## Scenario C14: Radiological incident on highway

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| **Scenario C14: Radiological incident on highway** | |
| **Complexity of the scenario: easy** | |
| **Possible application of the scenario: Topics 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.6 and 6.1** | |
| **Scenario description:** | |
| On an autumn morning the dispatch centre receives a call from a driver of vehicle on the local highway that an accident has occurred just in front of him. Apparently, a sudden bank of mist occurred resulting in head tail accident between various vehicles. One of these vehicles is transporting medical isotopes from the production location to the regional hospitals. The driver of the transport van is not seriously injured and can exit the vehicle. The driver of the passenger car in front of him is less lucky and is unconscious inside his car and is suffering from a head wound. The medical isotopes are correctly packaged and the transport documents are in order. A radiological hazard sign is present on the outside of the transport van.  **Things to consider:** In this scenario there is a very limited risk associated to the radiological agent as it is correctly packaged. The main aim of this scenario is for the participants to recognize the presence of the radiological material and during their risk assessment reach the conclusion that they can safely help the unconscious driver of the passenger vehicle.  If the trainer would like to challenge the trainees, he/she can consider adjusting the scenario and have either a small fire at the accident or ruptured containers due to the accident. The exposure risk in this situation is higher than with undamaged packaging but will non the less remain low and removing of the passenger can still be done safely. In this scenario variant it will become easier to discuss risk mitigation by staying upwind, keep your distance, limit exposure time and where possible use shielding.  Sources:  https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file /340191/hpa\_rpd\_034.pdf  https://teppinfo.com/ | |
| **Application: First alarm (Topic 4.1)**  **Target audience: DO, (M)P, AS, FB** | **Learning objective:** To recognize signs of a potential CBRN release and (initiate first) respond(ers).  **Aim:** The dispatch officer interacts with the caller to identify the likelihood of a possible CBRN release and to know which information should be shared with the chain of command. Use of METHANE and Four W’s protocols. |
| Example: |  |
| **Application: Arrival on scene (Topic 5.1)**  **Target audience: First responders on scene ((M)P, AS, FB)** | **Learning objective:** To recognize how to carry out an on-site risk assessment, zoning of the area, and isolation and registration of victims.  **Aim:** The first responders arrive on scene, perform a risk assessment, talk with the caller, perform a reconnaissance of the incident scene and discuss actions. They apply METHANE, establish zoning, isolate people and pet animals, initiate evacuation, register persons. |
| **Example:** |  |
| **Application: Forensic awareness (topic 5.2)**  **Target audience: First responders on scene (AS, FB , (M)P)** | **Learning objective:** To recognize how to carry out your work without forensic disruption of the scene.  **Aim**: The responders discuss the possible forensic value of the materials found on the scene and preserve the evidence. |
| **Example:** |  |
| **Application: medical treatment and triage (topic 5.6)**  **Target audience: First responders on scene (AS, (M)P and FB)** | **Learning objective:** To recognize how to apply appropriate medical care towards patients involved in a CBRN incident.  **Aim:** The responders assess the medical conditions of the victims, perform triage on the victims and recommend possible treatment. |
| **Example:** |  |
| **Application: Alarm Protocol (topic 6.1)**  **Target audience: DO** | **Learning objective:** To differentiate a possible CBRN incident (from normal incident) and to carry out appropriate procedures & protocols.  **Aim:** The dispatch officer interacts with the caller and relays necessary information to the responders moving towards the scene. |
| **Example:** |  |