CERT Team

Field Operating

Guide

Name _____

Team _____

Team Leader _____

Leader Phone _____

EOC: _____

Staging Area: _____

Table of Contents

1

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

2

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.

Pathogen	Maximum Filter Pore Size
Giardia and ameoba 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/qt. 8 drops/gal	4 drops/qt. 16 drops/gal

START TRIAGE

3

Voice Triage - Remove Walking Wounded - Use Volunteers

START WHERE YOU STAND

IS PERSON BREATHING?

- NO
  - POSITION AIRWAY
    - NO
      - TRY AGAIN
        - NO
          - DEAD
    - YES
      - IMMEDIATE
- YES
  - RATE OF BREATHING
    - More than 30/Min
      - IMMEDIATE
    - Less than 30/Min
      - **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

 4

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.

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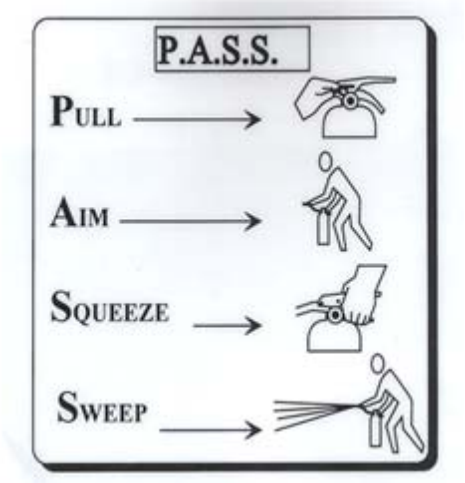
Operating a Fire Extinguisher



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	EXTINGUISHING METHOD
ORDINARY SOLID MATERIALS A	WATER FOAM	REMOVES HEAT REMOVES AIR AND HEAT
	DRY CHEMICAL	BREAKS CHAIN REACTION
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS B	FOAM CO_2	REMOVES AIR
	DRY CHEMICAL HALON	BREAKS CHAIN REACTION
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT C	CO_2	REMOVES AIR
	DRY CHEMICAL HALON	BREAKS CHAIN REACTION
COMBUSTIBLE METALS D	SPECIAL AGENTS	USUALLY REMOVE AIR

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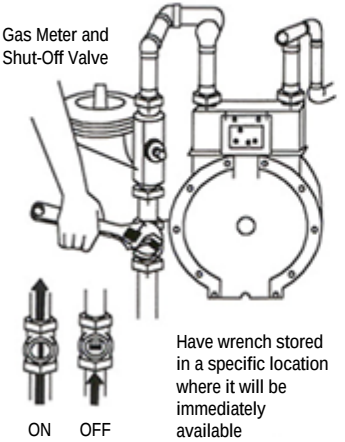
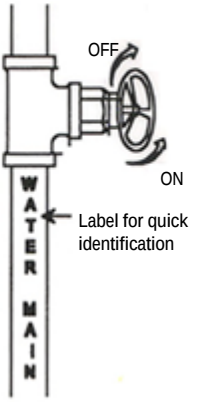
Utility Shut-Offs

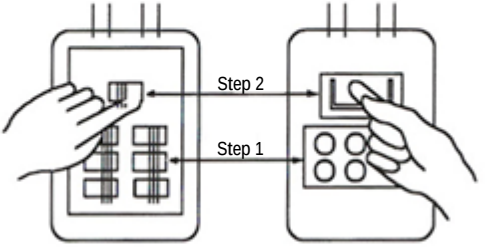
Gas Meter and Shut-Off Valve



Water Shut-Off



Electrical Shut-Off



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Identifying HAZMAT In Fixed Facilities

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

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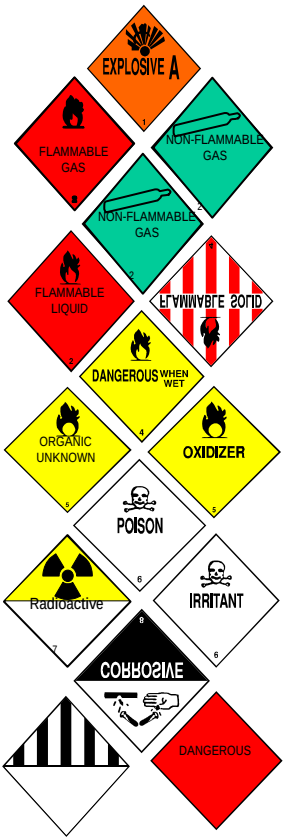
Identifying HAZMATs in Transit

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

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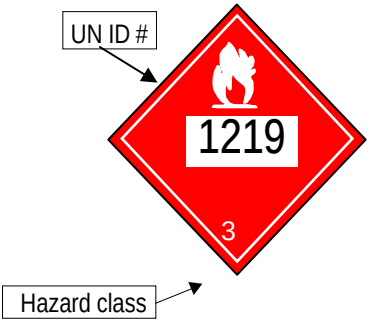
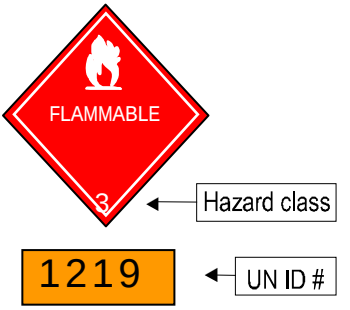
Identifying HAZMATs in Transit

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.

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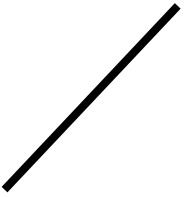
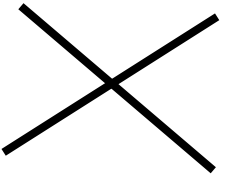
Physical Search-Interior

When you <u>enter</u>



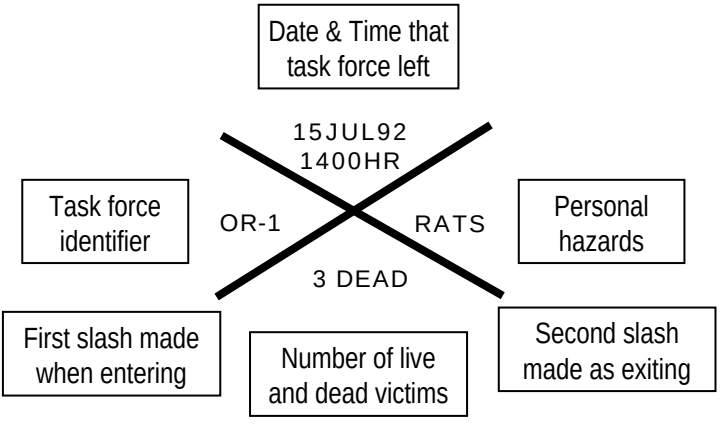
Single slash
Structure or room

When you <u>exit</u>



Second slash
Structure or room
(Identify victims & hazards)

Search Assessment



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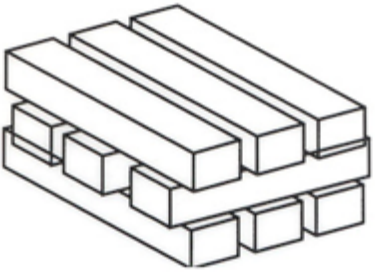
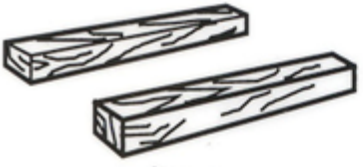
Box Cribbing

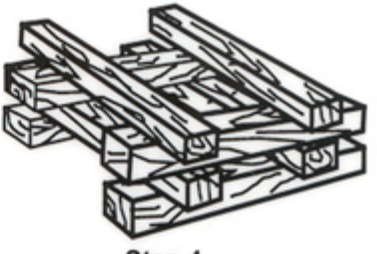




Step 1

Step 2

Step 3



Step 4

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Arrangement for Leverage/Cribbing Operation