



Code Brown Prep Talk

Step 1: Activate a Code Brown

RLHC, SOC, HSNRI,
KIRKWOOD, CEDAR
and CTC:



Step 2: Know the 30/30 Rule and Types of Spills



Step 3: Know how to respond to a Code Brown

S = SIZE-UP, assess the spill and ensure the SAFETY of individuals in the area

P = PREVENT entry into spill area & stop the spread of fumes by closing doors and POST “do not enter” signage (if possible)

I = INITIATE notification of appropriate and trained spill responders

L = LOCATE product SDS (Safety Data Sheets)

L = LOCATE required PPE and appropriate spill response kit

S = SUMMON area response personnel to ensure safe clean-up and remediate spill. SUMMON EVS post spill to clean area

Step 4: Know who assumes Incident Command



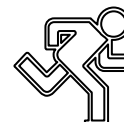
LOCAL



ANNOUNCED



Step 5: Know your role in a Code Brown



Step 6: Find Response Plan



Remember:

If you think you smell rotten eggs (Natural Gas) activate a Fire pull station



Code Brown Prep Talk – Speaking Notes

Review the 5 key deliverables from the Code Brown Poster with your staff.
Use the Face Sheet (with Images) to accompany your speaking notes below.

1. Activate a Code Brown

- For RLHC, SOC, Kirkwood, Cedar, HSNRI and CTC: Dial 5555 – provide the following information:
 - Location, type of spill (liquid or gas), Chemical agent involved (if known)
 - Approximate volume or size of spill, medical assistance needed, name of person in charge.
- For other off site locations:
Review the activation process for your site. Refer to Appendix A of the Emergency Response Plan.

2. Know the 30/30 rule and Types of spills

- Small spill, usually localized and not announced/paged over P.A.
 - **Less than 30 litres of liquid**
 - **Less than 30 kilograms of solids**
NOTE: this does not apply to hazardous drugs refer to *Safe Handling of Hazardous Drugs and Waste policy*
- Large spill, requires additional responders or external support announced/paged over P.A.
 - **Greater than 30 litres of liquid**
 - **Greater than 30 kilograms of solids**
NOTE: this does not apply to hazardous drugs refer to *Safe Handling of Hazardous Drugs and Waste policy*

3. Know how to respond to a Code Brown

- Remember S.P.I.L.L.S. acronym
- If localized/small spill, Assume Initial Incident Command
- Once command transferred remain as an advisor
- Follow directions from Incident Commander

4. Know who assumes Incident Command

Incident Command:

- Small/localized spill; first competent person on scene assumes Incident Command and directs the response. (Takes the lead)
- Large/announced Code Brown; Senior Management on Call assumes Incident Command
- Security assumes role of Scene Coordinator (eyes and ears of incident command at the spill site).

5. Know your role in a Code Brown

Staff (spill in your area):

- Small/localized spill; Staff trained in spill response will be responsible for completing the clean-up and remediation of the affected area
- Large/announced Code Brown; report to a safe emergency pooling location

Staff (spill NOT in your area):

- DO NOT report to a safe emergency pooling location
- Continue with routine operations and remain attentive to overhead announcements

6. Find Response Plan on the Hub

- Code Brown can be found on the Emergency Preparedness/Security Services page under Code Brown.

Code Brown Prep Talk – Knowledge Check

When should you call a Code Brown?

Anytime there is an uncontrolled hazardous substance release (including hazardous drugs, natural gas or any chemical agent) that directly threatens safety of individuals in the area.

How do you activate a Code Brown?

- For RLHC, SOC, Kirkwood, Cedar, HSNRI and CTC:
Dial 5555– provide the following:
Location, type of spill (liquid or gas), Chemical agent involved (if known)
Approximate volume or size of spill, medical assistance needed, name of person in charge.
- For other off site locations:
Review the activation process for your site.
Refer to Appendix A of the Emergency Response Plan.

What is the 30/30 Rule?

- Small spill, usually localized and not announced/paged over P.A.
 - Less than 30 litres of liquid
 - Less than 30 kilograms of solids
 - NOTE: this does not apply to hazardous drugs refer to *Safe Handling of Hazardous Drugs and Waste policy*
- Large spill, requires additional responders or external support announced/paged over P.A.
 - Greater than 30 litres of liquid
 - Greater than 30 kilograms of solids
 - NOTE: this does not apply to hazardous drugs refer to *Safe Handling of Hazardous Drugs and Waste policy*

Who assumes the role of Incident Command for a small localized spill?

First competent (means a person who is qualified because of knowledge, training and experience to organize the work and its performance) on scene

What the steps of the S.P.I.L.L.S acronym

S = SIZE-UP, assess the spill and ensure the SAFETY of individuals in the area

P = PREVENT entry into spill area & stop the spreads of fumes by closing doors and POST “do not enter” signage (if possible)

I = INITIATE notification of appropriate and trained spill responders

L = LOCATE product SDS (Safety Data Sheets)

L = LOCATE required PPE and appropriate spill response kit

S = SUMMON area response personnel to ensure safe clean-up and remediate spill. SUMMON EVS post spill to clean area

Who assumes the role of Incident Command for a large/exterior spill?

Senior management on call assumes Incident Command

Who assumes role of Scene Coordinator and Advise Incident Command?

Security Services staff.

What do you do if a Code Brown is called that is not in your area?

Do not Pool, continue with your regular duties, Listen to overhead announcements.