NHS Children's Acute Transport Service

CATS Hazmat

Document Control Information

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CATS Hazmat Training

Personal safety in any situation is paramount. A number of situations can be managed by adopting a calm, quiet and reassuring manner. However, always adopt a “Safe” approach to tasks by continuously assessing risks:

Stop

Assess

Find help

Evaluate

Stop

Don’t rush in - take an overview – what are you going in to - take your time to think clearly and rationally.

Assess

Identify any potential hazards or risks by considering the place you are in, any objects or debris around you and the people involved.

Find help

Request help if needed and, if necessary, stand off from the situation until help arrives.

Consider using “help” from bystanders.

Evaluate

Take into consideration all aspects of the situation. Either: approach but remain alert to the situation changing, leave the situation, or stand off until assistance is to hand.

Once you are sure about what you are dealing with then consider your best course of action.

However, remain alert at all times and if necessary re-evaluate and talk through with control.

Reporting details of an incident

METHANE is the recognised mnemonic used when declaring an incident. The radio call to the controller should follow a structure using the appropriate mnemonic.

M Major Incident declared (or hospitals to standby)

E Exact location of the incident, with map references if possible

T Type of incident with brief details of types and numbers of vehicles, trains, aircraft.

H Hazards present and potential

A Access routes and suitable provisional rendezvous points (RVPs)

N Approximate numbers of Priority 1, 2 and 3 patients, dead and uninjured

E Emergency services present and required including local authorities.

Consider medical team(s): Special equipment and Services, i.e., HEMS, Emergency Planner, BASICS doctor.

*If you are the first unit on scene at a major incident, you **should not** treat casualties until you have fully assessed the situation and declared the incident to your control.*

POTENTIAL CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiation or Nuclear) INCIDENTS

In any situation where the cause of an incident is unknown apply the following:-

Step 1	**ONE Casualty**	**Approach using caution**
Step 2	**TWO Casualties**	**Approach using caution,** **consider all options,** **report to Control**
Step 3	**THREE or MORE Casualties**	**DO NOT APPROACH** **Withdraw - contact Control and report using CHALETS** **Casualties – number/type** **Hazards – any obvious** **Access - and egress to area and RVP** **Location – exact** **Emergency Services – at scene / required** **Type of incident** **Safety – yourself, colleagues, public** **Await advice from Control**

Think Step 1-2 3 / Think SAFE / Think METHANE / Stay Alert / Stay Safe

Class 1 Explosive Substances and Articles Containing Explosives

Explosive substances and articles used to produce explosions or pyrotechnic effect

	**1.1 - Explosives with a mass explosion hazard**		**Division 1.2 - Explosives with a severe projection hazard**
	**Division 1.3 - Explosives with a fire, blast or projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard**		**x = Place for compatibility group - to be left blank if explosive is the subsidiary risk**
	**Division 1.4 - Explosives with a minor fire or projection hazard**		**Division 1.5 - An insensitive substance with a mass explosion hazard**
	**Division 1.6 - Extremely insensitive articles**		**x = Place for compatibility group - to be left blank if explosive is the subsidiary risk**

Class 2 Gases

	**Division 2.1 - Flammable gas** **White on red or Black on Red**		**Division 2.2 - Non-flammable, compressed gas** **Black on green or White on Green**
	**Division 2.3 - Toxic gas**		

Class 3 Flammable Liquids

	**Division 3 - Flammable liquids** **White on Red or Black on Red**		

Class 4 Flammable Solids

	**Division 4.1 - Flammable solids self-reactive substances and solid desensitized explosives**		**Division 4.2 - Substances liable to spontaneous combustion**
	**Division 4.3 - Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases** **White on Blue or Black on Blue**		

Class 5 Oxidising agents

	**Class 5.1 - Oxidizing substances**		**Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides** **Symbol Black or White**

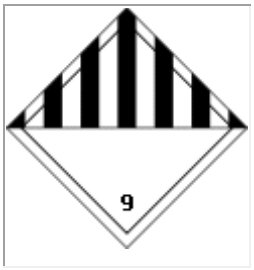
Class 6 Toxic substances and Infectious substances

	**Class 6.1 - Toxic substances**		**Class 6.2 - Infectious substances**

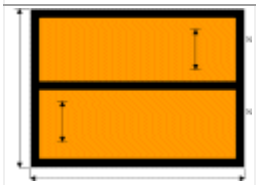
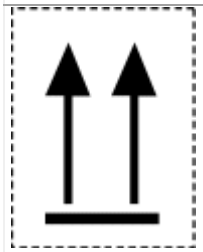
Class 7 Radioactive material

	**Radioactive material Category I-WHITE (Symbol 7A)**		**Radioactive material Category II-YELLOW (Symbol 7B)**
	**Radioactive material 7 Category III-YELLOW (Symbol 7C)**		**Radioactive material Criticality safety index label (Symbol 7E)**

Class 8 Corrosive substances/ 9 Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles

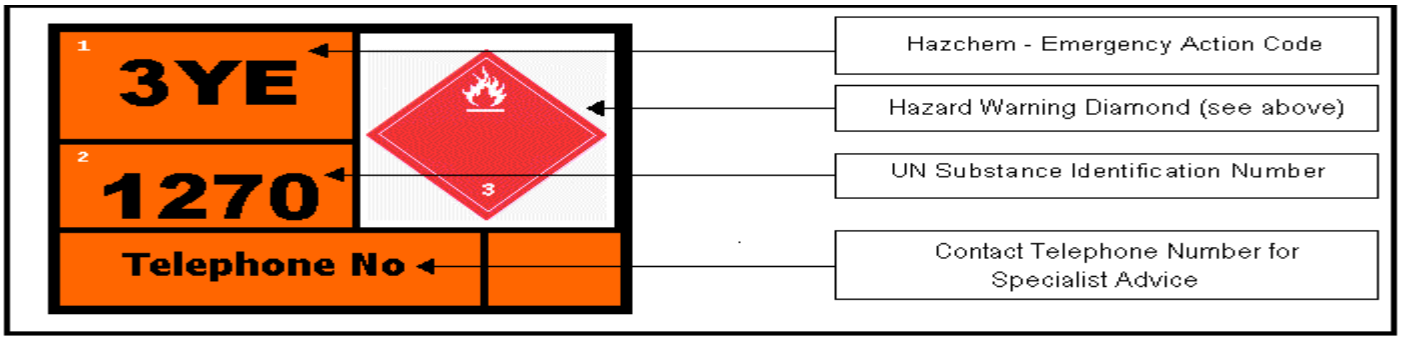
	**Class 8 - Corrosive substances**		**Class 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles**

Further Labels

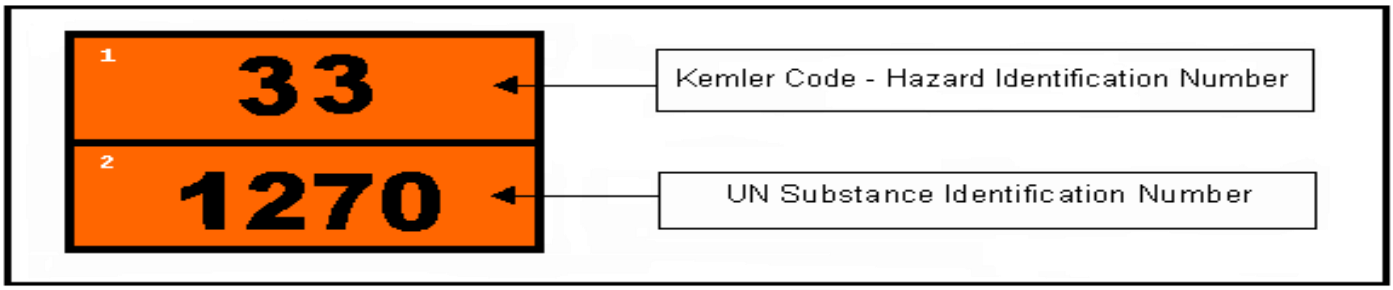
	**Orange-coloured plates, with hazard-identification number and UN-Number**		**Indicating elevated temperature (liquid state at a temperature equal to or exceeding 100 °C, in a solid state at a temperature equal to or exceeding 240 °C)**
	**Orientation arrows, black or red**		

PLACARDS AND PLATE MARKINGS FOR NATIONAL CARRIAGE

United Kingdom Tankers (Road)



Continental Tankers (Road)



A plate known as an orange-coloured plate and displayed on vehicles and containers carrying hazardous loads is now included in the latest regulations (CDG 2009)

It is designed to help the emergency services to deal with incidents involving such vehicles or containers.

The UK orange-coloured plate has more information than the continental plate and the first panel (1), which provides instant information for responding emergency crews, uses a different code than the continental plate.

The UK uses an Emergency Action Code also known as Hazchem Code and the continental panel (1) uses a Hazard Identification Number also known as the Kemler Code.

They both use the same system in the second panel (2) which is the UN Substance Identification Number.