



Standard Operational Guidance

CATS Hazmat

Document Control Information

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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, wind direction 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.

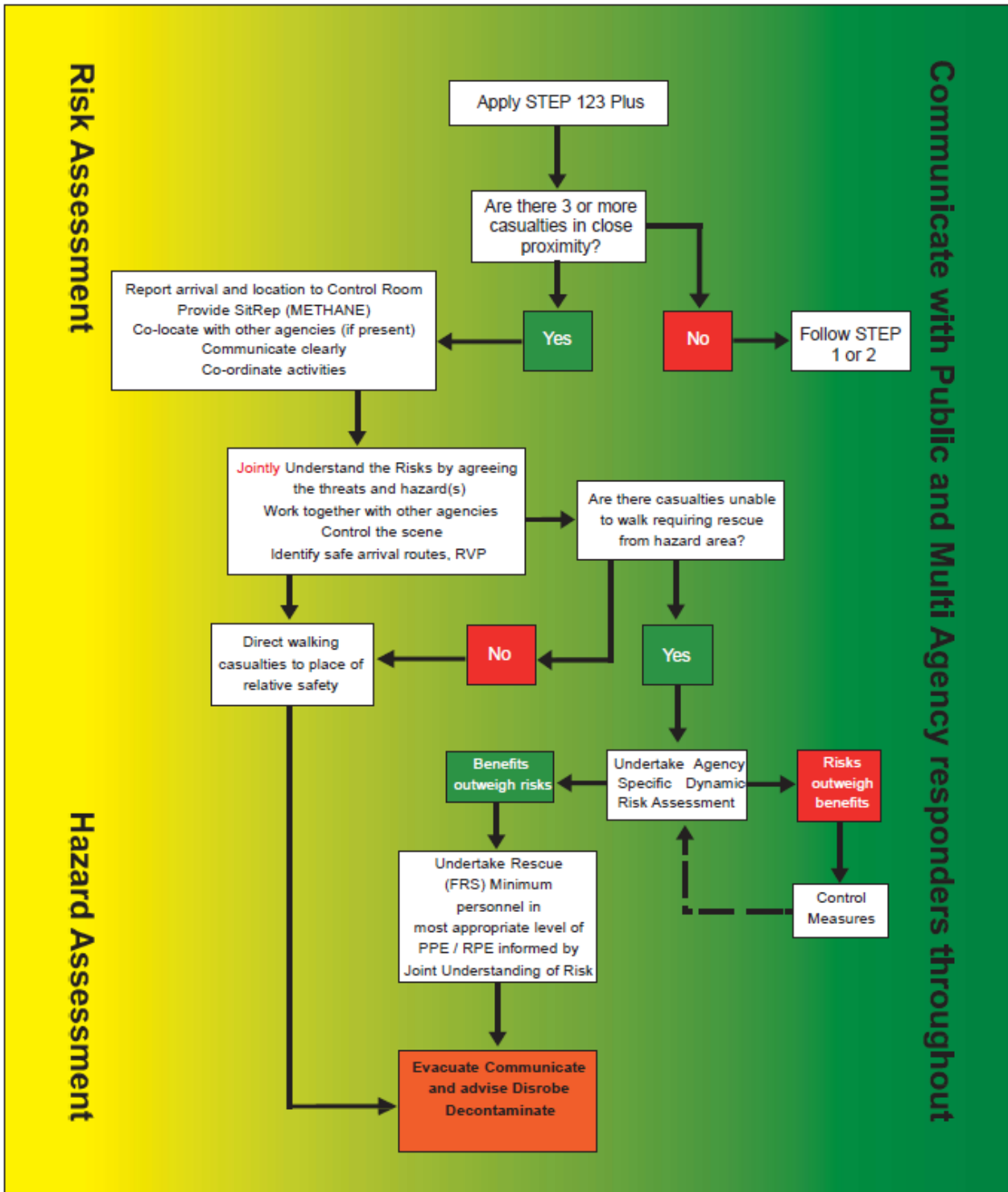
If you are the first unit on scene at a major incident, you should not treat casualties until you have fully assessed the situation and declared the incident to your control.

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	<p>Follow step Plus</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>M</td> <td>MAJOR INCIDENT</td> <td>Has a major incident or standby been declared? (Yes / No - if no, then complete ETHANE message)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>EXACT LOCATION</td> <td>What is the exact location or geographical area of the incident?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T</td> <td>TYPE OF INCIDENT</td> <td>What kind of incident is it?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> <td>HAZARDS</td> <td>What hazards or potential hazards can be identified?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>ACCESS</td> <td>What are the best routes for access and egress?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N</td> <td>NUMBER OF CASUALTIES</td> <td>How many casualties are there, and what condition are they in?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>EMERGENCY SERVICES</td> <td>Which and how many, emergency responder assets/personnel are required or are already on-scene?</td> </tr> </table>	M	MAJOR INCIDENT	Has a major incident or standby been declared? (Yes / No - if no, then complete ETHANE message)	E	EXACT LOCATION	What is the exact location or geographical area of the incident?	T	TYPE OF INCIDENT	What kind of incident is it?	H	HAZARDS	What hazards or potential hazards can be identified?	A	ACCESS	What are the best routes for access and egress?	N	NUMBER OF CASUALTIES	How many casualties are there, and what condition are they in?	E	EMERGENCY SERVICES	Which and how many, emergency responder assets/personnel are required or are already on-scene?
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Plus	Use CBRN First responder flow chart (next page)	<p>Consider what actions can be undertaken to save life:</p> <p>Evacuate from the contaminated area</p> <p>Communicate reassurance that help is coming</p> <p>Disrobe</p> <p>Decontamination dry if noncaustic, wet if caustic</p>																					









CBRN First Responder Flowchart (Figure 1)






HAZMAT Labels


Class 1 Explosive Substances and Articles Containing Explosives

	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

	<p>Division 3 - Flammable liquids White on Red or Black on Red</p>		
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Class 4 Flammable Solids

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




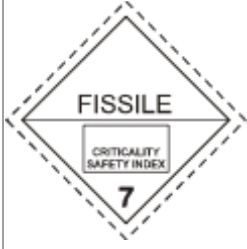
Class 5 Oxidising agents

	<p>Class 5.1 - Oxidizing substances</p>		<p>Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides Symbol Black or White</p>
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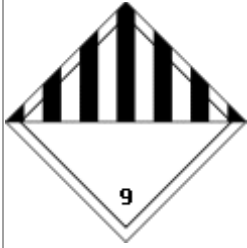
Class 6 Toxic substances and Infectious substances

	<p>Class 6.1 - Toxic substances</p>		<p>Class 6.2 - Infectious substances</p>
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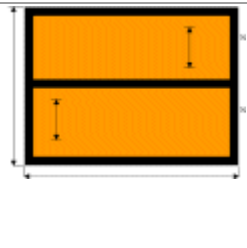

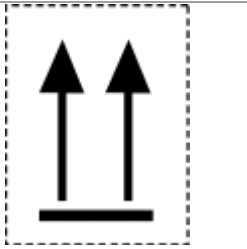
Class 7 Radioactive material

	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

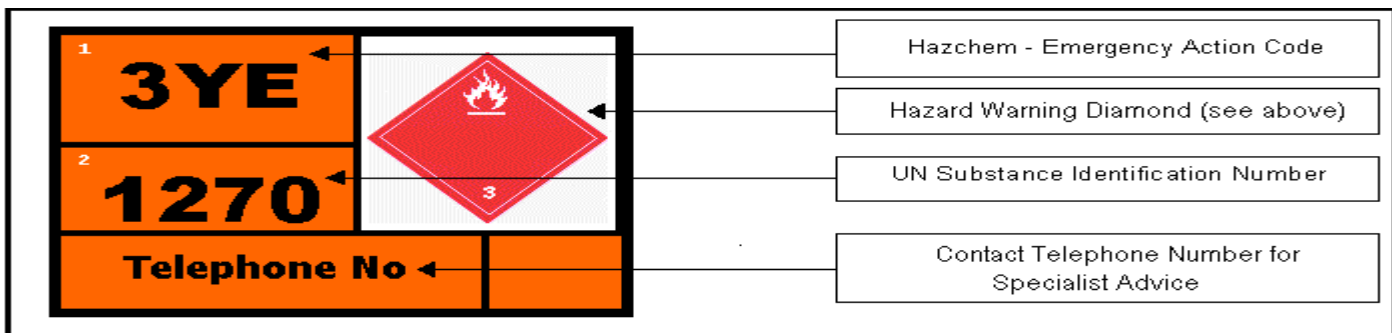
	Class 8 - Corrosive substances		Class 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles
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Further Labels

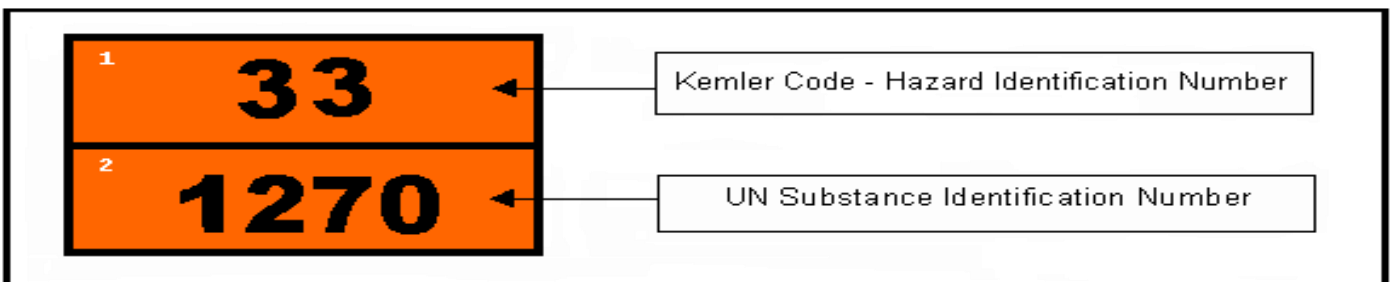
	Orange-coloured plates, with hazard-identification number and UN-Number		Indicating elevated temperature (liquid state at a temperature equal to or exceeding 100 °C, in a solid state at a temperature equal to or exceeding 240 °C)
	Orientation arrows, black or red		

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.

Additional reading and reference:

Initial Operational Response to a CBRN Incident, Home Office July 2016