## Scenario C17: Chemical incident in municipality building

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| **Scenario C17: Chemical incident in municipality building** | |
| **Complexity of the scenario: Complex** | |
| **Possible application of the scenario: Topics 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.6 and 6.1** | |
| **Scenario description:** | |
| A disgruntled person is fed up with the lack of help he gets from the municipality for his house and family situation and decides to attack personnel in the municipality building. He uses a spraying system filled with a household chemical (ammonia) to attack personnel and visitors of the public service desk in the municipality building. After spraying various people directly, or indirectly exposing them to the fumes, he flees the scene in a south-easterly direction dropping the spraying device near the south entrance of the public desk.  Most of the persons present in the building will experience very mild effects from exposure to the vapours of the chemical agent but two persons have been directly hit with liquid and experience severe effects and are no longer mobile. Persons experience discomfort from the vapour and start evacuating the building, a fire alert and emergency exit alarms are triggered. The Emergency Response (ER) in the building (of the municipality building itself) is assisting with the evacuation of staff and visitors. The evacuated persons are collected at the west and south east collection points. ER is waiting for the first responders at the west collection point to provide instructions and assist where necessary.  Witnesses of the incident report an ammonia smell and can provide a description of the suspect.  The victims show the following symptoms:  Mildly affected (6 persons outside) show symptoms of (mild) respiratory distress, irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. None of the victims have liquid ammonia on their clothing.  Severe affected (2 persons inside) show symptoms of (severe) respiratory distress, narrowing of the throat and swelling. The upper airway is obstructed resulting in low oxygen levels and loss of consciousness.  Multiple camera systems are monitoring the various areas inside the public service desk of the municipality building and the various entrances to the building. The spraying system is laying on the floor near the south entrance of the public service desk.  **Things to consider:** A critical aspect in this scenario is to stress the fact that the perpetrator acted alone and fled the incident scene. If a perpetrator is still present in the building, response will be postponed due to potential risks for the first responders, and they will wait for dedicated police units to apprehend the suspect. Due to the size of the rooms in the building, exposure risks to the first responders are likely limited, nonetheless, respiratory protection will be required until aeration of the building has been performed and any liquid spill is contained. Exposure of first responders from the evacuated persons outside is unlikely as none are exposed to the liquid directly. Decontamination of evacuated persons is likely not necessary. The sprayer left behind by the perpetrator is likely considered to be evidence as well as the recordings of the various camera systems. The pursuit and apprehension of the suspect shall be given high priority.  The trainer could consider adapting the scenario in such a way that (some of) the victims are self-referring to the GP office or EMS to allow trainees from these target audiences to perform a risk assessment, triage and possibly assess forensically relevant materials. | |
| **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) (GP and EMS target audiences can be added by adapting the scenario)** | **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) (GP and EMS target audiences can be added by adapting the scenario)** | **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 ((M)P, AS, FB) (GP and EMS target audiences can be added by adapting the scenario)** | **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:** |  |