

MCI-WMD/Terrorist Event

MCI PROCEDURE

FOG #8

En Route

- Request additional resources. Examples are hazardous materials, triage team, decontamination trailer, MCI/WMD trailers. Four trailers are located in Broward County; they contain medical/trauma supplies as well as hazardous materials/WMD antidote kits.
- Use the DOT *Emergency Response Guidebook* (ERG) recommendations. Use the Florida *Incident Field Operations Guide* (FOG) book, and/or *Emergency Response to Terrorism Job Aid*.
- Respond using a combined approach involving fire/rescue, law enforcement, and a hazardous materials task force.
- Approach cautiously—from uphill and upwind if possible. Establish a safe staging area early. Do not use radios/cell phones in close proximity to suspicious devices (within 500 feet).
- Park a safe distance from an identified hazard or area that could endanger personnel or equipment. Use binoculars; look for unusual sights and sounds. Be prepared to relocate if an odor, cloud, or casualties are noted. Consider the victims' reported signs, symptoms, and mechanism.
- Consider the possibility of secondary devices, and request law enforcement to sweep the area for a secondary device.

On Scene

- Establish a command post. Be prepared to establish a unified command, with all agencies having jurisdiction. Assess the security of the command post.
- Initiate an on-scene size-up and hazard risk assessment. Continually size up the incident, and evaluate hazards and risks on an ongoing basis.
- Establish an incident perimeter. Secure the scene; deny entry, with the assistance of hazardous materials personnel, to establish control zones (hot, warm, cold). Request law enforcement to assist with the safety parameter.
- Direct victims using bullhorns or PA systems to the gross decontamination area. Use large volumes of water at low pressure (e.g., elevated master streams, hose lines, show-ers, sprinkler system). Be aware of runoff.
- Ensure that personnel wear proper PPE (consult with hazardous materials experts and the Poison Control Center as needed).
- If needed, use a hazardous materials/WMD antidote kit from fire/rescue units or the MCI/WMD trailers. If a MARK 1 auto-injector is administered, tie an ORANGE plastic ribbon on the victim to verify the type and amount of antidote given. If a CANA (valium) auto-injector is administered, use a WHITE plastic ribbon. Also write this information on the Disaster Management System (DMS) All-Risk Triage tag.
- Use the DMS All-Risk Triage tag to identify victims who have been contaminated. Direct the victims to remove all clothing and place those items in bags. Use the ID strip from DMS All-Risk Triage tags to label the bags, and request that law enforcement secure the items. Preserve evidence. If any evidence is found, notify law enforcement.
- Notify hospitals/Medcom of hazardous materials present at the scene, any antidotes given, and the degree of decontamination completed; transport decontaminated victims only. Ensure the pink contamination strip from the DMS tag has been removed after the victim has been decontaminated (gross decontamination as a minimum).

Emergency Evacuation Procedure. The term “Emergency Traffic” shall be used to clear radio traffic. The communication center will sound a radio alert tone, followed by clear text identifying the type of emergency. If an evacuation is warranted, the Incident Commander (IC) shall designate a specific vehicle(s) to sound the evacuation signal. The signal will consist of repeated short blasts of the air horn for approximately 10 seconds, followed by 10 seconds of silence; this pattern will be repeated three times. Following this action, the IC should conduct a Personal Accountability Report (PAR).