


Thank you, Justin.

Hazardous materials are one of the largest growing industrial realities of this generation. For many of us, the idea of having to face a hazardous material situation is unpleasant. An incident may involve a solitary patient with a minor chemical spill or entire communities.

Fortunately, we have many resources for organizing both a scene involving hazardous materials and information

about the substances involved. In many situations, specially trained hazardous materials teams with on-board references are prepared to respond quickly.

MISSION CIT

# ROLE OF EMS

Three basic tasks

- Isolation of the event
- Identification of the material.
- Recognition of the implicit dangers and essential decontamination
- Your role
  - ✓ Triage
  - ✓ Treatment
  - ✓ Transport




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Once a hazardous materials incident is identified, there are three immediate basic tasks to complete. First is the isolation of the event to prevent any further contamination. Next is the identification of the material. The final task is recognition of the implicit dangers and essential decontamination.

Your job is to report to a designated area outside of the hot and warm zones and provide:

- Triage

- Treatment and
- Transport

At a hazmat incident, your role may be any of the following:

- Transporting decontaminated patients from the cold zone to an emergency facility
- Assisting in the cold zone with re-triage of patients as they are handed across from the warm zone and providing medical assistance before transport
- Evacuating medical facilities that lie in an area of risk
- Providing shelter support at locations where evacuees have been temporarily settled, and
- Monitoring members of the hazmat team

## TREATMENT

- Treatment during decontamination
  - ✓ Limit the administration route to intramuscular or medi-inhaler
- Document treatment information
  - ✓ Name of chemical or chemicals
  - ✓ Amount, time, and route of exposure
  - ✓ Decontamination information
  - ✓ Treatment or antidotes administered



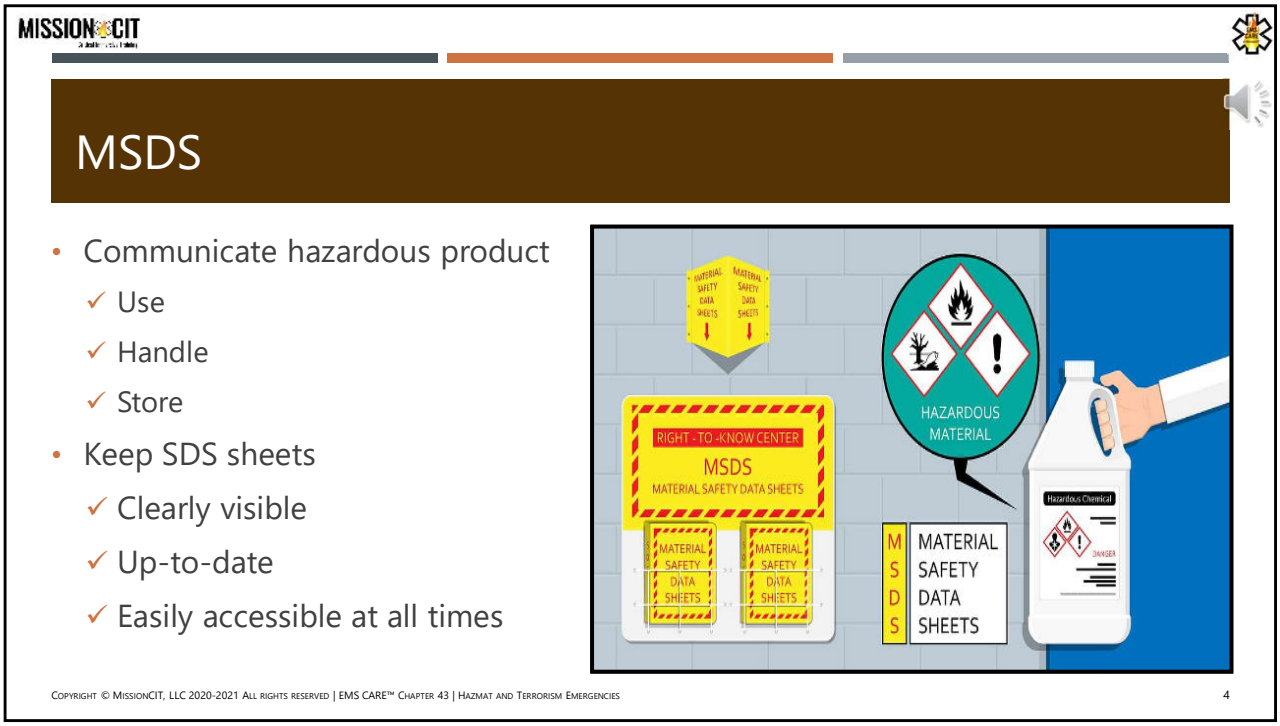
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If medication is required, limit the administration route to intramuscular or medi-inhaler. Intravenous therapy and advanced airway interventions should be delayed until after gross decontamination. Specific individual treatment should be referenced from Poison Control or MSDS sheets.

Remember to document exposure and treatment information which must include:

- Name of chemical or chemicals

- Amount, time, and route of exposure
- Decontamination information, and
- Treatment or antidotes administered




SDS or Safety Data Sheets, formally known as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are the internationally recognized format for communicating the use, handling, and storage of hazardous products.

It is critical that SDS sheets are kept:

- Clearly visible
- Up-to-date, and
- Easily accessible at all times

Reading the entire SDS sheet can help avoid accidents and potential injuries from improper chemical usage.

All SDS sheets have 16 sections. Each will be labeled with the following headers:

Section 1. Identification

Section 2. Hazard Identification

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Section 4. First-Aid Measures

Section 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Section 8. Exposure Controls or Personal Protection

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Section 12. Ecological Information

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Section 14. Transport Information

Section 15. Regulatory Information

And Section 16. Other Information