

DECON

IN·A·BAG™



DQE®

Decon-In-A-Bag™ is designed for emergency response personnel such as law enforcement, emergency medical services, and those responders with limited resources to quickly perform adequate gross field decontamination.

Contents of Decon-In-A-Bag™

- 2 Splash Protection Kits*
- 4 Don-it™ Personal Privacy Kits
This kit is supplied to facilitate drying and covering the victim after decon.
- 4 Contaminated Clothing Containment Bags
- 1 Decon Wand™
- 1 50 ft. Flat Rolled Hose
- 1 Decon Scrub Brush
- 1 4 oz. Bottle of Liquid Soap



The PPE provided in this kit is not intended for entry into the contaminated area (hot zone) unless that area has been thoroughly evaluated to determine that this PPE will offer adequate protection. The PPE supplied in this kit is intended to provide emergency responders outside the contaminated area with splash protection while performing decontamination.

The objective of “gross field decontamination” is to minimize the effects of the contaminant on the patient as well as decrease the exposure risk to emergency responders. Although every effort should be made to provide complete decon in the field, it is possible that field decon will not be totally adequate. A variety of factors such as adverse weather conditions, lack of privacy, water availability, the type of contaminant and responder safety may influence the level of decontamination achieved in the field.

In general, removing and bagging the victim’s clothing removes over 80% of the contaminants and minimizes the risk of spreading the toxic agent to others. This is the minimum level of decontamination that is acceptable after exposure to a hazardous chemical, radioactive contamination source or terrorist attack.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) shields personnel from contact with hazardous materials. The PPE typically includes outer protective clothing, gloves, boots, and a respirator or mask that works in unison to shield an individual from a variety of chemical, biological and physical hazards. Choosing the proper level of protection depends on many factors including the type of hazard, its concentration and the risk of inhalation and skin contamination posed by the agent. Although no combination of PPE guards against all hazards, the equipment selected should provide as much protection as possible to the skin, eyes, face, hands, feet and respiratory tract.

The following Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) describes the procedures to be utilized in both ambulatory and non-ambulatory situations.

- 1** Don PPE (use yellow Splash Kits provided).
- 2** Get victim to safe area. Call the victim towards the safe area. Never enter a contaminated area unless you are wearing the appropriate level of PPE.
- 3** Instruct patient to remove and contain their contaminated clothing (use contaminated clothing bag).
- 4** Attach female end of water supply hose to domestic water spigot.

DECONTAMINATION

- 5** Attach male end of water supply hose to the Decon Wand™.
- 6** Thoroughly douse the patient with water using the Decon Wand™ to rinse away, dilute or neutralize any remaining chemicals on the patient's skin.

Privacy can be provided by utilizing a vehicle or side of building on one side of the victim while holding up sheets or blankets on the other.

STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINE

7 Give patient soap and brush.

Direct patient to thoroughly wash affected areas with soap and brush in a head-to-toe manner. Make sure to address areas such as hair, axilla, groin, skin folds and nails. For non-ambulatory patients, using Decon Wand,[™] soap and brush, decontaminate the front of the victim. Log rolling technique can be used to decontaminate the underside of the victim.

8 Visually evaluate the patient to insure that all of the contaminant that can be removed has been removed.

9 Patient should exit decon area, dry off and cover (use Don-it[™] Kits provided).

10 Responders should rinse off their PPE so as not to contaminate themselves while removing PPE.

11 Withdraw to a safe area, remove and contain PPE for disposal.

12 Treat any injuries as applicable and prepare to transport. If possible, the victim should remain outside the vehicle until ready for transport to minimize exposure risk to the responder.