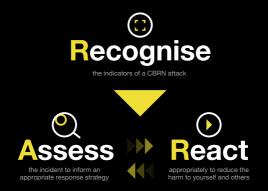


The actions you take immediately following a Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) incident can significantly improve the outcome for all people on the site.



Initial Operational Response (IOR) AIDE MEMOIRE

Recognise

the indicators of a CBRN attack

Physical symptoms



and sweating Twitching and convulsions



Airway irritation and breathing difficulties





Nausea and vomitina





Unexplained liquids, powders or vapours

Two or more people

incapacitated for no

explainable reason



Unexplained smells or tastes



Unusual and/ or unattended materials, devices or equipment

Any one of these may be indicators of a CBRN incident. Multiple indicators may increase the likelihood that an incident is CBRN-related.

Signs

CONSIDER SAFETY

If unprotected responders observe incapacitated casualties for no explainable reason – they MUST NOT PROCEED any closer to avoid becoming a further casualty themselves.

However, they must consider opportunities to understand what has happened or is still happening and report this back to a control room.

Unprotected responders can still assist without committing themselves into a contaminated area. Using public address systems or similar they can communicate appropriate advice and information following the REMOVE principles.

Assess



the incident to inform an appropriate response strategy

Do not put yourself or others in danger to assess the incident





Where are CBRN indicators present?

To avoid moving people on the site through affected routes.





Where are casualties located?

To identify who is exposed and advise Emergency Services.





Where are other people on the site located?

To identify who isn't exposed and nearby routes for evacuation.



Which routes are unaffected?

To identify unaffected routes for evacuation of people on the site.





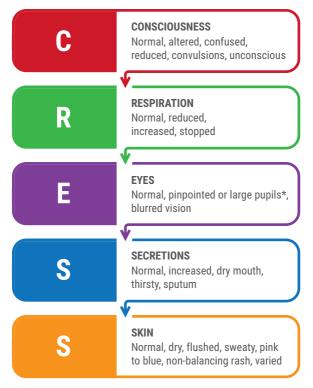
To reduce the risk of a further non-CBRN attack.

If there are significant external hazards consider moving occupants to a safe internal location.

BADCOLDS - Substance Assessment



CRESS - Casualty Assessment



*Pinpoint pupils (and/or increased secretions) may be delayed if agent absorbed through the skin, or eye protection worn.

React

appropriately to reduce the harm to yourself and others



Do not put yourself or others in danger to assess the incident.

TELL THOSE AFFECTED TO:



REMOVE

...from the immediate area to avoid further exposure to the substance. Fresh air is important.

If the skin is itchy or painful, find a water source.

REPORT... use M/ETHANE.

REMOVE OUTER CLOTHING...

... if affected by the substance.

Try to avoid pulling clothing over the head if possible.

Do not smoke, eat or drink.

Do not pull off clothing stuck to skin.

REMOVE

...from skin using a dry absorbent material to either soak it up or brush it off.

RINSE continually with water if the skin is itchy or painful.





METHANE

М	MAJOR INCIDENT	Has a major incident been declared? (Yes/No – If 'No', then complete ETHANE message)
E	EXACT LOCATION	What is the exact location or geographical area of the incident?
Т	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 engress?
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 and personnel are required or are already on-scene?



Designed and produced in consultation with:





NFCC National Resilience



National Protective Security Authority

Recognise, Assess, React (RAR) for CBRN Incidents is an NPSA product