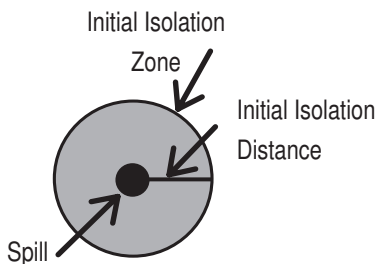


HOW TO USE TABLE 1 – INITIAL ISOLATION AND PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES

- (1) The responder should already have:
 - identified the material by its ID number and name (if you cannot find an ID number, use the Name of Material index in the blue-bordered pages to find that number);
 - confirmed that the material is highlighted in green in the yellow or blue-bordered pages. If not, Table 1 doesn't apply;
 - found the three-digit guide for the material, in order to consult emergency actions it recommends along with this table; and
 - **noted the wind direction**
- (2) Look in Table 1 (green-bordered pages) for the ID number and name of the material involved. Some ID numbers have more than one shipping name listed. Look for the specific name of the material. If you do not know the shipping name and Table 1 lists more than one name for the same ID number, use the entry with the largest distances.
- (3) Determine if the incident involves a SMALL or LARGE spill and if it is DAY or NIGHT. A SMALL SPILL consists of a release of 208 liters (55 US gallons) or less. This generally corresponds to a spill from a single small package (for example, a drum), a small cylinder, or a small leak from a large package. A LARGE SPILL consists of a release of more than 208 liters (55 US gallons). This usually involves a spill from a large package, or multiple spills from many small packages. DAY is any time after sunrise and before sunset. NIGHT is any time between sunset and sunrise.

- (4) Look up the INITIAL ISOLATION DISTANCE. This distance defines the radius of a zone (initial isolation zone) surrounding the spill in ALL DIRECTIONS. In this zone, protective clothing and respiratory protection is required. Evacuate the general public in a direction perpendicular to wind direction (crosswind) and away from the spill.



- (5) Look up the PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCE. For a given material, spill size, and whether day or night, Table 1 gives the downwind distance—in kilometers and miles—from the spill or leak source, for which you should consider protective actions. For practical purposes, the protective action zone (i.e., the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure) is a square. Its length and width are the same as the downwind distance shown in Table 1. Protective actions are the