CERT Team
Field Operating
Guide

Name _________________________________
Team _________________________________________
Team Leader _______________________________
Leader Phone ______________________________
EOC: __________________________________________
Staging Area:______________________________
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CERT Equipment Checklist

- CERT Bag
- Water-2 bottles per S&R team
- Non-perishable food
- Water purification tablets
- Leather work gloves
- Goggles
- Dust masks
- Flashlight
- Batteries/extra bulbs
- Secondary flashlight/light sticks
- Note pads
- Markers
- Pens
- Duct tape
- Masking tape (2”)
- Scissors
- Crescent wrench
- First aid kit
- Orange spray paint
- Triage tape
- Utility knife

Before you leave your home...

- Check family to ensure safety
- Inspect house for damage
- Inspect utilities and secure as needed
- Call out-of-state contact at ______________
- Get family disaster supplies
Water Purification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathogen</th>
<th>Maximum Filter Pore Size</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giardia and ameoba cysts</td>
<td>5 microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enteric bacteria</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.5 microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>3 microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasitic eggs and larvae</td>
<td>20 to 30 microns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Clear Water (4ppm)</th>
<th>Cloudy Water (8ppm)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Chlorine (household bleach - 5.25%, unscented) shake/stir, let stand for 30 minutes before using</td>
<td>2 drops/qt. 8 drops/gal</td>
<td>4 drops/qt. 16 drops/gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
START TRIAGE
Voice Triage - Remove Walking Wounded - Use Volunteers
START WHERE YOU STAND

IS PERSON BREATHING?

NO
POSITION AIRWAY
NO
TRY AGAIN
NO
DEAD

YES
RATE OF BREATHING
More than 30/Min
IMMEDIATE
Less than 30/Min
IMMEDIATE

PERFORM BLANCH TEST
REFILL GREATER THAN 2 SECONDS
CONTROL BLEEDING
IMMEDIATE

REFILL LESS THAN 2 SECONDS

CHECK MENTAL STATUS
FAILS TO FOLLOW SIMPLE COMMANDS
IMMEDIATE

FOLLOWS SIMPLE COMMANDS
DELAY
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 I (immediate), D (delayed), or DEAD. Remember to evaluate the walking wounded. Everyone must get a tag.

- **Treat “I” Victims Immediately.** Initiate airway management, bleeding control, and/or treatment for shock for Category I (immediate) victims.

- **Document Results.** Document triage results for:
  - Effective deployment of resources.
  - Information on locations of victims
  - A quick record of the number of casualties by degree of severity.

  This will be very useful information for responders and transportation units.

- Always wear protective gear when performing triage, so that you do not endanger your own health.
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.
Utility Shut-Offs

**Gas Meter and Shut-Off Valve**
- Use wrench stored in a specific location.

**Water Shut-Off**
- Label for quick identification.

**Electrical Shut-Off**
- Step 1: Pull-out Cartridge
- Step 2: Circuit Breaker
Identifying HAZMAT In Fixed Facilities

**HEALTH**
4- Too dangerous to enter vapor or liquid
3- Extremely dangerous- use full protective clothing
2- Hazardous- Use breathing apparatus
1- Slightly hazardous
0- Like ordinary material

**FLAMMABLE**
4- Extremely flammable
3- Igno at normal temperatures
2- Igno when moderately heated
1- Must be preheated to burn
0- Will not burn

**REACTIVE**
4- May detonate- Vacate area if materials are exposed to fire
3- Strong shock or heat may deto Rate- Use monitors from behind explosion-resistant barriers
2- Violent chemical change possible- Use hose streams from distance
1- Unstable if heated- Use normal precautions
0- Normally stable

Avoid use of water

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.
**Physical Search-Interior**

When you **enter**

![Single slash]

Structure or room

When you **exit**

![Second slash]

Structure or room

(Identify victims & hazards)

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**Search Assessment**

**Date & Time that task force left**

15JUL92 1400HR

**Task force identifier**

OR-1

**RATS**

**3 DEAD**

**First slash made when entering**

**Number of live and dead victims**

**Second slash made as exiting**

**Personal hazards**

**Personal hazards**

Box Cribbing

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4
Arrangement for Leverage/Cribbing Operation

- Medical Care or Victim Removal Person
- Crib Person
- Lever Person
- Group Leader
- Wall Collapse
- Crib Person