

Field Operating Guide

Community Emergency Response Team

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WESTSHORE REGIONAL CERT

May 13, 2013

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Field Operating Guide

Community Emergency Response Team

CERT Equipment Checklist

- CERT bag
- Water
- Non-perishable food
- Water purification tablets
- Gloves: Leather work gloves & medical gloves
- Goggles
- Helmet
- Safety vest
- Dust masks
- Flashlight
- Batteries/extra bulbs
- Secondary flashlight/light sticks
- Markers, pens
- Note pads
- Duct tape, masking tape
- Scissors
- Crescent wrench
- Non-spark utility wrench
- First aid kit
- Triage tape
- Orange spray paint
- Utility knife

Before you leave your home:

- Check family to ensure safety
- Inspect house for damage
- Inspect utilities and secure as necessary
- Call out-of-state contact: _____
- Get family disaster supplies

Water Purification

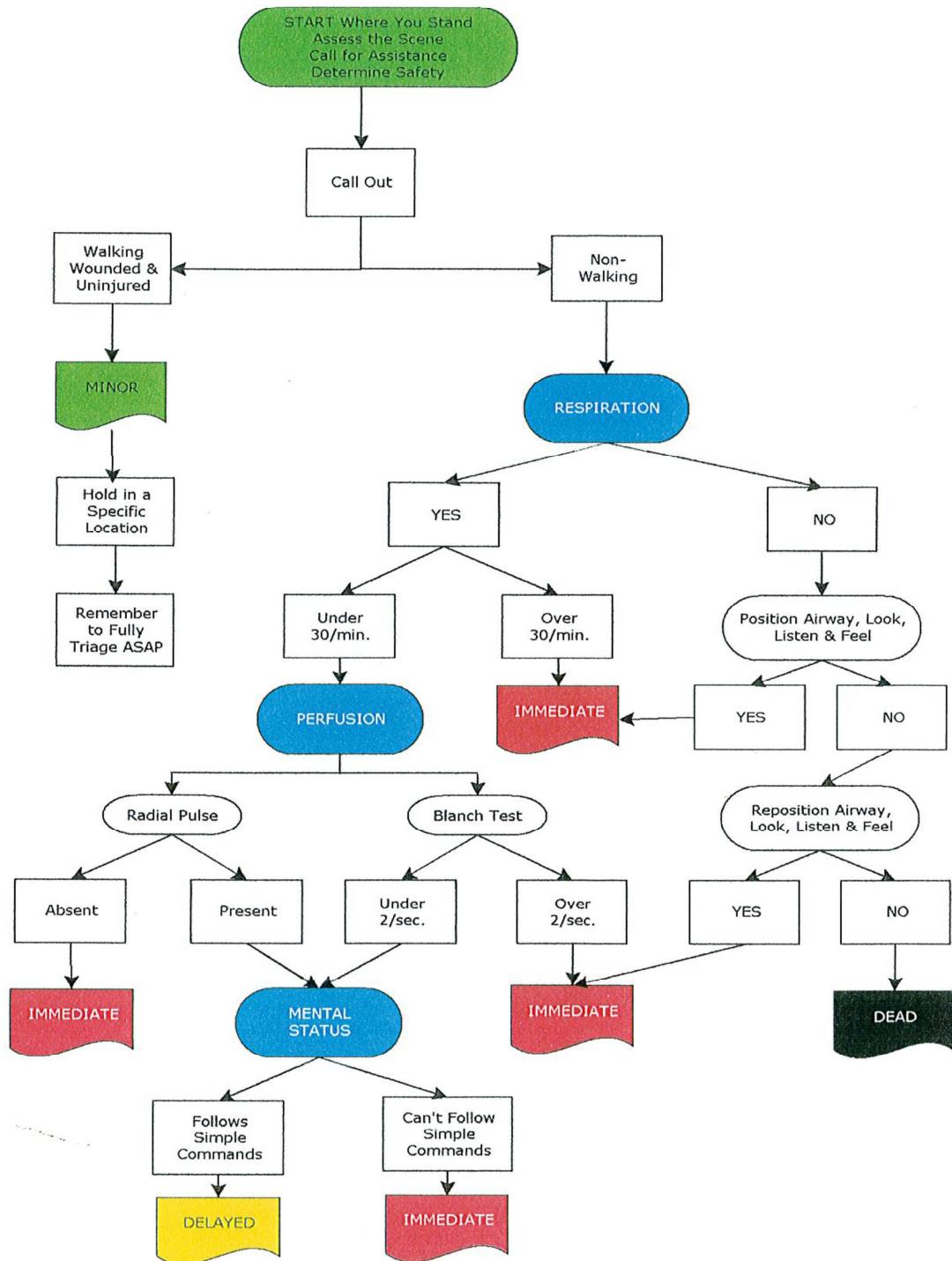
Water can be purified through three methods; heat, filtration, and chemical treatment. All pathogens can be killed by boiling water for ten (10) minutes. For filtration and chemical treatment, use the following charts as guides:

Pathogen	Maximum Filter Pore Size
Giardia and amoeba cysts	5 microns
Enteric bacteria	0.2 to 0.5 microns
Cryptosporidium	3 microns
Parasitic eggs and larvae	20 to 30 microns

Chemical	Clear Water (4ppm)	Cloudy Water (8ppm)
Sodium Chlorine (household Bleach – 5.25%, unscented); shake/stir & let stand for 30 minutes before using	2 Drops/quart or 8 drops/gallon	4 Drops/quart or 16 drops/gallon

Voice triage ♦ Remove walking wounded ♦ Use volunteers ♦ Start where you stand

START - Simple Triage And Rapid Treatment



Triage in a Disaster Environment

Triage, like other disaster response efforts, begins with size-up. The general procedure for triage in a disaster environment is as follows:

Stop, Look, Listen, and Think: Before you start, stop and size-up the situation by looking around you and listening. Above all, THINK about how you will approach the task at hand. Continue to size-up the situation as you work.

Conduct Voice Triage: Begin with voice triage, calling out something like, “Emergency Response Team. If you can walk, come to the sound of my voice.” Instruct those survivors who are ambulatory to remain at a designated location and continue with the triage operation.

Follow a Systematic Route: Start with victims closest to you and work outward in a systematic fashion.

Conduct Triage Evaluation: Evaluate victims and tag them based on RPM (respiration, perfusion, and mental status).

I (Immediate, **red**) – immediate care/life threatening condition

D (Delayed, **yellow**) – urgent care/can delay up to one hour

M (Minor or no apparent injury, **green**) – delayed care/can delay up to three hours

D (Dead, **black**) – victim is dead/no care required

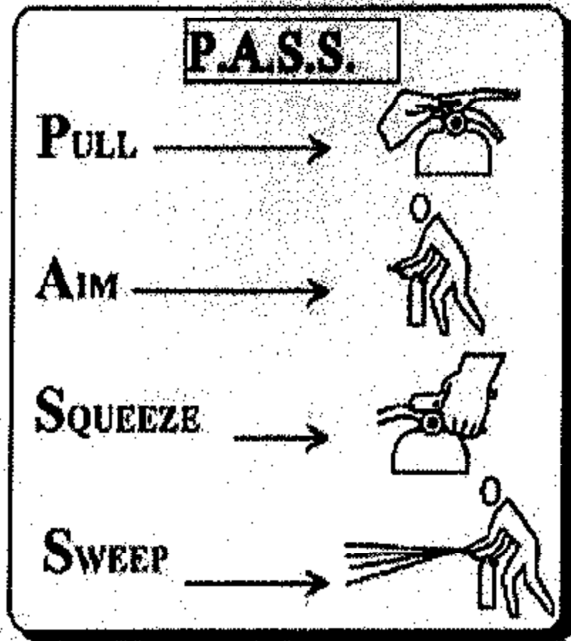
Treat Immediate “I” victims immediately: Initiate airway management, bleeding control, and/or treatment for shock for Category I (Immediate) victims.

Document Results: Document triage results for responders and transportation units:





- Effective deployment of resources
- Information on locations of victims
- A quick record of the number of injuries/casualties by degree of severity

PPE: Always wear Personal Protective Equipment (e.g. gloves, mask, goggles) when performing triage so as not to endanger your own health and that of your family. Take special care with all bodily fluids.

Operating a Fire Extinguisher

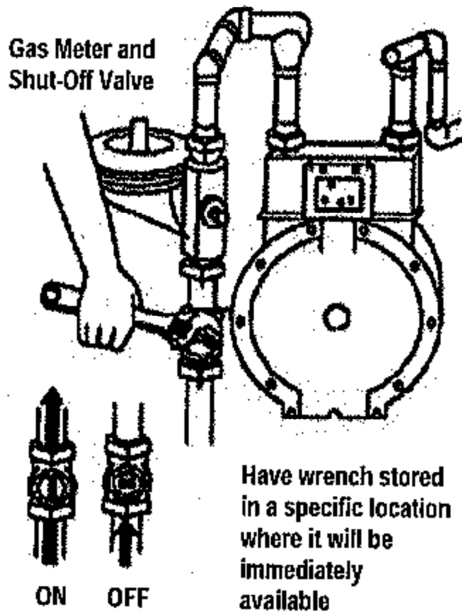


Always operate extinguisher in upright position. As shown in figure, the acronym to remember when operating a portable extinguisher is PASS: Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep. Aim at base of fire

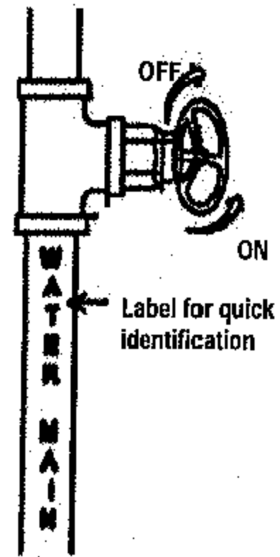
FIRE TYPE	EXTINGUISHING	
	AGENT	METHOD
ORDINARY SOLID MATERIALS 	WATER FOAM	REMOVES HEAT REMOVES AIR AND HEAT
	DRY CHEMICAL	BREAKS CHAIN REACTION
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS 	FOAM CO ₂	REMOVES AIR
	DRY CHEMICAL HALON	BREAKS CHAIN REACTION
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT 	CO ₂	REMOVES AIR
	DRY CHEMICAL HALON	BREAKS CHAIN REACTION
COMBUSTIBLE METALS 	SPECIAL AGENTS	USUALLY REMOVE AIR

Utility Shut-Offs

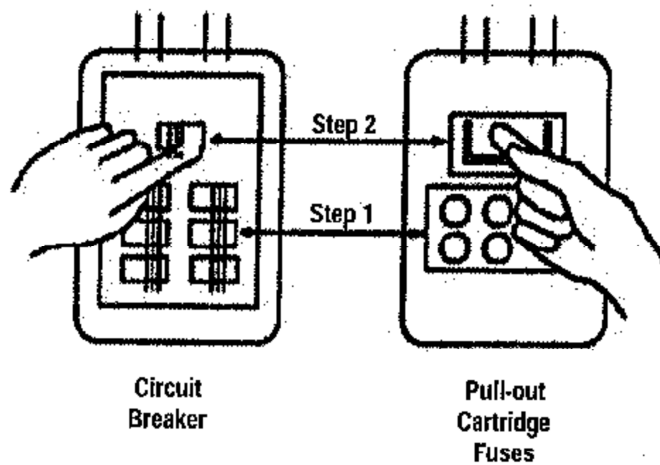
Gas Meter and Shut-Off Valve



Water Shut-Off



Electrical Shut-Off



Identifying HAZMAT In Fixed Facilities

HEALTH	FLAMMABLE	REACTIVE
<p>4- Too dangerous to enter vapor or liquid</p> <p>3- Extremely dangerous- use full protective clothing</p> <p>2- Hazardous- Use breathing apparatus</p> <p>1- Slightly hazardous</p> <p>0- Like ordinary material</p>	<p>4- Extremely flammable</p> <p>3- Ignites at normal temperatures</p> <p>2- Ignites when moderately heated</p> <p>1- Must be preheated to burn</p> <p>0- Will not burn</p>	<p>4- May detonate- Vacate area if materials are exposed to fire</p> <p>3- Strong shock or heat may detonate- Use monitors from behind explosion-resistant barriers</p> <p>2- Violent chemical change possible- Use hose streams from distance</p> <p>1- Unstable if heated- Use normal precautions</p> <p>0- Normally stable</p>
 <p>Avoid use of water</p>		

Stored hazardous materials are sometimes identified by means of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 Diamond System of placards. These placards are located on the outside of buildings at the entrance to the storage area. An example of NFPA 704 Diamond is shown in the figure above.

Identifying HAZMATs in Transit

Quantities of transported hazardous materials that meet Department of Transportation requirements are marked with warning placards. The placards are 10 3/4" high and must be on all four sides of the vehicle. Each diamond-shaped placard includes the color, symbol, and name of the class into which the hazard falls.



CLASS 1- Explosives

CLASS 2- Gases

CLASS 3- Flammable liquids

CLASS 4- Flammable solids

CLASS 5- Oxidizers

CLASS 6- Toxic materials

CLASS 7- Radioactive materials

CLASS 8- Corrosive materials

CLASS 9- Miscellaneous dangerous goods

DANGEROUS- Indicates a mixed load of hazardous materials

Identifying HAZMATs in Transit

Included with the DOT placards are United Nations identification numbers specific to each transported substance. The numbers are displayed inside the placard or in an orange rectangle immediately below the placard. **DOT placards should be a stop sign for CERT members. If they are present, there is danger. STOP!**



HAZMAT Procedure

1. Stay upwind.
2. Call 911.
3. If authorities cannot be reached, isolate the area as much as possible.
4. Do not attempt to rescue injured until situation is assessed.
5. **Do not walk into or touch spilled material. Avoid inhalation of fumes, smoke and vapors.**

Search Markings

Search Markings: Initial Entry

Required items

Search team identifier
Date of entry
Time of entry

What it looks like

CERT Team 3
12-19-09
0930 hrs

Search Markings: Completed Search

Date & Time search team
left structure

Search team identifier
Date of entry
Time of entry

Hazards

Total number of
victims **STILL INSIDE**
the structure

Search Markings: Completed Search

12-19-09
1030 hrs

CERT Team 2
12-19-09
1000 hrs

Snakes
Hazmat

2 - L (delayed)
1 - D

Search Markings: Incomplete Search

Required items

Search team identifier
Date of entry
Time of entry

Total victims
STILL INSIDE
the structure

What it looks like

Date & time
search team
Left the structure

12-19-09
2000 hrs

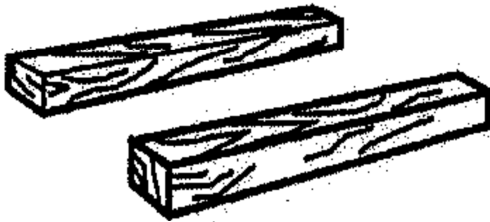
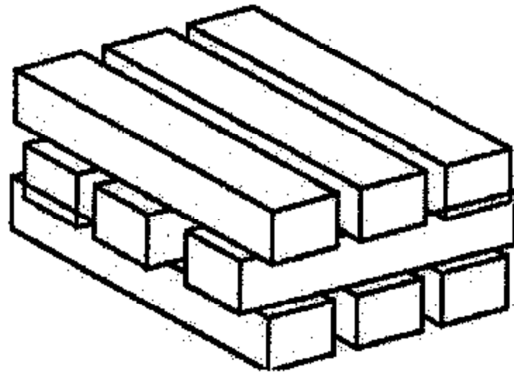
CERT Team 3
12-19-09
1930 hrs

Hazmat

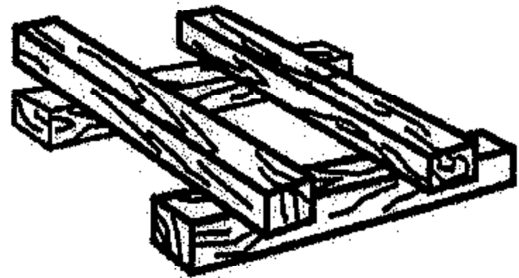
2 - L
3 - D

Floors 1-6
Hazmat on Floor 7

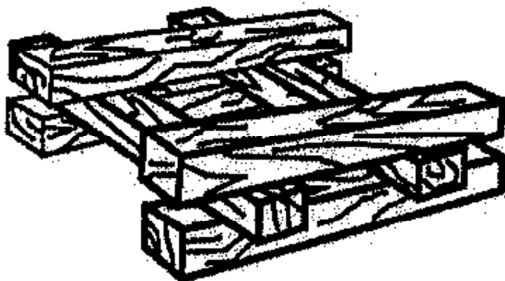
Box Cribbing



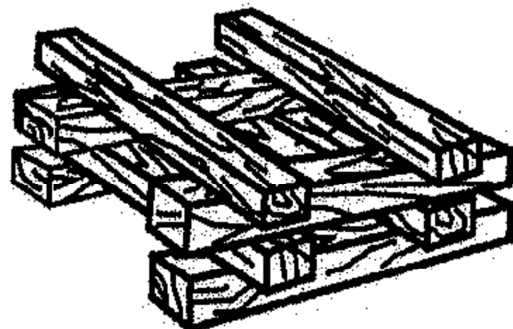
Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

Arrangement for Leverage/Cribbing Operation

