Statewide Scenario – April 2023

It is a light spring day, with light winds blowing northwest to southeast. People are out and about in 74-degree weather. In the middle of town is a transportation depot with both bus and railroad access. There are multiple activities occurring in the downtown area.

At 9:18 am, a collision occurs between a truck and another vehicle (train, bus, truck, etc.). The truck is carrying multiple chemical containers (i.e., barrels, bags) with no hazard labels. There are approximately [XX] people on the vehicle. The chemical container has caught fire and low hanging plumes of smoke are visible. An unknown white powder can be seen spilling from the container and out of one side of the truck. Law enforcement, Emergency Medical Services, and Fire resources are dispatched to the scene. The health and medical systems receive limited information in the first notification.

When first responders arrive, they observe a secondary collision in the area. On the other side of the collision is a greyhound bus that has been pushed into a school bus by the force of the chemical truck collision. There are [XX] individuals on the greyhound bus and another [XX] on the school bus.

These two collisions have left multiple casualties and some fatalities. There are adult and pediatric casualties with burn and/or traumatic injuries from the force of the impact. Some individuals are walking around and have started to complain about [Insert Symptoms]. The community will need to activate chemical, burn, and pediatric annexes. The medical examiner/coroner is also summoned to the scene.

The Fire Department and Hazard Materials Teams have begun hazard categorization and identification. There remains a fire burning near where the vehicles collided. All passengers have been removed to a safe zone and gross decontamination has been set up.

As the scene is stabilized the initial casualty counts are established. There are [XX] casualties including fatalities from the vehicles. The secondary bus collision includes [XX] patients (adult and pediatric), there are critical to walking wounded awaiting triage, treatment, and transportation. Initial counts include approximately [XX] burn patients, this includes [XX] critical and [XX] mild to moderate. Additionally, there are walking wounded and smoke inhalation patients that self-transport to your facilities and need decontamination as it is still an unknown exposure at this early stage. The initial fatality count is in excess of [XX].

\*\*\*The chemical in the container is identified as acetone and the white powder is paint hardener/solidifier (Sodium Polyacrylate/Sodium Potassium Alumina Silicate, White – see http://complyplus.grainger.com/grainger/msds.asp?sheetid=4207611#sec3) (customize chemicals per jurisdiction).

Depending on the chemical will justify concluding or continuing decontamination efforts at local facilities.

# Original Scenario:

* 74 degrees, with a slight wind heading in the direction of the train or bus (choose which one) depot downtown
* A traffic collision occurs between a bus/train (choose which one) and a loaded Ethanol truck
* The Ethanol truck collides with the first Greyhound bus (or train) and pushes it into two additional buses (or train) and starts fire.
* The collision includes 54 people on the first Greyhound bus (or train) and pushes into Initially unknown number of victims on the second and third buses (or train cars)
	+ *For larger or smaller populations you can add or subtract a trains/bus*
		- *Adding each will increase to 4X the number of burn and casualty*
		- *For pediatrics can make it a School Field trip on bus/train that includes 30-40 pediatrics*
* Multiple casualties and injuries from impact and burn victims.
* Fire will be on-going due to reservoir of fuel as these do not crack open.
* Will require a fire/hazmat response.

Injuries and Fatalities

* + This allows for up to 150 casualties total including fatalities from the 3 buses.
	+ 100 burn patients – 40 Critical and 60 mild to moderate
	+ Collateral damageincludes 100 **additional** walking wounded and smoke inhalation who self-transport to facilities and need decontamination as it is an unknown exposure at early point in the exercise
	+ 25 fatalities for Medical Examiner/Coroner participation

\*\*\*Will 4X the number of burn and casualty if Train is included

# Scenario Focus:

1. Burn Surge Plan activation
2. Chemical Response Plan Activation
3. Mass Fatality Plan Activation
4. Reunification
5. Activation of Local Family Information Centers in Healthcare Facilities