

SIERRA-SACRAMENTO VALLEY EMS AGENCY PROGRAM POLICY

REFERENCE NO. 836

SUBJECT: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

PURPOSE:

This policy establishes guidelines for the response of ambulance transport providers to incidents involving hazardous materials or weapons of mass destruction.

AUTHORITY:

California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, Sections 1797.150, 1797.151, 1797.204, 1797.214, 1798.6 and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Sections 100172 and 100175.

DEFINITIONS:

Hazardous Materials are classified as any material which is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive, or any combination, and requires special care in handling because of the hazards it poses to public health, safety, and/or the environment.

Hazardous Materials Response Team (Haz Mat) - The Haz Mat Team is an emergency organization that has received specialized training and equipment for the purpose of protecting the public and the environment in the event of a accidental or intentional release of Hazardous materials into the environment.

Emergency Decontamination - An emergency procedure for the removal of contamination from an exposed victim requiring immediate lifesaving care.

Planned Decontamination - The procedures in place for the Haz Mat Response Team to perform decontamination at a hazardous materials incident.

Mass Decon - Decontamination of the greatest number of people possible with available resources. Normally accomplished by emergency decon followed by full decon.

Exclusion Zone (Hot Zone) - Area that encompasses all known or suspected hazardous Materials

Contamination Reduction Zone (Warm Zone) - Area between the "Exclusion Zone" and the "Support Area". "Safe Refuge Area" and "Contamination Reduction Corridor" are set up within this area.

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Contamination Reduction Corridor - An area within the "Contamination Reduction Zone" where the actual decontamination takes place. EMS personnel, once cleared, receive patients at the end of the "Contamination Reduction Corridor" and move them to the "Support Area" for secondary treatment.

Support Zone (Cold Zone) - Clean area outside "Contamination Reduction Zone" where equipment and rescue personnel are staged to receive and treat decontaminated patients. Secondary exposure to hazardous materials is not expected in this area and special clothing is not required.

TRAINING AND COMPETENCY:

According to CCR, Title 8, Section 5192, the minimum training for EMS responders shall be Haz Mat First Responder Awareness level. Annual refresher training is required to be provided by the employer to be of sufficient content and duration to maintain competencies or to demonstrate those competencies. Additional training may be required to function at an emergency.

POLICY:

The responsibility for hazardous material containment, identification, decontamination, and victim evacuation rests with the Incident Commander of the fire and/or law enforcement agencies having primary investigative authority.

1. The management structure utilizes the Incident Command System. All resources ordered for HAZ MAT incident shall be committed to the incident until released by the Incident Commander.
2. Avoid contamination - accept only decontaminated patients. Do not transport contaminated patients without Incident Commander approval.
 - Exception: For radiation contaminated patients that meet immediate triage criterion, treatment and transport will not be delayed for decontamination processes
3. Do NOT enter the exclusion zone. EMS personnel will not use specialized protective equipment / breathing apparatus unless they have been specifically trained in its use prior to the incident.
4. Involve the base hospital as soon as possible in an incident, so they may prepare to receive victims. In radiation contamination incidents it is especially important to notify the base hospital early.

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DISPATCH:

Units dispatched to a possible hazardous materials incident shall be advised by dispatch (in addition to the usual information) of the following:

1. On scene wind direction and recommended approach route, coordinate with Incident Commander.
2. Staging Area location.
3. Location of Incident Commander Post (if established).
4. Communication frequencies
5. Type of hazardous material(s) involved (if known).
6. Estimated number of patients.

SCENE MANAGEMENT:

1. Initial Ambulance is 1st On Scene:
 - a. Ambulances will approach cautiously and park upwind, uphill and upstream from the incident using the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) as a guide for the distance to park from the incident.
 - b. Observe wind and/or plume direction, if applicable.
 - c. If first on scene, assume incident command until otherwise established.
 - First provide for your own safety.
 - Isolate scene and Deny entry (keep others away!). Move uninvolved victims to a safe zone.
 - Notify dispatch and Base/Modified Base Hospital that it is a HAZ MAT scene. Ensure notification of local Hazmat resources utilizing local procedures for hazardous materials incidents.
 - Coordinate with other public safety personnel as they arrive on scene to establish ICS.
 - d. Confirm HAZ MAT using DOT Emergency Response Guidebook and notify appropriate authorities. Reconfirm HAZ MAT with other references and resources if available.
2. Initial Ambulance - 1st responders already on Scene:
 - a. If upon arrival of the first ambulance to the scene, the First Responders have determined to be or is suspicious of a hazardous material incident, ambulance providers will:
 - Coordinate with other public safety personnel on scene to establish ICS.
 - b. If ICS has been established, report to IC or staging area manager.

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3. Arrival at known Haz Mat Scene: At no time shall EMS personnel enter the scene of a known Haz Mat incident without the clearance from the IC or designee. Once the support zone is established, the responding EMS unit(s) will stage as directed by IC or designee. Once at scene, in coordination with the IC or designee, EMS will provide treatment and transport of patient(s) ***after decontamination is completed, with the exception of radiation incidents.*** (See exception for radiation contamination under policy section, number 2.)
4. Recognition of a Hazardous Material on-scene or during transport - If EMS personnel become aware of Hazardous Materials while **on scene or during transport**:
 - a. Request Haz Mat response from appropriate jurisdictional authority.
 - b. Personnel shall consider themselves contaminated and part of the incident (HOT ZONE), and consider self-decontamination.
 - c. Evacuate to a safe location to minimize exposure and notify EMS Dispatch of the potential contamination. If identified during transport, notify dispatch of contamination and await direction.
 - d. Request closest fire and law enforcement agencies response to the scene for site control and emergency decon.

PATIENT CARE:

1. EMS personnel shall not attempt to enter any Haz Mat scene or render medical care beyond the support zone without the specific direction from the Incident Commander or designee. ***ONLY appropriately trained prehospital personnel utilizing appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) shall perform treatment within the "HOT" and "WARM" zones.***
 2. With the exception of radiation incidents, Medical treatment and transportation is secondary to the protection of spreading the contaminate, and the management of the Haz Mat incident. The Incident Commander or designee is responsible for determining the treatment priority for the patient(s). EMS transport personnel may be requested to receive non-ambulatory patients from the Contamination Reduction Zone after decontamination has been completed, with the exception of radiation contaminated patients that meet immediate triage criterion, where treatment and transport will not be delayed for decontamination processes.
 3. EMS personnel may only provide and/or initiate patient care after the patient has been transferred to them in the designated area as deemed by the incident commander.
 4. Deceased victims shall be left undisturbed at the scene, or moved at the direction of the coroner, Incident Commander or designee.
 5. ***The use of EMS helicopters for the transport of potentially contaminated Haz Mat patient(s) or, WMD is generally, NOT APPROPRIATE. Patient transport by helicopter shall occur only by direction of the IC or designee. EMS helicopters may be***
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utilized at the discretion of the IC, or designee to transport immediate, radiation contaminated patients under the same criteria as ground based transportation assets.

6. Advise medical control of material involved and request direction for treatment.
7. Treat as directed by specific S-SV EMS protocol, and/or medical control.
 - a. Continuous decontamination as directed, if trained and properly equipped.
 - b. ABC's.
 - c. Oxygen and ventilate prn.
 - d. Cover the patient and consider modesty when possible. Warming measures prn after decon.
8. ALS procedures and treatment as clinically indicated and per Base Hospital Order.
9. For specific treatments see S-SV EMS Agency protocols as follows:
 - Chemical burns, Organophosphate or Carbamate pesticides, and Hydrofluoric Acid see Hazardous Material Exposure protocol E-7
 - Nerve Agent Exposure see Nerve Agent Treatment protocol E-8

CROSS REFERENCES

Policy and Procedure Manual

Ingestions and Overdoses, # M-5
Hazardous Material Exposure # E-7
Nerve Agent Treatment # E-8

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK 2004