合影1

我方成員與主辦單位人員合影 2



研討會參展廠商一隅1

研討會參展廠商一隅2



參觀參展廠商情形1

參觀參展廠商情形 2



我方成員參觀參展廠商情形1

我方成員參觀參展廠商情形 2

圖 6 參加 2018 Hazmat Conference 過程

另外,本次課程眾多,雖無法全數參與,僅就挑選較與業務推動相關議題與 會,摘述下列說明:

1. 在 HAZMAT 以及 CBRN 事件中之橘燈服務(Orange light services)的未 來角色定位:創建一個整合的方法:

(1) 主講者介紹:

Martin Iversen 是愛爾蘭的區域經理和 Braemar Response Limited 的執行顧問,他負責愛爾蘭島上的所有 Braemar Response 業務活動,確保公司能夠為像是漏油、HNS/化學事故、洪水和海上事故等事件,提供一系列準備和應對解決方案,他還在 HSE(Health and Safety Executive)和危機與應變管理項目組織的高層內,擔任更廣泛的諮詢職務。馬丁在危機與應變管理領域,擁有近 30 年的經驗。他曾在歐洲、中東、亞洲和澳大利亞的企業,擔任領導並且在營運層面的工作,與一些世界領先的能源公司合作,他帶來了全球性,戰略性和文化多樣性的視角,以及紮實的實踐以及實戰經驗。

(2) 課程內容:

近年來,由於 ADR(替代性糾紛解決)/CDG之規定,涉及危險材料的事件數量有所減少,減少的因素除了 ADR(替代性糾紛解決)/CDG 之規定外,還包含有駕駛員培訓與更好的交通載具。這意味著化學公司面對等級 3 之事故的應變機會將越來越少,當上述情況與人員配置的減少相結合時,意味著擁有緊急應變團隊的公司,會越來越多的將應變工作,轉交給專業的"Orange light(橘燈)"公司。準備和應對此類事件的組織也已經發生了變化。應變曾經幾乎是消防和救援服務的領域,但在熱區中其他藍燈服務正在發現自身增加的機會。越來越多的商業橘燈組織活動在支持藍燈服務中,藉由工業、海運、運輸和政府組織的呼叫。課程主要在探討 CBRN/有害物質事件之準備和應變的未來,並提出一個更正式的綜合組織,以擴展當前的多機構應變,包括橘燈服務的再評估、規劃、培訓和應變方面的作用。

2. 個人化學品接觸,長期監測和處置死者(Individual Chemical Exposure, long term monitoring and disposal of the deceased):

(1) 主講者介紹:

(A) John Greasley 任職於萊斯特郡消防局。

John 於 1990 年 6 月加入萊斯特郡的救援局,在專科訓練部門服務了 4 年,其中包括事故指揮和 Hazmat 訓練,John 亦曾擔任 Hazmat 官員 10 年之久,同時也是東米德蘭地區的 DIM (偵測識別和監測)協調員。

(B) Shaun Green 任職於綠色風險評估有限公司。

該公司專門從事 Hazmat 和 CBRN 緊急服務和其他組織的訓練; Green 博士是一位經驗豐富的危險物質/ CBRN 反應和健康與安全教 官,除了訓練之外,Green 博士還積極參與製訂國家指導標準操作程 序。Green 博士 2005 年於英國艾希特大學(university of Exeter)及美國 卡羅萊納海岸大學(Coastal Carolina University Conway, USA)取得化 學碩士學位(一等榮譽)以及 Wiley Prize 2005 年度最佳畢業生獎, 更於 2009 年被英國卡迪夫大學(Cardiff University)及澳洲墨爾本蒙納 許大學(Monash University Melbourne, Australia)授予博士學位,Green 博士更發表了超過十篇研究論文,其中包括在著名的"科學雜誌"上發 表的一篇備受矚目的報告。

(C) Richard Ellis 及 Phil Revill 任職於諾丁漢郡消防局。

Richard 於 1997 年加入德比郡消防局,並於 2007 年轉任於諾丁漢郡消防局,於 2009 年獲得 HMEPA 資格、2011 年獲得 HDIMA 資格以及 2012 年獲得 RPS 資格。Phil 於 1996 年加入諾丁漢郡消防局,主要負責風險情報,並於 2010 年在 FSC 接受過 HMEPO 訓練。

(2) 課程內容:

本議程雖有 4 位講者,但大部分還是以 Green 博士為主軸,其主要是在說明個人化學品暴露、長期監測以及屍體處置之案例及分組討論之方式來進行。本事件案例主要是一名疑似服用藥物自殺,當地警察接獲到通報抵達案發現場時,現場散發一股嗆鼻的化學味道,且現場發現有數瓶罐子及疑似藥物的包裝盒,主講者講師 Green 博士並將此問題,請參與本階段研討會的人員來進行分組討論,隨後,Green 博士再提出,若事件發生在我們周遭,我們會採取何種的應變作為?這些人會是誰?穿著何種等級的 PPE?以及為何要這樣處置?討論過程中每位與會者彷彿置身於案發現場一樣相當熱絡,最後,Green 博士說明了此案件最關鍵之處,歸納以下點問題:

- (A) 現場第一時間利用儀器無法分析為何種化學氣味?
- (B) 當地警察沒處理過這樣的案件,故不知道要如何處理屍體,以 及屍體要送往何處火化?
- (C) 應變人員暴露於可能危及生命的可能性相當高。

3. 腐蝕劑攻擊(Corrosives attacks):

(1) 主講者介紹:

主講者 PC Neil Parham,任職於大都會警察局,在本次議程中所分享案例主題為腐蝕劑攻擊。Neil 主要在英國國內宣導民眾及企業對於恐怖主義所造成之威脅,並以實際之場景,來為第一線的應變人員、教官、專業保全人員及緊急計畫人員有"身臨其境"之感受,並讓所有參與之人員能夠更有效的規劃應變作為,同時也必須要做好最壞的打算,Neil 主要是說明夜店受到腐蝕性攻擊,Neil 希望藉由這次的研討會中可以分享這些經驗,這樣一來就可以把所學到的經驗運用在各自的工作領域上。

另外,英國在公共秩序緊急情況下專責研究恐怖主義襲擊和大規模 死亡事件,在西敏市(Westminster)、倫敦橋(London Bridge)以及格蘭菲塔 (Grenfell)已有這樣的重大事件的經驗,並將這些事件在 SOR 規模等級中 設定為銀或金之等級。Neil 相信在這次的研討會中可為第一線的應變人 員提供一個最佳、最實際以及最能獲得回饋的模擬演練。

(2) 課程內容:

本次議程主講者 PC Neil Parham 以案例及分組討論之方式來進行, 其案例情境報告,如表 2 所示。

表 2 案例情境報告





事故概要:

- ➤ 2017年04月17日星期一,在01時03分,在Wringer & Mangle E8夜店發生衝突。一名身份不明的人在 VIP 俱樂部區域內部署了化學藥劑,而該場所約有700名參加者,有許多人直接在事件發生當下正在進行社交活動。其中共有18人受到化學藥劑噴濺,隨後這些人則反應的皮膚有燒灼感。
- 此時,夜店內工作人員對在俱樂部內的事件做出了迅速反應,並利用水沖洗受化學物質噴濺的人員,試圖減低皮膚的灼熱感。工作人員在緊急人員還沒到來之前協助受化學物質噴濺的人提供急救,並未顧慮到自身的安全及可能遭受到污染。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 13 分,緊急服務部門接獲報案有人員受到灼傷。緊急服務人員也 將此訊息報告了多機構應變,夜店的化學攻擊造成多起傷亡事故。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 14 分,當地值班警察得知此事故,因為有 4 名受傷人員在現場更新了 LAS。
- 凌晨 01 時 17 分,看到 MPS CADS 與 LAS,以便更清晰地了解現場影像, 並協調兩個組織之間就已採取或即將採取的行動的相關作為作為。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 18 分,有警察到達現場,並提供了一個準確的圖片,說明場地是 一個可容納 700 人的夜店。關於現場傷亡狀態,有 7 人尚未確定是不是可能 受化學物質引起的紅腫皮膚。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 20 分,MPS 需要部署 GU80,並且確認這些灼傷人員。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 23 分,在現場調查中發現一個房間裡大約有 200 名參加派對人員,現場疑似的化學品已被設置,並請求 LFB 支援。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 26 分,LFB 和監護單位抵達現場。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 28 分, MPS CCC 要求命令並確認現場部署 GD1N。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 37 分,GD1N 確認到達現場。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 40 分,在馬雷街(Mare Street)及沃伯頓街(Warburton Street)建立 RVP。
- ▶ 凌晨 01 時 41 分,LFB 有四單位抵達現場,包括一個 Hazmat 單位。
- 凌晨 01 時 46 分, MPS 將提名一位警官為作為戰術(銀色)司令及(銅色) 指揮官。
- ▶ 凌晨 02 時 03 分,目擊者在現場告訴警察,一些受傷人員已經離開現場,正 自行前往附近的醫院接受 A&E治療。
- ▶ 凌晨 02 時 04 分到凌晨 02 時 42 分,部分道路已封閉,以管理現場的秩序。

>	凌晨 02 時 52 分,中央電視台組成 LBH,在事件發生地點通知了 LBH DEPO。
>	凌晨 02 時 54 分, GU80 現場進行測試, 在現場中找不到任何可識別的項目。

4. 蒸汽爆炸(BLEVE): 哪些地方是安全的、哪些地方是不安全的、哪些地方是危險的?

(1) 主講者介紹:

(A) Bob Hark , Bob 目前是'HAZMAT Training Ltd'的董事,他還是一名緊急服務顧問,講師和作家;曾在英國消防局工作了 31年。他曾在多塞特郡 FRS 的威爾特郡消防隊服役,並在 Ken Knight 爵士的"首席消防和救援顧問單位"(CFRAU 2009-2010)工作了 2年。他花了 10年時間擔任"青銅"作戰指揮官; 19年擔任"銀色"戰術指揮官(15年擔任危險材料和環境保護應變專家);和 2年的"黃金"戰略指揮官。在他與 CFRAU 的聯繫期間,他製作了英國 FRS 的第一份涉及危險材料事故的安全操作指導手冊。他的公司"HAZMAT 培訓有限公司"為危險材料事故應急應變人員,提供最先進的培訓和發展計劃。

※英國事故指揮系統的三個管理層面

- 銅牌(戰技)(Bronze)級管理:第一線救災指揮官,以第一 線救災任務為中心的作業及對車組的管理。
- 2. 銀牌(戰術)(Silver)級管理:執行戰術;協調分區指揮官行動,不直接與小組人員打交道。
- 3. 金牌(戰略)(Gold)級管理:決策層級;戰略或金牌級是組織中最高層級,如大隊長以上人員,其係從戰略角度來管理整體救災現場。
- (B) Rob Mitchell 為 HAZMAT Training 公司的董事,也是西米德蘭 地區的科學顧問。

(2) 課程內容:

包括關於沸騰液體膨脹蒸汽爆炸(BLEVE)的警戒距離和危險區域理 論的探討、世界各地的歷史案例(如表3)、BLEVE之緊急應變指南 (ERG)2016 指南及有關 BLEVE 的風險和謬誤。BLEVE 是 1957 年美國容器故障發生後,由 3 名"Factory Mutual"研究人員(Smith, Marsh 和 Walls)首先使用的縮寫,這是由於研究設施中化學反應器裡的液體混合物過熱而發生的。在事故發生後的分析中,造成故障的過壓被稱為 BLEVE,適用於在容器故障時其溫度高於其正常沸點的任何液體。課程做後主講人給了幾點建議,識別潛在的 BLEVE 情況並在接近它們時要格外小心:

- •液化氣體容器需要大量加熱才能達到 BLEVE 條件。
- •當壓力容器受到明顯的火焰直接接觸時,沒有安全期。
- •從上風處和側面接近潛在的 BLEVE (即不在事故容器兩端各 45 度的區域)。

此議程內容案例部分如表 3 所示:

表 3 蒸氣爆炸案例

美國工廠共同研究機構,1957年

- •1957 年 4 月美國的 Factory Mutual(FM)研究機構
- •由於在化學反應器中過量加熱福馬林和苯酚的混合物造成的大量容器故障

結果:FM 研究人員史密斯,馬什和沃爾斯創造了縮寫"BLEVE"

Cheapside Street, Glasgow 齊普賽街,格拉斯哥,1960年

- •21,000 個木製威士忌酒桶
- •BLEVE 和威士忌倉庫的建築物倒塌,導致 19 名消防員工喪生

結果:英國首次公認的 BLEVE 與救災人員傷亡事件

法國費津,1966年

- •1,200 立方米加壓丙烷(tank)儲槽,槽車
- •點燃一個洩漏丙烷池後 BLEVE

結果: 18 人死亡 81 人受傷

"BLEVE 產生強烈的火球熱輻射,爆裂壓力容器造成的爆炸傷害與蒸氣雲爆炸相 比是屬於局部性的。因此,撤離 0.5 公里通常會確保人員的安全。消防人員撤離 並躲藏,直到材料自行燃燒殆盡。"

韋弗利,美國田納西州,1978年

- •丁烷鐵路槽車脫軌,未發生火警,hazmat 團隊於現場。
- •脫軌 40 小時後移動槽車時發生 BLEVE。
- •彈射 100 米、撤離 1.6 公里。

結果:6人當場死亡、10人死於燒傷、43人受傷。

在環境溫度升高和受損的情況下,應單獨控制儲槽容器。

所有參與事故清理的人員,需要接受有關如何處理危險材料的培訓

Los Alfaques, Spain (西班牙), 1978

- •RCT 公路槽車-液化丙烯
- •19 頓槽車裝載 23 頓,溫度 28℃。

結果: 157 人當場死亡、共 217 人死亡、300 人受傷 (燒傷)。

"槽車已嚴重超載,且缺乏緊急卸壓閥。緊急卸壓閥的用意在於防止在火災時發生 BLEVE。"

San Juanico, Mexico (聖胡安尼科,墨西哥), 1984

- •工業液化石油氣儲槽(丙烷-丁烷混合物)
- •11,000 立方米 (墨西哥城液化石油氣的 1/3)
- •洩漏 10 分鐘後起火

結果:BLEVE 造成 600 人死亡、7,000 人嚴重燒傷

Deer Park, Texas, USA, (美國得克薩斯州鹿園) 1988

- •運載甲基丙烯酸的鐵路槽車發生 BLEVE。
- •鐵路槽車槽體內部過熱,安全閥作動。

結果:沒有人員傷亡;由化學反應所引起,無外部加熱。

Warwick, Quebec, Canada, (華威,魁北克,加拿大) 1993

- •4000(liter)丙烷槽車,附近有穀倉而造成BLEVE。
- •安全閥作動並點燃(槽體噴出五公尺的火焰)

結果:四名消防員死亡、兩塊大破片噴飛230公尺,其中一塊擊中消防車,並造成4名消防人員死亡,3名消防人員、4名民眾受傷。據一名目擊者稱,消防員帶領組員前往槽車時,幾秒之內就發生爆炸。

Burnside, Illinois, USA, (伯恩賽德,伊利諾伊州,美國) 1997

- •3,800(liter)丙烷槽車,農場穀物烘乾機造成 BLEVE
- •著火且安全閥作動

結果: 儲槽破片造成 2 名消防員死亡;當火焰衝擊 LP 儲槽時,沒有安全面或端能靠近。

Toronto, Canada, (多倫多,加拿大) 2008

- •工業丙烷設施
- •BLEVE 系列
- •2 人死亡(1名消防隊員)
- •花費 180 萬美元進行清理

結果:"由非法的"儲槽到儲槽轉移"以及燃氣管洩漏造成的;加拿大自此後加入 90m 安全觀測距離。

Lac-Megantic, Canada, (梅干提克湖,加拿大) 2013

- •貨運列車脫軌
- •72'非壓力'×113,000 公升的原油儲槽
- •火災和 BLEVEs; 1 公里爆炸半徑
- •苯污染嚴重的地點,因為有毒,第一個月,消防隊員只能作業 15 分鐘。

結果:47 人喪生、花了 4 年清理、消防部門共同承擔責任

5. 案例分析-涉及電池的重大運輸事故

(1) 主講者介紹:

Chris Noakes,目前服務於埃塞克斯郡消防局(Essex FRS),2017年, Chris 加入國家救援隊擔任顧問,並負責管理英國 FRS DIM (識別和監控)團隊的營運,Chris 還是 CBRN 戰術顧問、國家機構間聯絡官(NILO)、 CBRN(e)銀牌指揮官和 Hazmat 顧問。借調到 NR,擔任特種作戰負責人, 負責 CBRN,DIM、NILO、MTFA 和 CT 工作。

(2) 課程內容:

主講者介紹一個涉及鉛酸電池的重大運輸事件的案例研究,該事件

導致的主要道路封閉 3 天,2017 年 02 月,一名男性駕駛大貨車(載運電池)於 A12 道路上,行經艾塞克斯郡柯爾曼橋(Colemans)附近,不幸發生意外翻覆於橋下。於課程中特別提醒需要進行危害辨識、反應產生氫氣爆炸、腐蝕性液體對環境的危害、注意通風及方向、人員防護衣穿戴及除污、避免相關廢液進入水溝或低窪處。相關案例資料如圖 7 所示:





圖 7 涉及電池的重大運輸事故案例資料

6. 廢棄物火災

(1) 主講者介紹:

Beth Davis 任職於國家化學品應變中心(NCEC),是緊急應變方面的專家,負責管理 Chemsafe 計畫的運作,在發生化學事故時提供支援,向英國緊急應變中心以及其他相關機構免費提供化學建議。

(2) 課程內容:

主要探討內容有滅火原理、廢棄物場地介紹、廢棄物應變注意事項、 化學火災、金屬類火災及應變、輪胎火災;化學和廢棄物火災可能在事 件發生期間和發生後造成各種危害。一般來說,可能需要幾天、幾週或 幾個月才能完全控制。廢物分類和現場燃燒物評估,有助於確定戰略並 實施最佳做法,縮短處理時間。

A. 滅火原理

燃燒四面體:伴同發光發熱的氧化現象稱之為燃燒,而燃燒的發生,需要俱備可燃物、氧(或空氣)、熱能(或溫度)及連鎖反應四個條件,四者缺一燃燒即無法持續發生。

B. 廢棄物場地介紹

- 廢棄物場地大概分成有害性及無害性兩種類型。
- 合法的場地-專業的操作人員,嚴格按照現場控制危害的規定和良好的操作方法。
- 合法但不合規定的場地-管理不善,較不重視法規及健康及安全。
- ▶ 非法的場地-完全不遵守規定及不顧慮健康與安全。

C. 廢棄物應變注意事項

如有任何廢棄物火災,應向相關專家諮詢接受指導,火勢可能 難以撲滅,長時間需要大量資源;影響可能是短期或長期的, 所以應注意相關事宜包括:對社區居民的公共健康影響、疏散 或避難指導、環境影響、地表和地下水的污染、道路封閉、各 機構資源需求量大、大規模的財務損失和中斷。

D. 化學火災

燃烧反應產物複雜且有毒的,可能潛藏是爆炸性、毒性、禁水性或有氧化物質存在,亦可能與滅火介質發生反應,產生二次 危害,或產生危害環境的徑流。

E. 金屬類火災及應變

➤ 金屬粉末是高度易燃的,因為大部分表面可以與氧反應;與水接觸導致火災加劇及爆炸的可能性,起火燃燒會產生及高溫金屬煙霧熱,煙霧亦會造成健康危害會。金屬+水=金屬氧化物,會產生氫和熱,此類火災小規模可用 D 類滅火器,若是大火建議使用乾砂覆蓋控制,萬不可使用水進行搶救控制。

F. 輪胎火災

- 需注意相關危害,如擴散、空氣污染、水污染、地面污染及長時間處理。
- 應變部分需減少擴散、設法控制燃燒、保護下水道及水道、移除未燃輪胎、抑制/撲滅火災。

7. 氫-未來的燃料

(1) 主講者介紹:

Peter Gustafson 任職於倫敦消防局,曾擔任分隊長 13 年,今年以全國消防局首席執行官的身份參加了此會議。他目前正在編寫有關 LFB 氫氣相關火災的政策和程序,然後將其納入國家業務指南中。

(2) 課程內容:

主要針對氫氣特性及火災、氫釋放和其他用途進行概述。

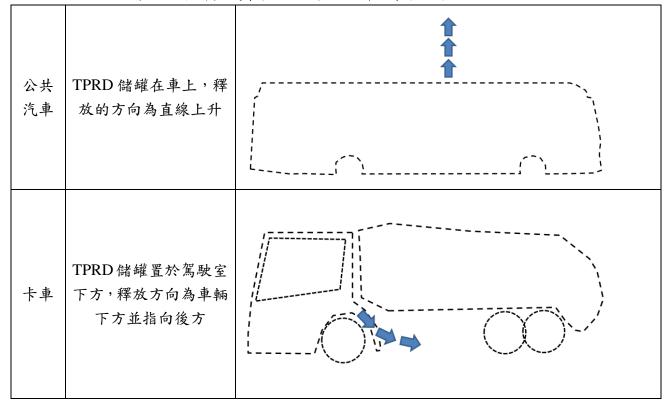
A. 氫氣特性及火災:

- 它是宇宙中最小元素,也是含量最豐富的氣體,但它只能與分子中的其他原子相連。
- ▶ 完全看不見的火焰燃燒,輻射熱低。
- 氫為存在的最小元素,因此,沒有材料能永遠包覆它,當氫氣分子穿過容器材料時,分子被夾在容器的基體中,這會導致容器能化,初期導致輕微洩漏,最後失效,即所謂的氫脆,因此,所有的氫氣系統都需要定期和嚴格的檢查。

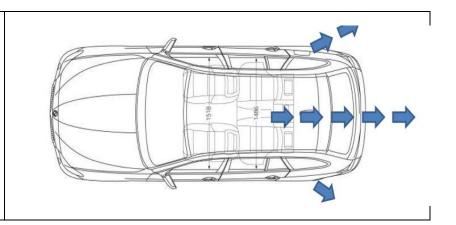
B. TPRD (溫度/壓力釋放裝置):

火災情況下特別要注意,它會釋放一個特定方向的氫氣噴射火焰,這可能取決於您處理車輛的款式,如表 4 所示。TPRD 的釋放點大小會有所不同,業界最大直徑為 5 毫米,直徑越小,射流火焰越長,釋放氣體的時間越長。

表 4 不同型式車輛之溫度/壓力釋放裝置位置



TPRD儲罐位於車輛後 汽車 方,但其確切位置因型 號而異



C. 噴射火焰

消防人員需要注意噴射火焰的危險,噴射火焰長度可以距離車輛後部長達10公尺,氫氣幾乎沒有燃燒產生的輻射熱量,任何接近火焰的人,都可能感覺不到溫度升高,直到與火焰接觸。由5毫米 TPRD 從700bar系統釋放,可能會產生超過90分貝的"噴氣發動機"型噪音,但聲音可能受多種因素影響(儲存的壓力、釋放孔的大小、障礙物)。

D. 熱失控

所有電動車可能出現的問題,都是電池內的"熱失控",當電池發熱時(可能因過度充電而發生,但在火災情況下更可能發生),並在密封電池組內發生化學反應,若不加以控制,這種反應會隨著反應速度使得熱量增加造成"熱失控"。

E. 氫氣釋放

- 氣態 H₂釋放:氫氣是最輕的氣體,因此它在釋放時會迅速分散,但是有些細節要注意,與其他氣體有所不同,氫氣在釋放時通過熱影像會被視為冷氣釋放,但釋放後溫度會上升,爆炸極限 4-76%,由於摩擦能量,任何氫氣的氣態釋放都很可能會被點燃。
- 氣態 H₂釋放-密閉中:在一個工作環境中,以圍繞密閉的效果 進行氫氣釋放,在研究中發現,氫氣在可能有通風口的狹窄空 間釋放,空氣分子可以阻擋氫氣,密封空間。

▶ 液態 H₂釋放:液態氫的沸點是-253℃,當液態氫被釋放時, 會立即沸騰並轉變成氣態氫。

F. 其他用途

- ▶ 儲能:有不同的方法可從我們的周圍獲得能量,如太陽能或風力發電供電,再以太陽能或風力發電剩餘的功率來產生氫氣, 然後在沒有太陽能或風力發電的期間,使用燃料電池供電。
- 天然氣添加劑:類似於混合燃料車輛的方式,正在進行將天然 氣加入氫氣的試驗,這將減少天然氣使用並降低二氧化碳排放 量。

總結

- ▶ 氫是清潔、零排放的燃料,且有多種用途,能高壓儲存(350、700 和 1,000bar)
- 不可見的火焰燃燒,且產生少量輻射熱,可能感受不到火焰產生的熱量,所以熱影像攝影機是必須準備的。

8. CBRNe 應變- 警方的觀點

(1) 主講者介紹:

Kate Palmer 是格洛斯特郡警察局的警官。她在 20 年的服務中,有 15 年參與了 CBRN 應變。凱特目前是格洛斯特郡警察局的 CBRN 協調員;她是 CBRN 戰術顧問和輻射防護主管,密閉空間和呼吸設備講師,在 2007 年至 2013 年期間,她被借調到國家 CBRN 中心擔任講師和值班官,並於 2013 年在貝魯特為紅十字會提供了 CBRN/急救培訓

(2) 課程內容:

如何在波及CBRN物質的現場中,確立首要任務及動員應變機制(圖8),並介紹警察體系各階級所扮演的角色(圖9)、CBRN立法、CBRN調查及案例探討。

A. CBRN 應變機制

英國政府利用顏色來區分事件危害等級,各顏色所動員的單位有所不同,其應變機制如圖 9 所示。紅:蒐集信息和情報、綠:評估風險並製定工作策略、紫:顧及能力、政策與程序、藍:確定選項和意外事件、橘:採取行動並審查發生的事情、黑:共同努力拯救生命,減少傷害。主要工作策略有六大項:維護與保護生命、最大限度地降低影響、告知公眾,維護公眾信心、蒐集訊息和情報、預防和偵查犯罪、協助迅速恢復正常。

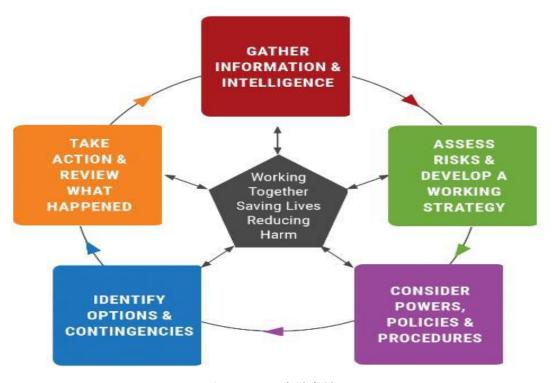


圖 8 CBRNe 應變機制

B. 警察體系各階級所扮演的角色



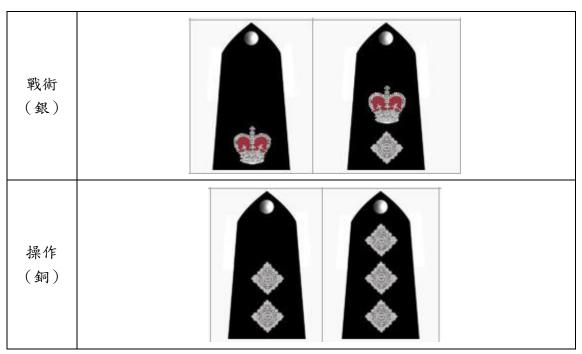


圖 9 英國警察階級

C. CBRNe 相關立法

- 1972年毒藥法案(2015年對可疑交易的許可證和報告進行修訂)
- ▶ 1974 年生物武器法
- ▶ 1974年健康與安全法 (1997年警察健康與安全法)
- ▶ 1979 年海關管理法令-CEMA
- ▶ 工作中的個人防護裝備 Regs1992
- ▶ 1996 年化學武器法
- ▶ 1998 年人權法
- ▶ 1999 年電離輻射條例
- ▶ 工作健康與安全管理 Regs1999
- ▶ 2000年恐怖主義法(逮捕,搜查,警戒線)
- COSHH 2002

- ▶ 2004年民事緊急情況法
- ▶ 2006年恐怖主義法-關於放射性裝置,材料或威脅的規定
- ▶ 2016年精神活性物質法令

D. CBRNe 調查

- ▶ 疑似/已知/未知/地點/死亡/受傷/污染
- ▶ 現場/位置-(訪問)受到污染
- ▶ 受害者已知/未知/地點/死亡/受傷/污染
- ▶ 目擊者可用?可信的?是否污染
- ▶ 物證-洛卡定律"每一次接觸都會留下痕跡"
- ▶ 連續性
- ▶ 交叉污染-現場/官員/其他應變人員/公眾
- ▶ 恢復到常態-可以讓現場重新有人居住?
- ▶ 除污-誰做和如何做?
- ▶ 媒體-興趣的議題,誰該出席
- ▶ 現場可以安全地進入嗎?
- ▶ 是否專用設備?
- ▶ 危害監測?
- ▶ 個人防護裝備是否足夠?
- ▶ 是否有相關訓練訓練?
- ▶ 證物-實地拍攝/扣押/處理
- ▶ 我們會失去證據嗎?
- ▶ 可以獲得證據嗎?

▶ 證物的存放?

9. 認識和指導對於第一線應變人員處理芬太尼和卡芬太尼事件

(1) 主講者介紹:

Leigh Smith 是前軍人,現職是 CBRN 中心的主管,他曾服務於世界各地,包括北愛爾蘭、福克蘭群島和科索沃。Leigh 於 2000 年加入警方,過去 18 年已成為國家 CBRN 相關訓練的教練,他是個反恐怖主義者。

2013年04月,他代表英國警方參加在美國弗吉尼亞州舉行的多重國際 CBRN 演習 (由聯邦調查局主持),探討生物和放射性恐怖主義的國際論壇會議,2017年開始擔任國家戰術中心的銅級第一線指揮官,並管理了一個國家戰術顧問隊伍。

(2) 課程內容:

包含芬太尼及卡芬太尼介紹、安全處理現場的基本認識與指導、適當的 PPE、要採取的行動、處理和善後、威脅和風險。

- A. 芬太尼(英語: Fentanyl)是一種強效的、類鴉片止痛劑,起效迅速而作用時間極短,它是腦中μ-鴉片受體的強力激動劑,芬太尼比嗎啡效力高50至100倍,但一些為了模擬芬太尼之藥理作用的芬太尼類似物,可能比嗎啡高出10,000倍。
- B. 卡芬太尼(英語: Carfentanil)這是一種獸藥,藥效非常強,用於 鎮靜大象和犀牛等。卡芬太尼是最強勁的芬太尼類似物之一, 效力估計是嗎啡的 1 萬倍。

※目前兩種毒品於英國緝獲,都是通過在黑市網上購買,並截獲送貨地址,可以是粉末、片劑或液體形式存在,如圖 10 所示,主要來自中國美國墨西哥及加拿大。







圖 10 芬太尼及卡芬太尼

C. 威脅跟風險

- 暴露、吸入、食入、接觸。
- ▶ 親脂性-溶於脂肪和油低分子量,可使分子穿過皮膚。
- 可以在幾分鐘內感受到劑量症狀,若體溫增加會使其吸收反應加快。

D. 緊急醫療

- 可注射納洛酮,也可用鼻腔噴霧劑,幾分鐘內便能感受到效果 (快速阻斷這些受體導致快速戒斷)。納洛酮對所有鴉片類藥 物皆有效。
- ▶ 根據暴露劑量來決定納洛酮之使用量,建議初始劑量為 0.4-2 mg,重複劑量 10 mg
- ▶ 進行給氧呼吸及胸部按壓治療(醫療人員需穿戴 PPE)
- 半衰期大約為1小時半,5個半衰期後,納洛酮可清除掉。

E. 藥物處理

▶ 在通風良好的室外檢查,盡量減少粉末進入空氣的風險,務必 佩戴合適的 PPE (丁腈手套),接觸處理後用水清洗可能暴露 的區域(如果有肥皂)立即清洗;暴露接觸後症狀會在幾分鐘 內發生,抑制呼吸功能(緩慢)進而導致心臟驟停。造成死亡 的原因有呼吸窘迫、心臟驟停、過敏反應。

F. 應變善後處理

▶ 建議應有訓練有素的應變人員及專家在場指導協助,並注意脫 衣過程之安全(SUP)避免遭受危害;另外毒品證物需進行妥善 處存及測試,產生之廢棄物亦應按相關規定謹慎處理。

G. 儀器分析部分

▶ 可使用拉曼、FTIR 設備、手持式拉曼毒品鑑定儀(TruNarc)、 手持式 FTIR 光譜儀(Trudefender)、手持式固夜相(IR Hazmat Elite);注意:深色樣品可能吸收激光能量並將其轉化為熱量, 這可能會導致某些樣品點燃。

H. 相關資訊

1毫克劑量的藥片約10到20磅,1公斤將可製造百萬片,據報導因芬太尼造成相關的死亡,在2017年的高峰期間,僅在東北地區不到8個月死亡人數就達80人。我們對芬太尼/卡芬太尼在藥物死亡事件數據不清楚,是因為死亡後沒有經過常規檢測。

10. Street Smart chemistry

此堂課著重在事故現場如何利用化學基礎作為基本測試應用與簡易觀察,並且使用野外化學技術判斷危害特性,透過理論和實踐並行帶領學員親自體驗,即使身旁無高階儀器,當災害發生時也可以運用簡易素材避免化學物質傷害。1 小時課程主要分為幾大主題進行教學如下說明:

- 能量判別:運用手邊迴紋針(金屬絲)加熱方式,將加熱後的迴紋針碰觸培養皿內的化學物質,藉由物質的冒煙、起火、 熄滅等肉眼觀察,察覺該物質的能量大小,進一步簡易劃分管 制區域範圍。
- 吸放熱反應:將化學物質沿著試管倒入,溶於水後利用手觸碰壁管,體驗溫度變化,即可發現此物質為吸/放熱反應,也可提供應變器材的選用。

- ▶ 比重(密度)判別:將不容於水之化學物質置入試管中,透過比重大小觀看試管中分布區域(浮於水面/沉於水面/介於中間),將對災害事故後續除污處理將更有效率。
- ➢ 溶解度:利用極性溶於極性、非極性溶於非極性原理加以排除一部份物質,對於判別上來說是一項簡易工具,也可進一步運用中和圍堵相關措施。
- ▶ pH值:pH試紙取得容易簡易攜帶的特性,初步提供物質酸鹼程度,避免眼球蛋白質抑或身體上的碰觸產生變性傷害。



圖 11 Street Smart chemistry 現場體驗情形

伍、心得與建議

- 一、NECE 是由國家所成立,後續由業者併購營運超過 40 年之單位,綜合政府單位(消防、環保、衛生、運輸)、業者及本身跨國集團之能量,以定期辦理相關訓練且協助整合及溝通、增其價值及營運,值得我國持續探究,就本國政府對於環境事故災害之預防、整備、諮詢、轉型等災防工作再強化。
- 二、強化消防或一線救災單位合作及訓練,在各種化學災害事故之中,並非只有 消防人員,因化學災害類型太多(例:國道化學槽車翻覆),業管部會亦有 所不同,透過研討會模式,進行跨單位交流,規劃豐富多樣的案例分享及實 務演練訓練課程,互相交流各類型災害處理,加以詳知各部會法規規範,以 激發新合作契機。
- 三、第一線救災人員於人命搶救過程中,需考量安全因素之外,亦需應付媒體與 民眾與論壓力,建議亦可對媒體與民眾強化相關知識,搭配危機溝通訓練課 程,提升政府及私人公司管理高層精準決策力,並於客觀情況下做出正確指 示。
- 四、因國情不同,國家體制、法規、應變體系亦有所不同,於英國 CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear)與 HAZMAT 等應變搶救整合於消防,甚至被賦於緊急事故環境污染降低之權責(唯無需負責緊急救護),故第一線單位備有各項應變之器材、知識與能量,亦須接受相關整合訓練,相較之下,我國目前於化學災害部分僅有消防及環保單位進行相關應變訓練,輻射或生物病原分屬原能會及衛福部主管,災害防救及反恐在行政院亦分屬不同辦公室不同計畫執行,如何跨部會進行橫向協助,跨單位整合國家整體能量以妥善事故現場應變,是我國未來須思考的問題。

陸、附件

1. Crisis Management Training 如圖 12 所示。

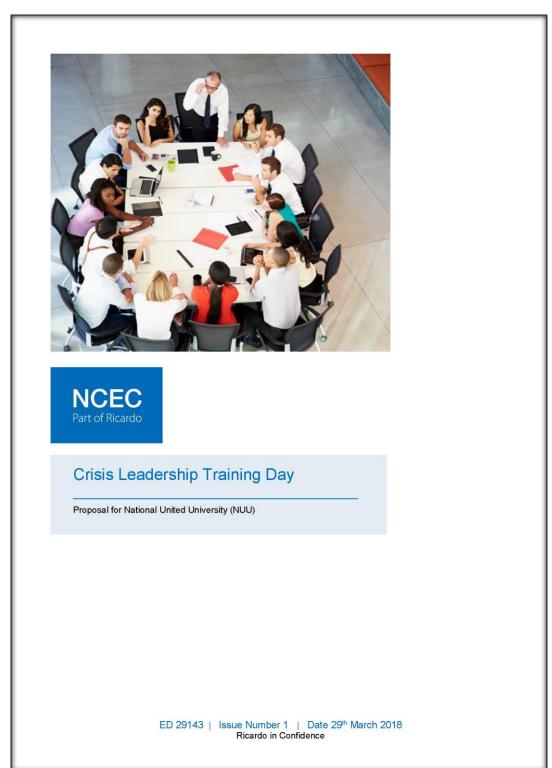


圖 12 NCEC 訓練課程簡介

Customer:

Proposal for National United University

Customer reference: [client reference]

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Ricardo-AEA Ltd is certificated to ISO9001 and ISO14001

Giles Hobson

Approved By: Jon Gibbard

Date: 29 March 2018

Signed:

Ricardo Energy & Environment reference: Ref: ED 29143 - Issue Number 1

Schlool C

Note: NCEC (National Chemical Emergency Centre) is a brand name and business unit of Ricardo-AEA $\,$ Ltd.

Ricardo in Confidence

Ref: Ricardo/ED29143/Issue Number 1

圖 12 NCEC 訓練課程簡介

1 Introduction

This course provides delegates with understanding of what a good practice crisis management system looks like, and how they perform their role. Learning focusses on three key areas:

- · Structure and processes of a crisis management system;
- Information management and decision-making;
- Stakeholder mapping and crisis communications.

Method of delivery is over one day in a classroom setting; with a mix of presentations, facilitated discussion and scenario exercises. Delivered by trainers with hands-on crisis management experience across a range of industry sectors, the course puts emergency and crisis management in the context of corporate risk management.

Scenario exercises follow each presentation to illustrate key areas of learning and allow delegates to experience crisis management in a safe, low-pressure environment. The scenario builds in time over the day, in three stages. It is realistic, relevant and will provoke thought among delegates about how their organisations might plan for such a contingency.

Attendees develop skills in facilitation and leadership of crisis teams, with several practical exercises throughout the course. They return to their organisations able to deliver value immediately.

Who will benefit?

This course is intended for managers or consultants who have responsibility for emergency and crisis management, business continuity and disaster recovery; or those leaders who are nominated as leaders or facilitators of crisis teams.

Course Content

Outcomes will include an understanding of:

- The context for crisis management;
- Key concepts, principles & characteristics of crisis management;
- · Planning for readiness, response and recovery
- Information management and decision-making in crisis;
- · Communications in crisis management;
- Competence and assurance.

No. of delegates

A maximum of 12 delegates can attend the crisis leadership course

Venue

This course is held at the Ricardo energy and environment, Gemini building, Fermi Avenue, Harwell, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0QR, UK, in the Harwell room.

2

2 Crisis leadership training

This session provides delegates with understanding of what a good practice crisis management system looks like, and their role in it. It is intended for two main types of delegates:

- Those who are assigned to crisis teams, whether in a technical or non-technical function.
 Teams may include HR, Communications, Operations, Legal, Financial, Commercial members, and others depending on the organisation.
- Those who have responsibility for development, implementation, maintenance and facilitation
 of crisis management teams. Often delegates will have this responsibility in addition to their
 primary role.

Method of delivery is over half day in a classroom setting; with a mix of presentations, facilitated discussion and scenario exercises. Subject matter is focussed on three key areas:

- The essential structure and processes of a crisis management system: what it looks like in
 a plan and in action on the ground. Clearly this is generic in nature on an open course, so we
 have an opportunity to share good practice from several organisations' approach to structure
 and process. However, we keep this to the essential elements: this session does not focus on
 the mechanics of response, but the art of crisis management.
- Information management and decision-making: what the team does when it meets. This is
 partly about the processes and tools that can make crisis management easier, but much more
 about the human behaviours experienced under abnormal pressures. We need a method of
 some sort to bring order to a complex (and often conflicted) environment, and we also need
 soft skills to achieve situational awareness, balance priorities, develop strategy, make
 decisions, identify actions, etc.
- Stakeholder management and crisis communications how we set ourselves up to protect
 and enhance our intangible assets. We do various stakeholder mapping exercises to
 understand who the audiences are; how we would wish to influence them; how messages are
 developed; and what channels of communication are available. We look at the challenges of
 balancing a need for openness with a need for caution.

Outcomes will include a sound understanding of the following ideas, with the result that delegates are able to perform effectively in their roles in the crisis management organisation:

Key concepts, principles & characteristics of crisis management;

- What a good practice crisis management capability looks like;
- Information management and situational awareness;
- Establishing direction and decision-making;
- · Identifying actions and resource requirements;
- Stakeholder relations and management in crisis.

3

TIME 12:00 – 12:15 Registration & Introductions 12:15 – 13:00 Crisis management – Core concepts, principles and developing a capability Presentation / Workshops \$\frac{\partial \text{Terms & definitions}}{\partial \text{Distinctions between incidents and crises}} \$\frac{\partial \text{Distinctions between incidents and crises}}{\partial \text{Distinctions between incidents and crises}} \$\frac{\partial \text{Distinctions between incidents and crises}}{\partial \text{Distinctions of the nature of crisis}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}} \$\frac{\text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\partial \text{Distinctions principles of crisis management}}{\parti	2:00 – 12:15 Registration & Introductions Crisis management – Core concepts, principles and developing a capability Presentation / Workshops \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Terms & definitions \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Distinctions between incidents and crises \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Origins of crises \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Implications of the nature of crisis \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Principles of crisis management Coffee 3:00 – 13:15 Coffee Building a crisis management capability Presentation / Workshops — Settling the crisis management framework \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Anticipate and assess \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Prepare – Crisis management plan 4:00 – 1445 Workshop - Exercises \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Types of exercises \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ How to develop and deliver an exercise Coffee Scenario Exercise – practical exercise (Table top) \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Exercise briefing \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Conduct exercise \$\frac{\partial}{\partial}\$ Exercise debrief	12:00 – 12:15	Registration & Introductions Crisis management – Core concepts, principles and developing a capability Presentation / Workshops \$\mathbb{T}\$ Terms & definitions
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⇔ Conduct exercise⇔ Exercise debrief	Conduct exercise Exercise debrief	1500 – 1700	Scenario Exercise – practical exercise (Table top)
☼ Exercise debrief	♥ Exercise debrief		· ·
1700 – 1715 Course Evaluation	700 – 1715 Course Evaluation	4700 4745	
		1/00 – 1/15	Course Evaluation

圖 12 NCEC 訓練課程簡介

NCEC

3 Quotation

Pricina

Please note that all prices are in pounds sterling and are exclusive of any value added tax (VAT)/local sales or withholding taxes. These prices are fixed and valid for 30 days. All prices are offered subject to NCEC's standard terms and conditions. An Invoice will be raised for payment of 100% on contract signature.

Task	Fixed Price excl VAT
1/2 Day crisis leadership day training for up to 12 delegates.	£3,000
Total:	£3,000

Acceptance of offer

For and on behalf of the National United University (NUU) of Taiwan, we accept this offer and authorise commencement of the project

Signature: Position:

Duly authorised to sign for and on behalf of National United University (NUU) of Taiwan

Printed Name Date:

About us

NCEC was established over 43 years ago, and supports organisations with a wide range of incident response and business continuity requirements. Our crisis management business area combines our chemical expertise and our incident response pedigree with experienced business continuity specialists across multiple sectors to deliver consultancy services to ensure organisations business continuity plans accurately reflect the organisation, are fit for purpose, and have been tested to ensure that they are effective when used in response to a major incident.

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圖 12 NCEC 訓練課程簡介

NCEC

Annex A

Chris Scott CV

Chris Scott

Crisis Consultant Ricardo Energy & Environment

Qualification(s) MSc Emergency Planning and Disaster Management,

Coventry University, 2017

Diploma in Leadership and Management, ILM 2004

Nationality British Language(s) English



Profile

With 27 year's extensive experience of Emergency Response & Crisis Management in Hazardous environments, including Crisis Leadership & Management training and professional mentoring. Unique skillsets and experience as an instructor of HUMINT (Human Intelligence, Human behavioural Sciences) coupled with Operational Planning and problem solving. Having previously been employed by the US Government engaged in Crisis Management projects across the Middle-East before moving into the hydrocarbon industry, manging projects across the Middle-East, Asia, Africa and the UK. A British Master's Degree in Emergency Planning and Disaster Management, supported by a Diploma in Leadership and Management.

Key Skills

- Over 27 years of experience delivering bespoke training courses in, Crisis, Emergency Response and Incident Management.
- Design and delivery of Emergency Response, Crisis Management, and Business Continuity
- Training and Exercising including Civil Contingencies Act (UK), Incident Command Systems (USA) and National Critical Emergency Management Agency (Middle East), ISO 22301 (UK) procedures, through close liaison with corporate entities in multi-cultural environments to develop best practices and strategies across 3 tiers of Incident Command (Gold, Silver and Bronze)
- Subsequent design and delivery of major exercises, specialising in the training and delivery of Crisis leadership coaching through group practical exercises from table top, through to full scale exercises
- Following training delivery, timely submission of written reports to enable managers to develop strategies to facilitate sustainable change within their organisation through education and awareness.

Selection of Project Experience

Aug 2010 – Aug 2013, Project Legacy (US Government)

Professional Mentor directly responsible for the design, training, delivery and implementation of Crisis Management and Emergency Planning. Scope included training and mentoring to carefully selected personnel from Afghan Ministry of Interior (MOI) and high-level Government agencies. Subsequent

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圖 12 NCEC 訓練課程簡介

production of written reports submitted to US Government agencies to facilitate the correct emplacement of procedures.

Dec 2015 - Dec 2016, Takreer Refinery (ADNOC, UAE)

Project Manager, responsible for the delivery of bespoke Emergency Response, Crisis Management planning and procedures for one of the world's largest refineries, covering 5 sites including their research facility. Scope of project included initial gap analysis coupled with training needs analysis, complete review and re-write of facility response plans at the tactical and operational levels, including crisis management plans at the strategic level. Subsequent training design and implementation procedures based upon finding from the procedural gap analysis and training needs analysis.

Aug 2013 - Jun 2016, Oil and Gas Industry

A plethora of Crisis Management projects delivered throughout the Middle East, Asia and Africa including the very successful and much sought after On-Scene Commander training, focussed at the Tactical and Operational level. Successful courses delivered for BP, Shell, Dubai Petroleum, SonaHess Algeria, PERTAMINA Algeria, Saudi Aramco, ADCO, ZADCO, GASCO, TAKREER, First Gulf Bank.

Career History

1988 - 2010, Royal Navy Warrant Officer

Over 22 years Military Service covering a plethora of Global Military Operations. Progressed to successfully pass a rigorous physical and mentally challenging selection in specialist operations. Further progression as specialist advisor for covert operations in hostile environments, Lead Instructor at the British Military School of Leadership and Management, Human Intelligence and Crisis Management, advanced planning.

2010 - 2013, Professional Crisis Mentor, US Government

Professional Mentor directly responsible for the design, training, delivery and implementation of Crisis Management and Emergency Planning training in challenging hostile environments. Scope included training and mentoring to carefully selected personnel from Afghan Ministry of Interior (MOI) and high-level Government agencies. Subsequent production of written reports submitted to US Government agencies to facilitate the correct emplacement of procedures.

2013 - 2016, Projects Manager Emergency Response & Crisis Management, Altor Risk Group Responsible for the design and delivery of Emergency Response, Crisis Management, and Business Continuity plans. Training design and delivery of Exercises, including Civil Contingencies Act (UK), Incident Command Systems (USA) and National Critical Emergency Management Agency (Middle East), ISO 22301 and BS 11200 (UK) procedures, through close liaison with corporate entities in multicultural environments to develop best practices and strategies across 3 tiers of command (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Professional Training

- Off-Shore Petroleum Industry Training Organisation Auditor, Dubai, UAE
- Approved BP train the trainer course, Sunbury, UK
- Diploma Leadership and Management, HM Forces school of Leadership and Management

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Christopher Lewis CV

Christopher Lewis

Senior Crisis Management Lead

National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC)

Qualification(s) BA (Hons) Emergency & Disaster Management, Coventry

University, 2008

Nationality British

Language(s) English (Mother Tongue)



A highly qualified specialist in Business Continuity Management (BCM), emergency response and crisis management with substantial experience gained from various consultancy government projects across the UK, Middle East and Africa & Asia. Possesses strong theoretical and technical knowledge attained from a British degree in Emergency and Disaster Management, and Diploma in Business Continuity. Chris has recently been awarded the BCI Gold Award for 2015.

Key Skills

- Over 10 years of designing and delivering bespoke training courses in Business Continuity, Crisis & Incident Management.
- Developed and Facilitated over 200 exercises, including 15 full scale exercises, and over 50 business continuity exercises, in the oil and gas sector, mining, chemical and government.
- Conducted over 15+ Business Impact Analysis (BIA) for Major International Companies.
- Facilitated and lead Audits, C&ER inspections and Incident Investigations.
- Conducted a series of Work Area Recovery activities with IT in establishing alternative office locations.
- Working closely with third suppliers in developing and auditing their Crisis Management and Business Continuity procedures.
- In project managing large international projects, through effective report writing and communications.

Selection of Project Experience

2015 – 2016, Crisis Management Plan Update, Training & Exercising, Affinity Water UK

Project lead for the development of four training and exercises for the crisis management team. Objectives to improve the updated crisis management plan. Recommendations and finding produced in a comprehensive final exercise report.

2010 - 2013, Crisis Management & Business Continuity Consultancy Services, UAE, Total ABK Project lead for the delivery of a two-year training and exercise programme. On a monthly basis the crisis, business continuity and emergency response team members where trained and exercises. Produced a joint paper with Total on the Are You Ready? Developing an Effective Emergency Response Organization.

2012 – 2013, Incident & Crisis Management Consultancy Services for Oman, Jordan, Abu Dhabi & Kuwait, British Petroleum

Project lead to deliver a series of large scale exercises, training of key crisis and emergency response members in ICS and BP internal standards. Clear project management of multiple stakeholders in different countries, meeting expectations and delivering the project of time.

2005 - 2005, Children's Disaster Website, Shropshire County Council Emergency Planning Unit

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Consultant Project Leader for a discretionary grant award from the UK Cabinet Office to develop a

Children's disaster interactive website for the county. The grant was awarded through a proposal that I created alongside the Senior Emergency Planning Officer. Work involved chairing multi-agency meetings, research and data collection from Primary School workshops. Other work involved the coordination of corporate communication exercises, the delivery of role specific training and team training for their County emergency response teams

Career History

2013 - 2015, Crisis Management Specialist, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)

My role with government owner ADNOC is in the development, delivery, maintenance, assurance and improvement of the Crisis & Emergency Response systems, including the Project and future Operate phases of the Shah Gas Development as well as future ADNOC assets. I am responsible for ensuring work processes are functioning correctly to maintain a state of emergency preparedness within ADNOC

2008 - 2013, Middle East, Africa and Central Asia Regional Crisis Management Project Manager, Petrofac International Ltd (UAE)

My role consisted of a varied range of responsibilities, including, Business Development, Finance & Budget control and managing project teams & contractors. I personally instigate a high standard of operations, ensuring attention to detail in order to fully meet client expectations. I feel that this approach enables the team to continually meet and exceed our annual budgets whilst ensuring the highest standard of emergency practices for our clients.

2006 - 2007, Professional Placement Year, Petrofac International Ltd (UK/UAE)

Initially employed on professional placement year, during which I was seconded to the UAE for three months. Through involvement in International projects I gained invaluable knowledge and experience relating to emergency and crisis management training. Demonstrated a commitment to continuous development and viewed as a valued member of the team, invited to return to Petrofac Training as a graduate in 2008

2003 - 2004, Emergency Response Co-ordinator British Red Cross: Shropshire (UK)

As a member of a small team I was involved with training volunteers, and liaising with clients and other NGO organisations. I delivered presentations and promoted British Red Cross services in Shropshire. Working with local authorities and emergency services, I was part of consultative team used in the creation of the county's multi-agency emergency response plan

Professional Training

- Diploma business Continuity Management, Buckinghamshire University, 2015
- ISO 22301 Lead Implementer, British Standards Company (BSI), 2014
- Foundations of Banking Risk, Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP), 2015

Selection of publications

- SPE Middle East Conference, Chris Lewis & Hugh Campbell, 2012 "Are you Ready? Developing an Effective Emergency Response Organization
- Royal United Services Institute, Emergency Response & Civil Defence Conference, Chris Lewis, 2007 "Active Citizenship vs. Volunteer Force"

Professional Activities & Membership

Business Continuity Institute (BCI): Affiliate Member (030810);

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圖 12 NCEC 訓練課程簡介

NCEC Crisis Leadership Training | 10 **NCEC** The Gemini Building Fermi Avenue Harwell Didcot Oxfordshire OX11 0QR United Kingdom t: +44 (0)1235 753654 e: ncec@ricardo.com the-ncec.com 10

圖 12 NCEC 訓練課程簡介

2. 2018 Hazmat Conference 議程表,如圖 13 所示。

		Hazm	nat 20	18 Pr	ograi	mme	1.4		
Day 1									
09:30	Chairman's Openi	ng Rema	rks, Jon Gil	bard, NC	EC				
Keynote 1 09:40	Dave Walton, Wes	t Yorkshi	ire Fire & Re	escue Serv	/ice/Natio	nal Fire Chiefs (Coun	cil	
Keynote 2 10:00	Roh Hathlia, Head	of Dange	erous Good	s Division	, Departm	ent for Transpo	rt		
			10:20	20 min bre	ak				
	Parallel 1 Harewood roor Chair: Bethan Day	2.22	Paralle Charlecote Chair: Jon	room	Pack	arallel 3 wood room Maria Stearn	С	Parallel 4 Ballroom A/B/C Chair: Jon Gibbard	
AM presentation 1 10:40	Telematics – DfT, Police and Industry perspectives Roh Hathlia, Department for Transport Phil David, South Wales Police Ali Karim, The Hazchem Network	Or in In In M Br	The Future Role of Orange Light Services in HAZMAT and CBRN Incidents: Creating an Integrated Approach. – Martin Iversen Braemar Response		Establishment of National FRS Hazmat User Group Dave Walton, West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Servicel National Fire Chiefs Council (estimated to last 20-25 minutes)		IAEA Manual for first responders to a radiological revision Colonel Denis Giordan, C.T.I.F. – International association of fire an rescue services and Savoie Fire		
	=1 1		11:25 20) minute br	eak		uer	partment – France	
AM presentation 2 11:45	Telematics – DfT, Police and Industry perspectives Roh Hathlia, Department for Transport Phil David, South Wales Police Ali Karim, The Hazchem Network		The Future Role Orange Light Ser in HAZMAT and (Incidents: Creatir Integrated Approx Martin Iversen Braemar Respon		Establishment of National FRS Hazmat User Group Dave Walton, West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service/ National Fire Chiefs Council (estimated to last 20-25 minutes)		IAEA Manual for first responders to a radiological revision Colonel Denis Giordan, C.T.I.F. – International association of fire and rescue services and Savoie Fire department – France		
				ch break 1	BEAUTION OF THE REAL PROPERTY.				
	A Packwood room	Ball	B room C		C od room	D Ballroom A	/B	E Charlecote room	
1 st Workshop/ Scenario 13:30 – 15:15	Hazard categorisation (Field chemistry) Kevin Miller Tactical Hazmat	Individual Chemical Exposure, long term monitoring and disposal of the deceased. Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service, Green Risk Assessment, Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Service		contain? Bob Har	Explaining Pr Diffuse rk and PC Neil Parh		ject ı m	the GC-MS technique Mike Shaw, Bureau Veritas,	
2 nd Workshop/ Scenario 15:45 – 17:30	As above	ShawCi	Sponsored by ShawCity As above			As above		As above	
19:00 – 19:30	Networking Reception sponsored by Honeywell Analytics								
		11011101	ig itecepi				1103		
9:30 sit down	Conference Dinner								

圖 13 2018 Hazmat Conference 議程表(D1)



Hazmat 2018 Programme

Day 2	Parallel 1 Ballroom A/B Chair: Jon Gibbard	Parallel 2 Charlecote room Chair: Caroline Raine	Parallel 3 Ballroom C Chair: Maria Stearn	Parallel 4 Harewood room Chair: Jon Lang
	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4
AM presentation 1	Case Study – major transport incident involving batteries	Waste fires	Hydrogen – the fuel of the future	Fentanyl / carfentanil Awareness
09:00	Chris Noakes, Essex County Fire & Rescue Service	Bethan Davies, NCEC	Peter Gustafson, London Fire Brigade	Leigh Smith, National CBRN Centre
	1	10:00 15 minute br	reak	
	Speaker 5	Speaker 6	Speaker 1	Speaker 2
AM	CBRNe – A Police Perspective	BLEVE, where is safe, unsafe, dangerous?	Case Study – major transport incident	Waste fires
presentation 2 10:15	Kate Palmer, Gloucestershire Constabulary	Bob Hark and Rob Mitchell, Hazmat Training Ltd	involving batteries Chris Noakes, Essex County Fire & Rescue Service	Bethan Davies, NCEC
		11:15 15 minute br	reak	
	Speaker 3	Speaker 4	Speaker 5	Speaker 6
AM presentation 3 11:30	Hydrogen – the fuel of the future	Fentanyl / carfentanil Awareness	CBRNe – A Police Perspective	BLEVE, where is safe, unsafe, dangerous?
	Peter Gustafson, London Fire Brigade	Leigh Smith, National CBRN Centre	Kate Palmer, Gloucestershire Constabulary	Bob Hark and Rob Mitchell, Hazmat Training Ltd
		12:30 Lunch break 1	hour	
	Ballroom A/B/C			
PM Scenario 13:30	Phil David, South Wales Adapted from a real incid material, along with the c Service personnel. This v stages, including what we outcome. The scenario w	ase for the prosecution aga vill include questioning of d ould delegates do in a simil ill be followed by a genuine are not always simple and t	re you decide es, NCEC ent a summary of an incide ainst an individual, a compa efendants and audience pa ar scenario and how this or e post-verdict review, analy hat decisions made by thos	any and Emergency articipation through all ould change the potential sis and discussion, which
15:00	Summing up and close of Jon Gibbard, NCEC	f conference		

Please don't forget to return your completed feedback form and collect your Attendance Certificate!

圖 13 2018 Hazmat Conference 議程表 (D2)

3. 2018 Hazmat Conference presentation 及 Workshop (如圖 14、圖 15)。



To help you choose which parallel presentation session to attend some speakers have provided a short description of their presentation. We apologise that summaries are not available for all presentations.

Day 1

Roh Hathlia, Department for Transport, Phil David, South Wales Police and Ali Karim, The Hazchem Network

Telematics – Department for Transport, Police and Industry perspectives Outline

An overview from Department for Transport, police and industry on what telematics may mean for dangerous goods transport. The DFT will set the scene and explain the background. An industry and enforcement viewpoint will be presented. Feedback from delegates is being actively sought from a response perspective Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

Anyone with a connection to transporting DG or dealing with incidents involving DG (enforcement and response)

Martin Iversen, Braemar Response

The Future Role of Orange Light Services in HAZMAT and CBRN Incidents: Creating an Integrated Approach.

Outline

The number of events involving hazardous material has reduced over recent years due to ADR/CDG Regs., driver training and better vehicles amongst other factors. This means that chemical companies are responding to fewer and fewer incidents at level 3. When this is combined with reduced manning levels it means that companies that used to have their own teams are increasingly contracting their response out to specialist "Orange light" companies. The framework for preparing for and response to such incidents has also changed. Once the almost solely the domain of Fire and Rescue Services, other Blue Light services are increasing finding themselves in the Hot Zone. Increasingly, commercial, Orange Light organisations are acting in support of Blue Light Services called in by Industrial, Maritime, Transportation and Government. This means that fire services will be dealing with fewer and more specialist response organisations and so there is scope for more integration, training and closer understanding and working.

This presentation seeks to explore the future of CBRN/Hazardous Material events preparedness and response and suggests a more formal, integrated framework to expand the current multi-agency response, including Orange Light Services in assessment, planning, training and response.

Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

Government Emergency Planning Officers

Local Authority Emergency Planning Officers

Senior Emergency Services Officers

Environmental Agency

Operations Managers

EHS Professionals

HAZMAT Professional - Emergency Response Personnel

HazMat and HNS Response Organizations.

DGSAs

圖 14 2018 Hazmat Conference presentation (D1)

Dave Walton, West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service/National Fire Chiefs Council Establishment of National FRS Hazmat User Group

Aim

To provide an update on the proposal for a National FRS Hazmat User Group

Outline

Following on from the completion and publication of the UK FRS NOG for Hazmats it is proposed to establish a national group under the banner of the National Fire Chiefs Council to provide a forum for the sharing of expertise and knowledge and to provide a two-way link to the FRS Hazmat community for other agencies. This session will provide an update and the opportunity for interested delegates to shape the development of the group.

Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

Predominantly FRS, but all welcome to attend

Colonel Denis GIORDAN, C.T.I.F. – International association of fire and rescue services and Savoie Fire department – France

Manual for first responders to a radiological emergency

Outline

The international atomic energy agency - IAEA – publish a lot of reference documents. One of them is the "manual for first responders to a radiological emergency". This book is the cornerstone of the radiological response in a number of countries and still shows its relevance.

The guidelines was written in 2006, with the help of CTIF hazmat commission members. It deserves, today, a refreshment: some elements have evolved:

- the arrival of new technologies, like handheld spectrometers, in fire departments and civil protection services,
- the decontamination process evolution
- the modernization of "sharing medias" and other social media which may offer better training

Two sharing weeks are scheduled in 2018. The aim is to publish the reviewed version at the end of this year.

The fire fighters "radiological" training in France, based on the IAEA operational references, will be presented. Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

Hazmat officers

Radiological rescue operation teachers

圖 14 2018 Hazmat Conference presentation (D1)

Day 2

Bob Hark and Rob Mitchell, Hazmat Training Ltd BLEVE, where is safe, unsafe, dangerous?

Outline

The presentation is an international study of cordon distances and hazard zone rationale with case studies. It will review the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) 2016 guidance on BLEVEs and the newly issued (March 2018) UK Fire and Rescue Service National Operational Guidance on BLEVE hazards.

Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

Fire service operational staff, emergency responders, LPG users and workers

Sgt Leigh Smith, Operations Centre Supervisor for the National CBRN Centre Awareness and Guidance for front line responders dealing with Incidents involving Fentanyl & Carfentanil

Outline

The presentation will give basic awareness and guidance on the safe handling of a scene, appropriate PPE and actions to be carried out when finding, handling and recovering Fentanyl including some control measures re:

Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

Frontline responders from all Blue Light Agencies that could have realistic possibility of coming into contact with either Fentanyl, Carfentanil and/or any of the new synthetic opioids

Bethan Davies, NCEC

Waste Fires

Outline

Extended from the presentation Beth has been delivering during Chemsafe visits to include reference to NOG guidance and case studies. A number of waste chemicals are highlighted and their properties in a fire discussed in order to provide a safe response to people, the property and the environment.

- Combustion as a chemical process.
- An explanation on the different types of plastics and how this affects fire behaviour
- Tyre fires
- Metal fires
- Waste codes what can they tell you?

Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

Any FRS, or other agencies interested in the pollution generated, specifically those having not seen previously during a Chemsafe visit

Peter Gustafson, London Fire Brigade Hydrogen – the fuel of the future

Outline

Covering hydrogen production, hydrogen vehicles, refuelling sites and process, hydrogen fires, hydrogen releases and other uses, Peter will provide a comprehensive overview of hydrogen and its primary uses.

Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

- Fire and rescue personnel
- First responders
- Operational policy writers
- Anyone to whom the subject of hydrogen is new and they want an introduction to the subject.

圖 14 2018 Hazmat Conference presentation 議程表(D2)

Chris Noakes, Essex Fire & Rescue Service

Case Study – major transport incident involving batteries

Outline

Chris will present a case study of a major transport incident involving lead acid batteries. The incident led to the closure of a main road for 3 days and presented unique challenges.

Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

HMEPO, NILO, Hazmat Officers, any interested parties

Kate Palmer, Gloucestershire Constabulary CBRNe Response – A Police Perspective

Outline

How is Primacy established at a scene involving CBRNe materials

Discuss generic police investigative priorities

Explore how CBRNe related investigations may impact on conventional investigative techniques

Identify Legal Implications – the compromise between evidence and public safety

Highlight key police roles which may assist Fire and Ambulance responders on scene

Case study examples – the good bad and ugly

Conclusion and questions

Types of Delegate that would benefit from this session

HMEPO, NILO, Hazmat Officers, any interested parties

圖 14 2018 Hazmat Conference presentation 議程表 (D2)

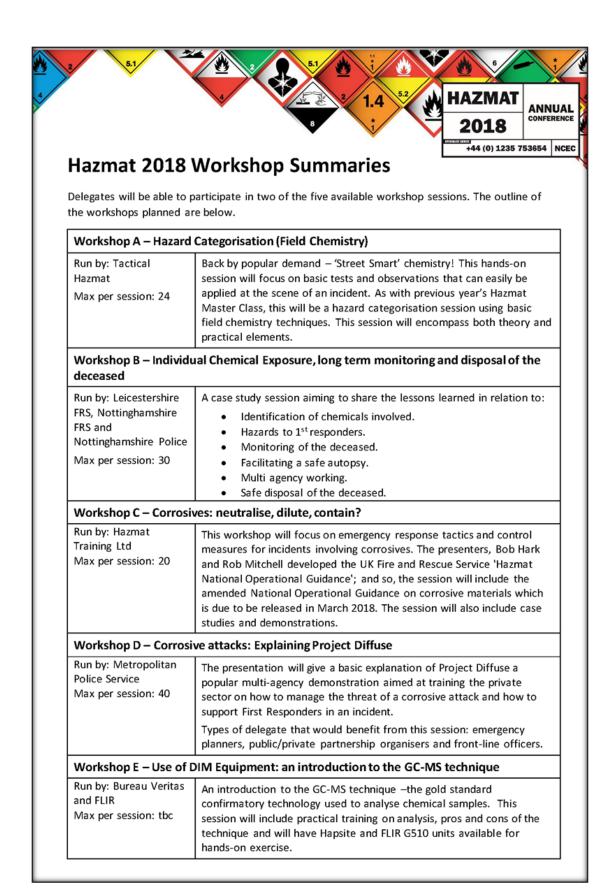


圖 15 2018 Hazmat Conference workshopA~E (D1)