**MELODY “A harmonised CBRN training curriculum for first responders and medical staff”**

**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS - ISFP-2017-AG-PROTECT**

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**Answers of 6.1 Test Questions**

**6.1 Alarm protocol**

1. What instructions should be given to the caller, and why?

**[Answer]** should address at least:

* *caller might be contaminated as caller might have been close to the scene or could have helped and touched victims*
* *caller should stay near the scene at least 50m up wind*
* *caller might have left the scene while being contaminated thereby spreading the agent, urge the caller to return or to remain at his position*

2. Why is a multidisciplinary approach right from the start favourable when dealing with a CBRN incident?

**[Answer]** should address issues like:

* *CBRN-incidents are almost by definition multidisciplinary events*
* *A mono-disciplinary approach could lead to missing and even dismissing important clues while arriving at the scene*
* *Starting with a multidisciplinary approach buys time, leads to a safer workspace, does not unnecessarily aggravate the situation (exposing FRs to CBRN, spreading the contamination to hospitals, etc.)*

1. Where does METHANE stands for?

**[Answer]**

1. FALSE: Although methane is a natural gas, the abbreviation stands for a method that

can be used in crisis management.

1. TRUE: METHANE is an abbreviation for method that can be used in crisis management. METHANE: Major incident, Exact location, Type incident, Hazards, Access, Number of casualties, Emergency services
2. FALSE: METHANE is NOT a new Methampetamine-based drug, but is an abbreviation for method that can be used in crisis management.