CERT Team

Field Operating

Guide

Name _________________________________

Team __________________________________________

Team Leader ________________________________

Leader Phone ________________________________

EOC: __________________________________________

Staging Area:______________________________
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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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathogen</th>
<th>Maximum Filter Pore Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giardia and ameoba cysts</td>
<td>5 microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enteric bacteria</td>
<td>0.2 to 0.5 microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>3 microns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasitic eggs and larvae</td>
<td>20 to 30 microns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Clear Water (4ppm)</th>
<th>Cloudy Water (8ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Chlorine ( household bleach - 5.25% ,unscented) shake/stir, let stand for 30 minutes before using</td>
<td>2 drops/qt. 8 drops/gal</td>
<td>4 drops/qt. 16 drops/gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
START TRIAGE

Voice Triage - Remove Walking Wounded - Use Volunteers

START WHERE YOU STAND

IS PERSON BREATHING?

NO

POSITION AIRWAY

NO

TRY AGAIN

NO

DEAD

YES

RATE OF BREATHING

More than 30/Min

IMMEDIATE

REFILL GREATER THAN 2 SECONDS

CONTROL BLEEDING

IMMEDIATE

PERFORM BLANCH TEST

REFILL LESS THAN 2 SECONDS

CHECK MENTAL STATUS

FAILS TO FOLLOW SIMPLE COMMANDS

IMMEDIATE

FOLLOWS SIMPLE COMMANDS

DELAY
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.**
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRE TYPE</th>
<th>EXTINGUISHING AGENT</th>
<th>METHOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORDINARY SOLID MATERIALS</td>
<td>WATER FOAM</td>
<td>REMOVES HEAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REMOVES AIR AND HEAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS</td>
<td>DRY CHEMICAL</td>
<td>BREAKS CHAIN REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FOAM</td>
<td>REMOVES AIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT</td>
<td>DRY CHEMICAL HALON</td>
<td>BREAKS CHAIN REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>REMOVES AIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBUSTIBLE METALS</td>
<td>DRY CHEMICAL HALON</td>
<td>BREAKS CHAIN REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPECIAL AGENTS</td>
<td>USUALLY REMOVE AIR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Utility Shut-Offs

Gas Meter and Shut-Off Valve

Have wrench stored in a specific location where it will be immediately available.

Water Shut-Off

Label for quick identification.

Electrical Shut-Off

Step 1: Pull-out Cartridge Fuses

Step 2: Circuit Breaker
Identifying HAZMAT In Fixed Facilities

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

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.
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
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.**
Physical Search-Interior

When you enter

Single slash
Structure or room

When you exit

Second slash
Structure or room
(Identify victims & hazards)

Search Assessment

Date & Time that task force left

15JUL92
1400HR

Task force identifier

OR-1
RATS

Number of live and dead victims

3 DEAD

First slash made when entering

Second slash made as exiting

Personal hazards
Box Cribbing

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4
Arrangement for Leverage/Cribbing Operation

Medical Care or Victim Removal Person

Crib Person

Wall Collapse

Crib Person

Lever Person

Group Leader