## Scenario 3-R: Blast at a domestic animal fair

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Scenario 3-R: Blast at a domestic animal fair** | |
| **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 pet fair is taking place in an exhibition centre, almost 200 cats and dogs of different sizes are part of the exhibition. Approximately 1000 people are attending the event, the fair is pretty crowded. There are numerous photographers and reporters, some are using drones to take pictures and make videos of the event. A small drone taking pictures from above explodes releasing some flames and smoke and then crashes on the ground. No one gets hurt by the drone falling on the ground but panic quickly spreads. Some pets, especially those that were standing close to the drone that has fallen on the ground, run away from their allocated spots in the fair and the owners start running everywhere to catch them. Meanwhile, panic starts to spread in the whole fair. Attendants start running and assembling at the main exits of the overcrowded pavilion, some people fall and get trampled, scared pets run anywhere.  Suddenly, the dosimeters of the firefighters’ team, that was already on the scene as part of the safety and security measures for such kind of events, start to alarm and they make the emergency call.  **Things to consider:**  With such a ‘dirty bomb’ scenario, radiation dose is expected to be low, both from external irradiation as from internal/external contamination with the radionuclide(s). It is however important to consider the psychological aspects of a dirty bomb explosion in a crowded area that could cause shock and panic in the people involved.  In this scenario, the exploding drone is a key forensic element.  For this scenario, first responders should pay attention to what is left of the drone. They should avoid direct contact with it and shall avoid, when possible, decontaminants that can destroy evidence. It would be important also to leave the participants in the fair as far away as possible from the crash.  The debris of the drone is extremely important evidence, (fingerprints, digital information) they should be preserved. However, it must be kept in mind that this debris may be highly contaminated.  It is important to acquire images of the scene before, during and after the event. Cameras should be preserved.  In addition to the scene described, at first look the first responders spot the following:   * People are stepping on the debris of the drone * Reporters that were taking pictures of the event are now filming and documenting the accident | |
| **Application: First alarm (Topic 4.1)**  **Target audience: DO, FB, (M)P, AS** | **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: FB, (M)P, AS** | **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: FB, (M)P, AS, EMS, GP** | **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: FB, (M)P, AS, EMS, GP** | **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:** |  |