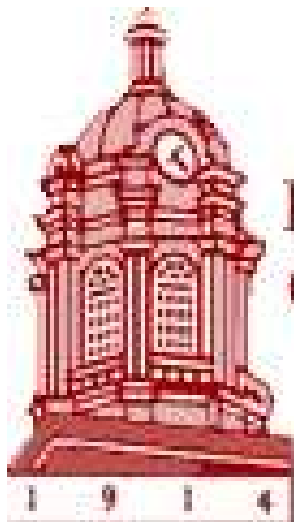




CERT TEAM FIELD OPERATING GUIDE

**BARROW COUNTY
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY
RESPONSE TEAM
233 E. BROAD STREET
WINDER, GA 30548
WWW.BARROWCERT.ORG**



**BARROW
COUNTY**

Name BARROW

Team _____

Team Leader _____

Leader Phone _____

EOC: _____

Staging Area:

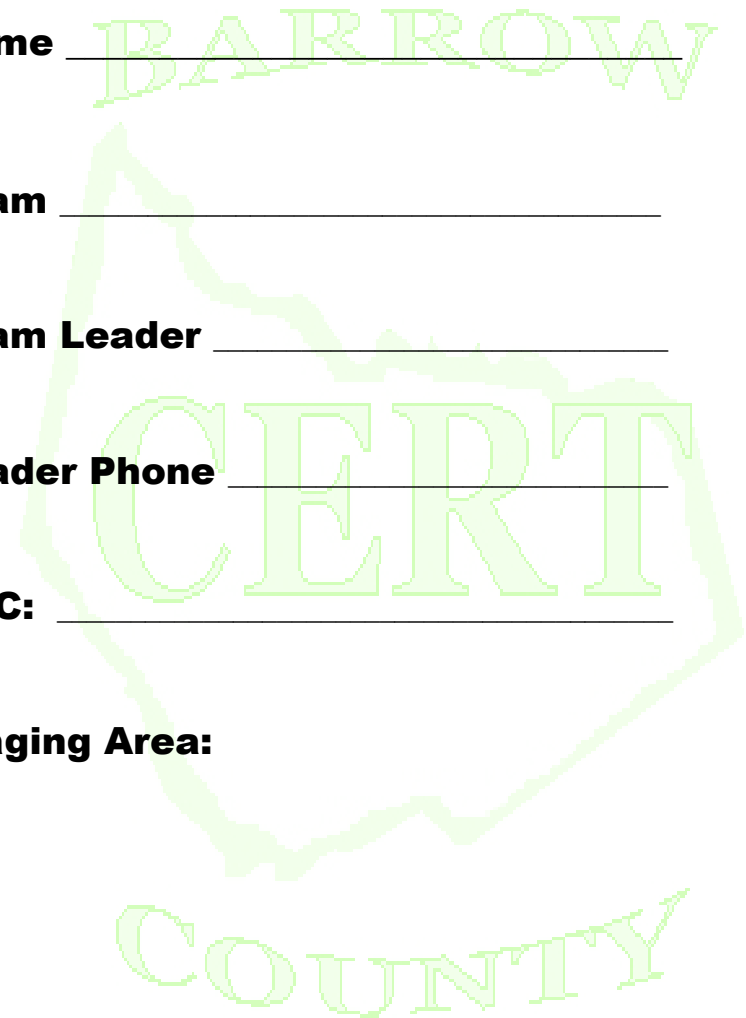


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Identifying HAZMATs in Transit

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!

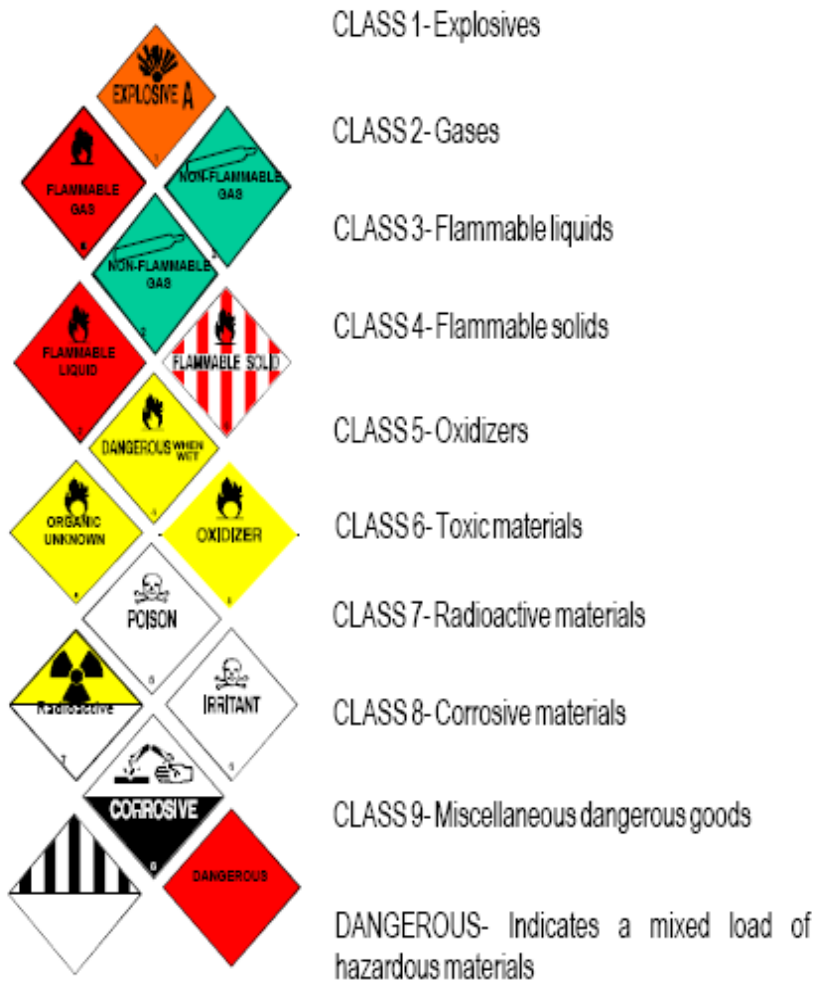


HAZMAT Procedure

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.

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.



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 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.

<u>Pathogen</u>	<u>Maximum Filter Pore Size</u>
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

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Clear Water</u> (4ppm)	<u>Cloudy Water</u> (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

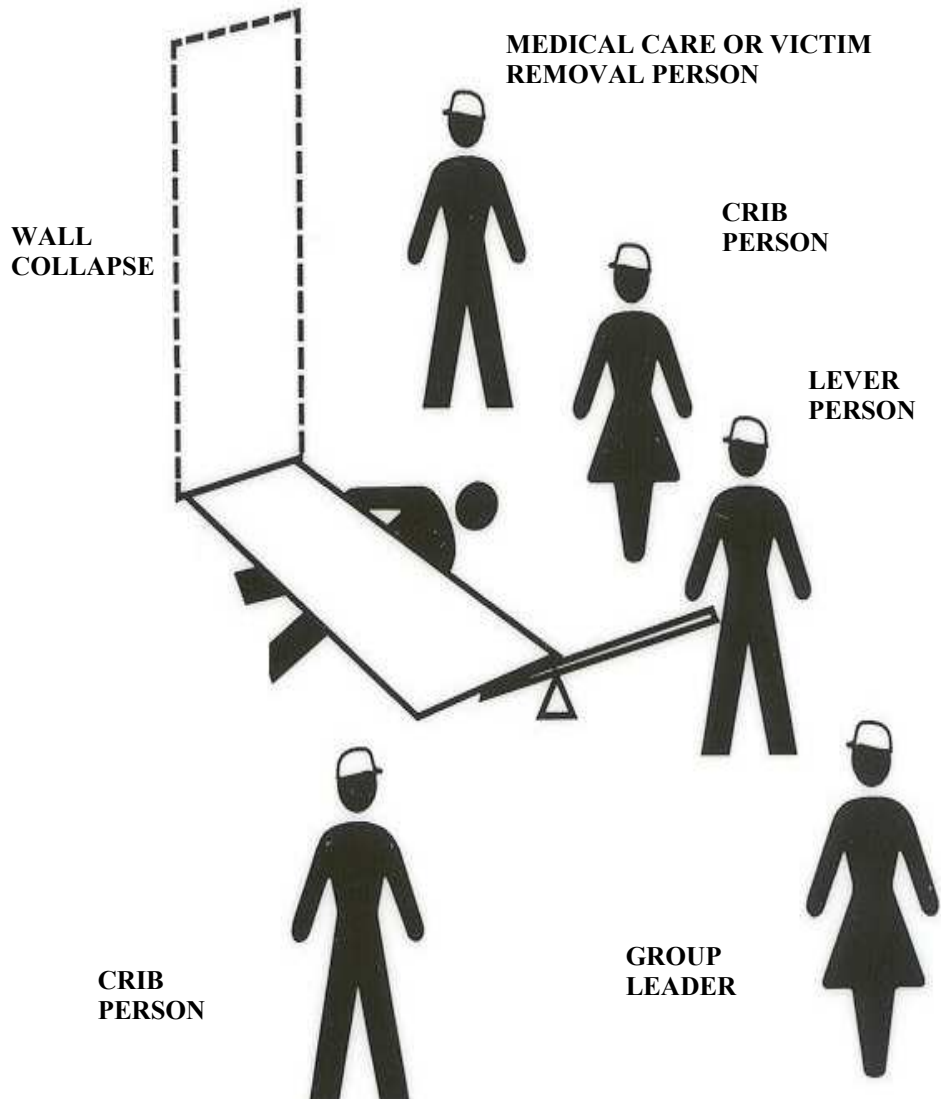
Identifying HAZMAT In Fixed Facilities

HEALTH	FLAMMABLE	REACTIVE
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	4- Extremely flammable 3- Ignites at normal temperatures 2- Ignites when moderately heated 1- Must be preheated to burn 0- Will not burn	4- May detonate- Vacate area If materials are exposed to fire 3- Strong shock or heat may detonate- 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

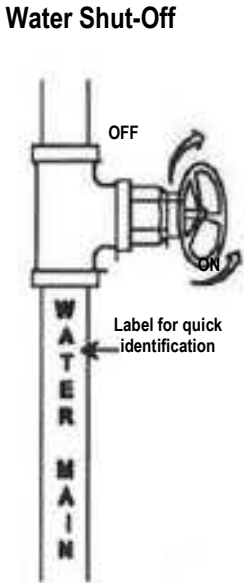
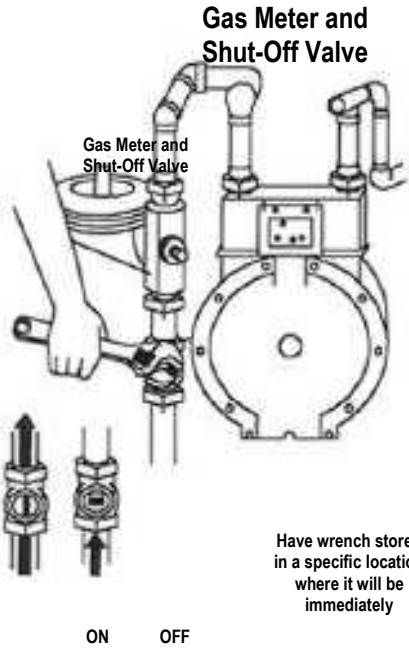
Avoid Use of Water

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.

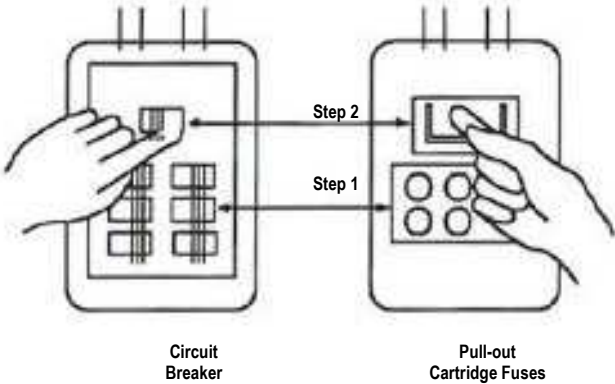
Arrangement for Leverage/Cribbing Operation



Utility Shut-Offs



Electrical Shut-Off

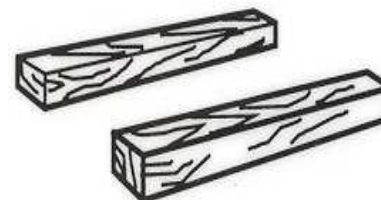
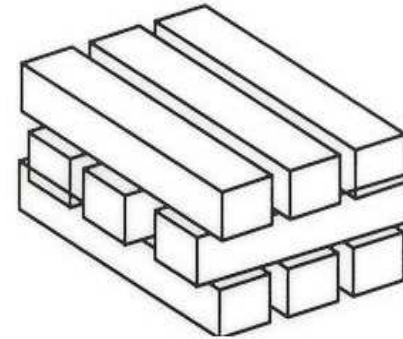


Triage in a Disaster Environment

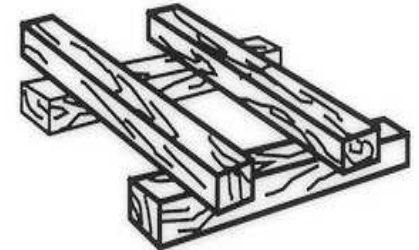
Triage, like other disaster response efforts, begins with size-up. The general procedure for triage in a disaster environment is as follows:

- **Always wear protective gear when performing triage, so that you do not endanger yourself.**
- **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.

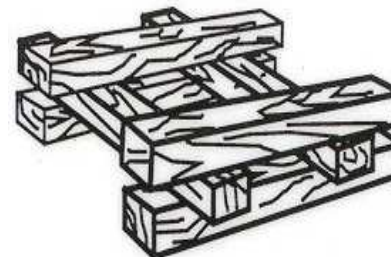
BOX CRIBBING



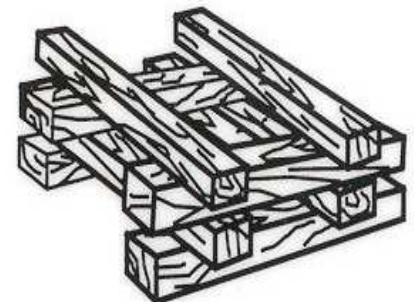
Step 1



Step 2

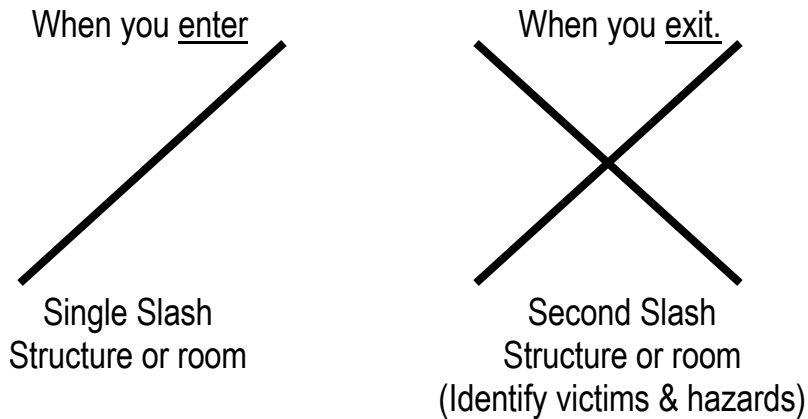


Step 3

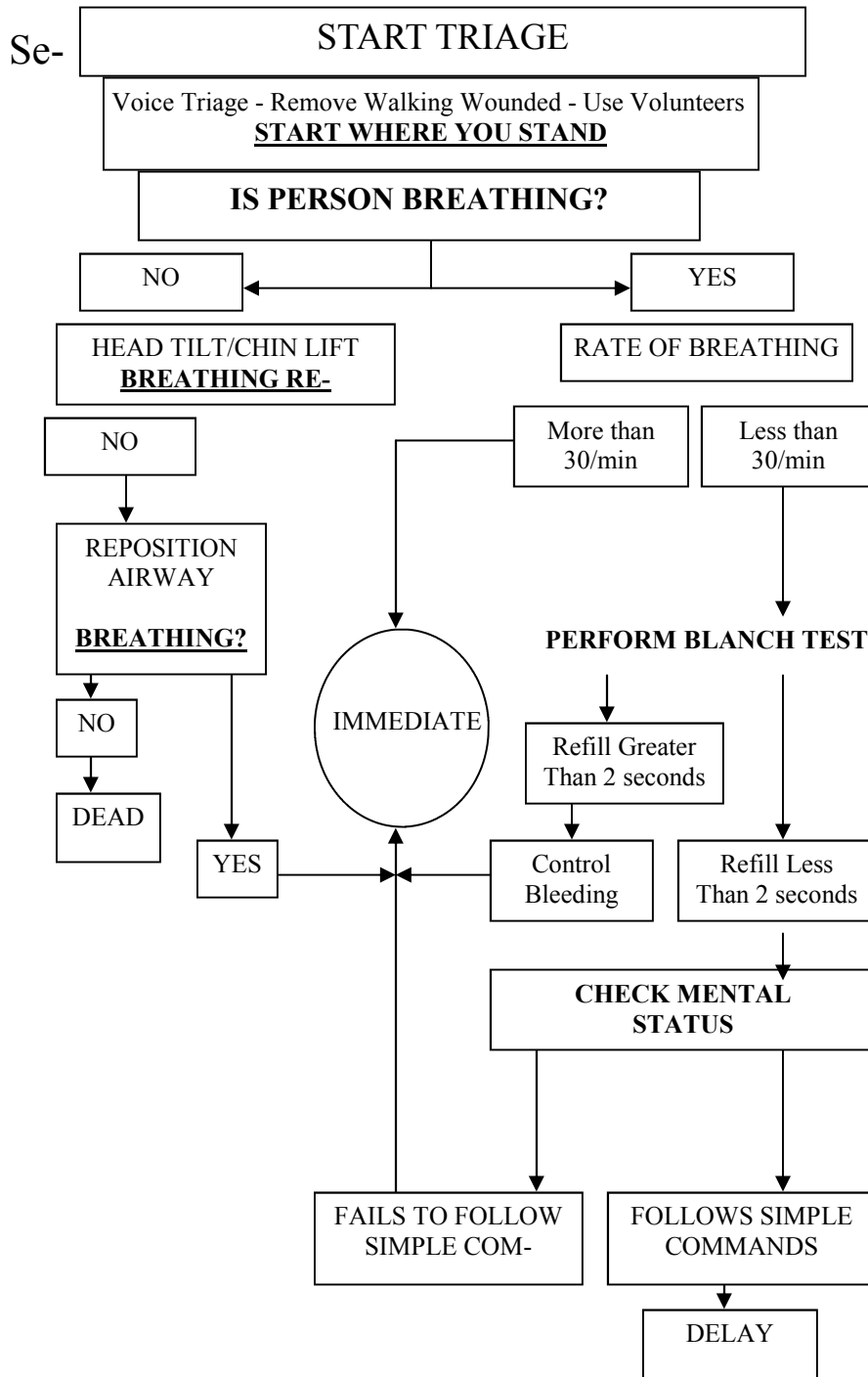
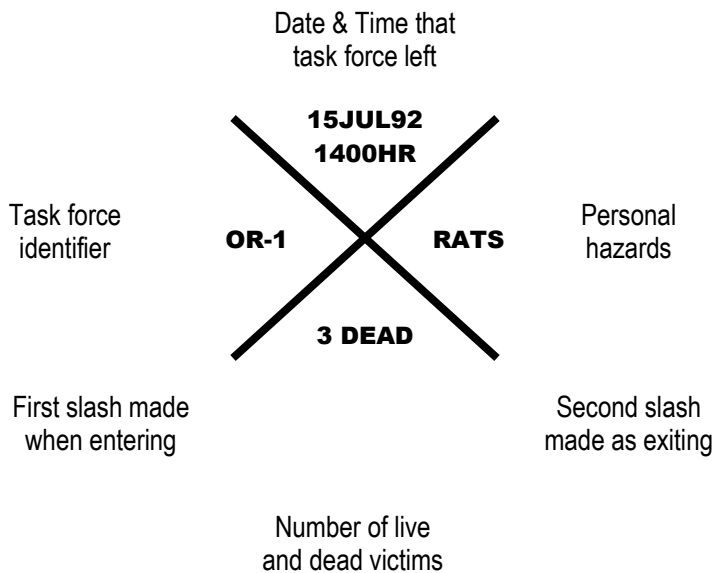


Step 4

Physical Search-Interior



Search Assessment



SELECTING A FIRE EXTINGUISHER



Class A Extinguishers will put out fires in ordinary combustibles, such as wood and paper. The numerical rating for this class of fire extinguisher refers to the amount of water the fire extinguisher holds and the amount of fire it will extinguish.



Class B Extinguishers should be used on fires involving flammable liquids, such as grease, gasoline, oil, etc. The numerical rating for this class of fire extinguisher states the approximate number of square feet of a flammable liquid fire that a non-expert person can expect to extinguish.



Class C Extinguishers are suitable for use on electrically energized fires. This class of fire extinguishers does not have a numerical rating. The presence of the letter "C" indicates that the extinguishing agent is non-conductive.



Class D Extinguishers are designed for use on flammable metals and are often specific for the type of metal in question. There is no picture designator for Class D extinguishers. These extinguishers generally have no rating nor are they given a multi-purpose rating for use on other types of fires.



Operating a Fire Extinguisher

Always operate extinguisher in upright position. The acronym to remember when operating a portable extinguisher is **PASS**:
Pull **A**im **S**queeze **S**weep.

Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being accidentally pressed.

Aim the nozzle toward the base of the fire. Stand approximately 8 feet away from the fire

Squeeze the handle to discharge the extinguisher. If you release the handle, the discharge will stop.

Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire. After the fire appears to be out, watch it carefully since it may re-ignite!

Congratulations, You Did It!