

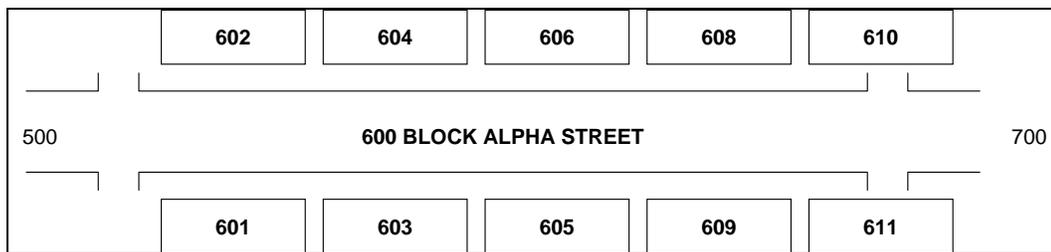
APPENDIX A US&R MARKINGS

STRUCTURE IDENTIFICATION IN A GEOGRAPHIC AREA

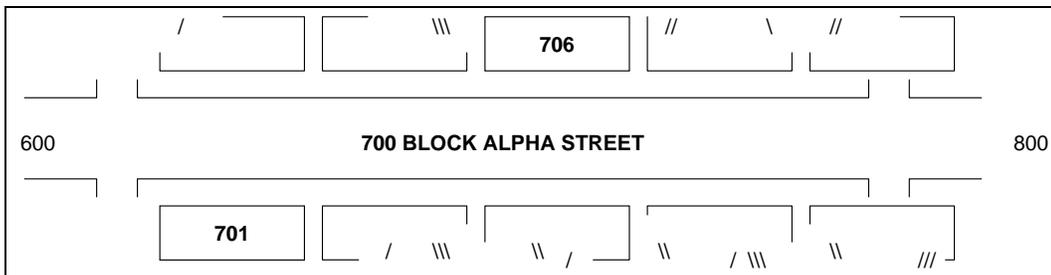
A structure triage team is to clearly differentiate buildings in groupings by blocks or jurisdictional areas/sectors. This geographic identification of buildings would be consolidated with the Incident Management Team (IMT) and/or at the command post and used to deploy resources. It is imperative that each structure within a geographic area is clearly identified. This identification is important from a technical documentation perspective. Structure identification has a significant impact on overall scene safety and the safety of task force personnel.

It is important to clearly identify each separate structure within a geographic area. The primary method of identification should be the existing street name, hundred block, and building number. Identification is not always possible due to post-disaster site conditions. In these situations, it is important that the task force personnel implement the following system for structure identification.

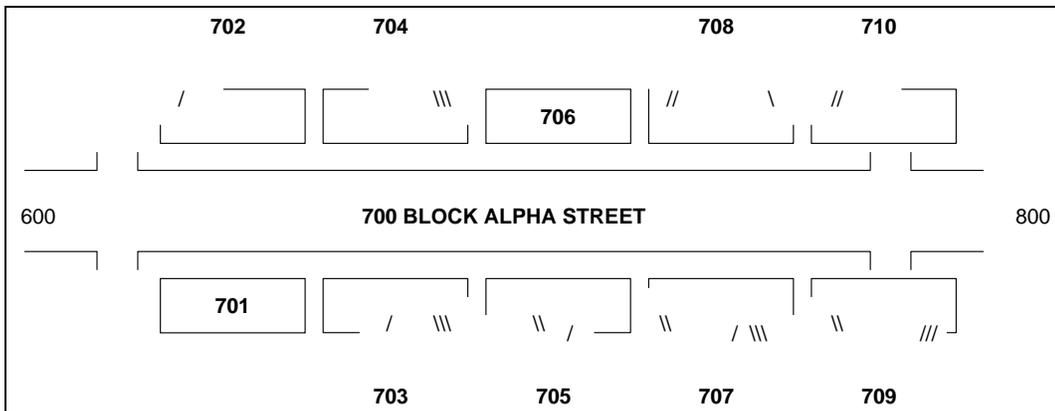
This system builds upon the normal pre-disaster street name, hundred block, and building number. As task force personnel establish a need to identify a structure within a given block they will:
Identify each structure by existing street name or building number.



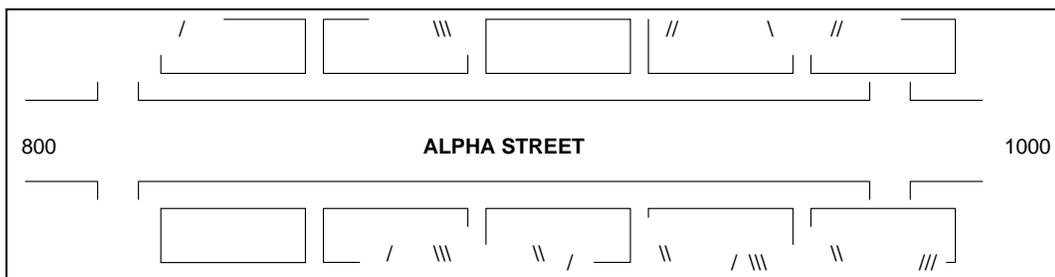
If some previously existing numbers have been obliterated, an attempt should be made to reestablish the numbering system based upon one or more structures that still display an existing number.



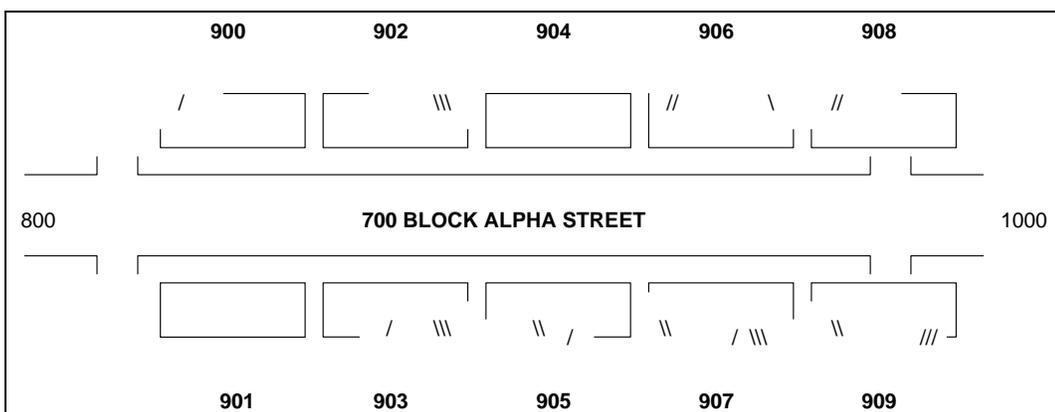
The damaged buildings would be assigned numbers to separately identify them as indicated. The front of the structures in question should be clearly marked using International Orange spray paint with the new number being assigned.



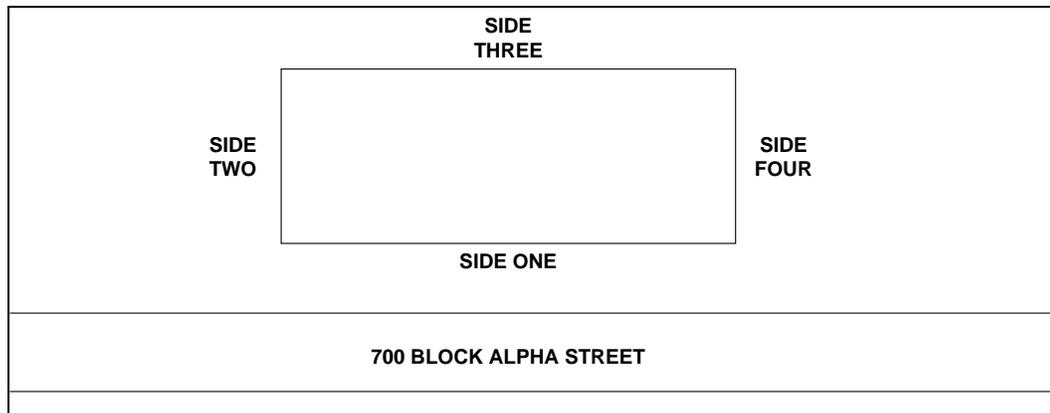
If no number is identifiable in a given block, then task force personnel will identify the street name and the hundred block for the area in question based on other structures in proximity to the site in question.



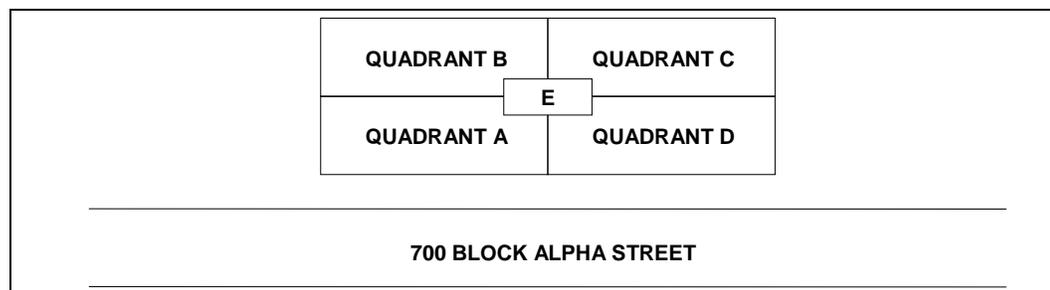
Structures will be assigned the appropriate numbers to designate and differentiate them. The front of the structures in question should be clearly marked using International Orange spray paint with the new number being assigned.



It is also important to identify locations within a single structure. The address side of the structure shall be defined as SIDE ONE. Other sides of the structure shall be assigned numerically in a clockwise manner from SIDE ONE.



The interior of the structure will be divided into QUADRANTS. The quadrants shall be identified ALPHABETICALLY in a clockwise manner starting from where the side 1 and side 2 perimeter meet. The center core, where all four quadrants meet will be identified as Quadrant E (i.e., central core lobby, etc.).



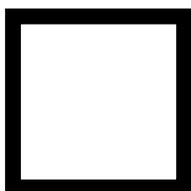
Multi-story buildings must have each floor clearly identified. If not clearly discernable, the floors should be numbered as referenced from the exterior. The grade level floor would be designated floor 1 and, moving upward the second floor would be floor 2, etc. Conversely, the first floor below grade level would be B-1, the second B-2, etc.

If a structure contains a grid of structural columns, they should be marked with 2' high, orange letters/numbers and used to further identify enclosed areas. If plans are available, use the existing numbering system. If plans are not available, number the columns across side one starting from the left, and letter the columns from side one to side four, starting with "A" at side one. The story level should be added to each marked column, and be placed below the column location mark. Example: "FL-2" = Floor

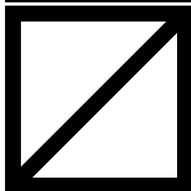
STRUCTURE/ HAZARDS EVALUATION MARKING

The information gathered by the recon team must be represented in a uniform manner comprised of the following marking system. The Structural Specialist if available and other task force members as appropriate will outline a 2' X 2' square box at any entrance accessible for entry into a compromised structure. Aerosol cans of spray paint, International Orange color, will be used for this marking. It is important that an effort is made to mark all normal entry points to a building under evaluation to ensure that task force personnel can identify that it has been evaluated.

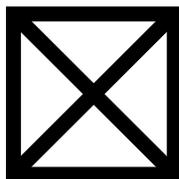
Specific markings will be clearly made inside the box to indicate the condition of the structure and any hazards at the time of this assessment. Normally the square box marking would be made immediately adjacent to the entry point identified as safe. An arrow will be placed next to the box indicating the direction of the safe entrance if the Structure/Hazards Evaluation marking must be made somewhat remote from the safe entrance.



Structure is accessible and safe for search and rescue operations. Damage is minor with little danger of further collapse.



Structure is significantly damaged. Some areas are relatively safe, but other areas may need shoring, bracing, or removal of falling and collapse hazards. The structure may be completely pancaked.



Structure is not safe for search and rescue operations and may be subject to sudden additional collapse. Remote search operations may proceed at significant risk. If rescue operations are undertaken, safe haven areas and rapid evacuation routes should be created.



Arrow located next to a marking box indicates the direction to the safe entrance to the structure, should the marking box need to be made remote from the indicated entrance.

HM

Indicates that a Hazardous Material (Haz Mat) condition exists in or adjacent to the structure. Personnel may be in jeopardy. Consideration for operations should be made in conjunction with the Hazardous Materials Specialist. Type of hazard may also be noted.

The following information; TIME, DATE, and SPECIALIST ID, will also be noted outside the box at the upper right-hand side. This information will be made with pieces of carpenter's chalk or lumber crayon. An optional method may be to apply duct tape to the exterior of the structure and the detailed information written on the tape with a grease pencil or black magic marker.

TASK FORCE MARKING SYSTEMS

All task force personnel must be aware of other Structure/Hazards Evaluation markings made on the interior of the building. As each subsequent assessment is performed throughout the course of the mission, a new TIME, DATE, and SPECIALIST ID entry will be made (with carpenter's chalk or lumber crayon) below the previous entry, or a completely new marking box made if the original information is now incorrect.

The following illustration shows the various components of the Structure/Hazards Evaluation marking system:

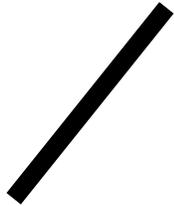


The depiction above indicates that a safe point of entry exists above the marking (possibly a window, or upper floor, etc.). The single slash across the box indicates the structure may require some shoring or bracing before continuing operations. The assessment was made on August 16th, 2005 at 1:10 PM. There is an apparent indication of natural gas in the structure. This evaluation was made by the South Task Force out of the State of Oregon. It should be understood that this building would not be entered until the Haz Mat (natural gas) had been mitigated. When performed, the marking should be altered by placing a line through the "HM", and adding the time and task force who performed the mitigation. An entirely new mark could also be added when the mitigation is done, or after any change in conditions such as an aftershock.

Marking boxes would also be placed in each of the specific areas within the structure (i.e., rooms, hallways, stairwells, etc.) to indicate conditions in separate parts of the building.

SEARCH ASSESSMENT MARKING

A separate and distinct marking system is necessary to denote information relating to the victim location determinations in the areas searched. This separate Search Assessment marking system is designed to be used in conjunction with the Structure/Hazards Evaluation marking system. The Canine Search Specialists, Technical Search Specialists, and/or Search Team Manager (or any other task force member performing the search function) will draw an "X" that is 2' X 2' in size with International Orange color spray paint. This X will be constructed in two operations - one slash drawn upon entry into the structure (or room, hallway, etc.) and a second crossing slash drawn upon exit.

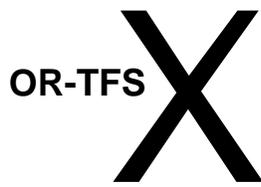


Single slash drawn upon entry to a structure or area indicates search operations are currently in progress.



Crossing slash personnel exit from the structure or area.

Distinct markings will be made inside the four quadrants of the X to clearly denote the search status and findings at the time of this assessment. The marks will be made with carpenter chalk or lumber crayon. The following illustrations define the Search Assessment marks:



LEFT QUADRANT - FEMA US&R task force identifier

7/15/91
1400 hr



TOP QUADRANT - Time and date that the task force personnel left the structure.



RIGHT QUADRANT - Personal hazards.



BOTTOM QUADRANT - Number of live and dead victims still inside the structure. ["0" = no victims]

Search personnel shall use International Orange-colored spray paint to mark the exact location of a victim alert. In addition, surveyors tape may be used as a flag to denote the appropriate area, in conjunction with the spray paint marking.

As with the Structure/Hazards Evaluation, it is important that markings are made specific to each area of entry or separate part of the building. If an area is searched and no victims are found, it must be noted with an X. It is also important that situation updates be noted as they are available, to reduce needless duplication of search efforts. Previous search markings would be crossed out and a new marking would be placed next to it with the most recent information.

A victim location mark will be placed near each victim within each confined space at this time. This will better define the specific location and condition of each victim.

Personnel using the marking system will be inundated with additional information relative to the incident. This information needs to be acknowledged and appropriately disseminated — in most cases this information would not be noted on the structure marking.

Generally, the Search Team Manager will be in a position to pass additional information received on to the appropriate element - rescue, command, medical, technical, etc.

NOTE: It is important to clearly identify each separate structure within an area when important information is being disseminated to other operational entities. The primary method of identification should be the existing street name and building number, if known. Obviously, such identification is not always possible due to site conditions. In these situations, it is important that the task force supervisory personnel establish a workable identification method for each specific structure.

VICTIM LOCATION MARKING

This series of marking is used to indicate the location of each victim that is discovered on the OR-TF1 site.

The marks are made with orange spray paint or crayon. It could be made on a nearby wall, or directly on a piece of rubble.

The “V” is intended to be about 2 feet high and located as near the victim as practicable. An arrow may be added to indicate the exact victim location.

The unit identifier, Example OR-TF N should be included.

A circle is added when the victim is confirmed.

A horizontal line is added if the victim is confirmed to be dead.

A large “X” is drawn completely through the circle after the victim has been removed