

**REGION I EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
STANDING MEDICAL ORDERS
FIRST RESPONDER**

SMO: Hazardous Materials Overview

Revised Date:

Policy: A Hazardous Material is any substance or material capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property. Personal safety is the priority when responding to a hazardous materials incident. If the scene is not safe, the EMS crew should retreat and not enter the scene until it has been made safe by trained personnel.

INFORMATION NEEDED

- Identification or suspicion of hazardous materials component from signage of containers at scene, bystanders, etc.
- Contact HazMat team and follow their direction in decontamination and scene procedures.

OBJECTIVE FINDINGS

- For symptoms relating to specific hazardous materials, see POISONING AND OVERDOSE Protocol
- For suspected Bioterrorist events, see Bioterrorist Protocol
- For suspected Radiation events, see RADIATION EMERGENCIES Protocol

TREATMENT

- Utilize Incident Command System at scene
- With the identification of hazardous materials, activate additional resources, including but not limited to:
 - Fire Department
 - Police Department (traffic and crowd control)
 - Health Department
 - Hazardous Materials Response Team
 - Local Industry Response Team
- Establish "Hot Zone", but DO NOT become exposed in doing so. NO ONE should be allowed into the "Hot zone."
- DO NOT remove non-ambulatory patients unless properly trained personnel with appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) are available and decontamination has been accomplished.
- ANY ambulatory patients leaving the "Hot Zone" should be assumed to be contaminated.
- Safety of responding personnel is FIRST PRIORITY

LIFE THREATENING CONDITIONS

- Prior to rendering medical care the patient should be removed to a safe environment by emergency personnel wearing appropriate PPE
- Life saving procedures should only be rendered if they can be done safely by rescuers and do not cause contamination of additional patients or personnel
- If life saving procedures are performed, simultaneous gross decontamination should be performed, cover or wrap containment areas and initiate stabilization of ABC's
- Cover or wrap patients to prevent spread of contamination

NON-LIFE THREATENING CONDITIONS

___ Prior to rendering care, decontaminate the patient so contamination is reduced to a level that is no longer a threat to patients or responders

Documentation of adherence to protocol:

- Additional resources that were activated
- Level of decontamination utilized

PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

- Consider the effect that receiving contaminated patients may have on a receiving facility.

**REGION I EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
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EMT - BASIC**

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NON-LIFE THREATENING CONDITIONS

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TRANSPORT

If transport to a receiving facility is required, it should begin ONLY after patient is safely packaged to prevent contamination to EMS personnel, ambulances or receiving facility personnel.

Documentation of adherence to protocol:

Additional resources that were activated

Level of decontamination utilized

Medical Control Contact Criteria

PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

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**REGION I EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
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EMT - PARAMEDIC**

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