## Sulfur Smell in a Garage



# **Operation level**

## Objectives

- 1. Identify the hazard
- 2. Make sound incident command decisions
- 3. Interpret the readings
- 4. Mitigate the problem

## **NFPA line items:**

NFPA 470 9.7.1 NFPA 1001 4.3.21

## Questions for Participants

What could be created when a lead-acid battery overcharges?

#### Hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide

2 What caused the CO readings on the meter?

Cross-sensitivities common for a CO sensor include hydrogen, acetylene and alcohols.

3 What actions are required from the company officer upon arrival and once initial readings are reported back via radio.

Send in a crew with full firefighter PPE including SCBA with multi-gas meter and TIC.

What should be asked to the person on scene to start your investigation?

is there any new process started? Are there any batteries charging? Are there gas appliances?

## **Location suggestions**

#### Inside a garage/truck bay

## HazSim meter to be selected:

Any 4-, 5- or 6-gas detector.

## **Equipment required:**

- HazSim system
- 12-volt battery and a charger
- Turnout gear and SCBA



### Scenario

Your crew is responding to a report of rotten eggs smell in a trucking company garage. The smell has been present for a few days; water has been put in floor drains, but the smell lingers. There are six vehicles in the garage.

# **Readings Timeline**



## **Training Tips**



Hydrogen will rise rapidly, readings are often right above the charging battery.



A thermal imager can provide clues to the origin of the smell.

Visit HazSim.com/Training for more training ideas and resources



