

1. Awareness: WMD/Terrorism Indicators

Assess dispatch and size-up information for WMD/terrorism indicators:

- Responding to a target hazard / event or an existing threat of attack
- Explosion (single or multiple)
- Unexplained liquids, unusual odors, reports of a spray release
- Multiple victims (if non-traumatic, signs/symptoms may be similar)
- Injured responders, unexplained dead wildlife

One indicator: remain alert. If multiple indicators: possible WMD/terrorism incident. If this is so, use extreme caution, and communicate this information to Dispatch.

2. Arrival:

Consider need for additional resources, including Hazmat and Law Enforcement.

Cautious approach:

- Upwind / uphill / maintain safe distance / avoid building exhaust vents
- Park heading away from incident; consider escape routes
- Stay aware of surroundings (alert for secondary devices, other threats, etc)

Establish Command; identify Command Post location; consider Unified Command.

Assess CP location for potential secondary devices or other intentional hazards.

Designate safe staging area(s).

Isolate scene: deny unauthorized entry / control exits.

Establish initial hot zone. As needed, set up a safe refuge area and emergency decon.

Locate RP if available. Consider HVAC shutdown.

3. Risk/Benefit Assessment:

Assess scene:

- Type of incident if known (explosive, radiological, chemical, biological, etc)
- Type of product if safe to ID; use Guide 111 if product is chemical and unknown
- Number of victims (ambulatory and non-ambulatory)
- Safety & security / secondary device awareness / hot zone size / threat assessment

Assess self-protection measures:

- PPE (in early stage, SCBA / turnouts are best). Contact Hazmat Team for advice.
- Consider time / distance / shielding, and minimize number of exposed personnel

Assess public-protection measures:

- Rescue / evacuation / shelter-in-place / down-wind exposure concerns

4. Mitigation:

Encourage self-evacuation via PA as needed. For ambulatory evacuees, use verbal instructions to separate injured from non-injured, contaminated from non-contaminated.

Maintain appropriate decon and contaminated evacuee isolation during the incident.

Perform rescue if safe to do so. Attempt to isolate/secure victims at edge of hot zone.

Determine if safe defensive operations (dike, contain, control) are appropriate.

Other ICS considerations: Medical Branch, Hazmat Branch, Incident Safety Officer, Fire Branch, PIO, Incident Management Team, exposure protection, structural collapse, etc.

- Demobilize and debrief as needed. Do not engage in clean-up operations.