OTAS Level	Best Effort Time to receiving	Description	Examples
Emergent 1 CACC Code 4	< 4 hours	Conditions that are threats to life or limb (or imminent risk of deterioration) requiring immediate aggressive interventions that cannot beyond the scope at the sending hospital or nursing station or patients are requiring immediate intervention at the receiving facility *** Emergent 1 calls are automatically approved for Unable To Return To Base (UTRTB) and overtime. The most appropriate CCLA shall be dispatch or aircraft shall be weather checked with 10 minutes of Patient Details Complete.	Scene Declared Life or Limb Acute STEMI that requires timesensitive or rescue intervention i.e. not reperfused by TNK Acute multisystem trauma Acute vascular emergency requiring immediate surgical intervention-type A dissection, AAA Complicated Labour (preterm, breach, abruption) Intracranial hemorrhage requiring neurosurgical intervention Orthopaedic injury with neurovascular compromise Pre-term labour in a facility without resources to manage the neonate
Emergent 2 CACC Code 4	< 6 hours	Conditions that are a potential threat to life, limb or function requiring rapid medical interventions. These patients have an acute illness or injury and have the potential for further deterioration. They need prompt treatment to stabilise developing problems and treat severe conditions. These may be patients with relatively stable conditions that overwhelm a local hospital/nursing stations ability to care for them *** Emergent 2 calls require TMP approval for Unable To Return To Base (UTRTB) and overtime. The most appropriate CCLA shall be dispatch or aircraft shall be weather checked with 10 minutes of Patient Details Complete.	Intubated patient in a setting without a ventilator ACS or NON-STEMI with ongoing chest pain Septic patient with early end organ failure in rural hospital requiring tertiary level care.
Urgent 3 CACC Code 3	< 12 hours	Patient conditions that could potentially progress to a serious problem requiring emergency intervention. These patients are stable, but their diagnosis or presenting problem suggests a potentially more serious process. These may be patients that are undifferentiated without a precise diagnosis but are stable currently but there is a concern for possible deterioration beyond the capabilities of the sending facility.	Stable NON-STEMI without chest pain going for PCI Ventilated/septic patient in community hospital requiring tertiary level care SOB patient with stable vital signs going to rule out pulmonary embolism from rural hospital
NonUrgent 4 CACC Code 2	< 24 hours	Acute conditions that are treated appropriately and stabilised at sending facility going for a consultation at a higher level of care. The potential seriousness of their problem based on their presenting problem or diagnosis is not as acute. The need for potential acute intervention is minimal. This group would also include patients for whom a transfer was pending a bed, and	 Closed fractures requiring orthopaedic assessment (with no risk of delay in possible surgical reduction) Stable abdominal pain going for assessment (with low risk of surgical cause). Repatriation of patients currently holding a tertiary care ICU bed that

NonUrgent 5 < 48 hours Non-urgent, next day booked transports. Conditions that may be CACC Code 1 acute but non-urgent as well as conditions which may be part of a chronic problem. The investigation or holding a tertiary care ICU bed. interventions for some of these illnesses or injuries. These are minor complaints that do not pose any immediate risk to the patient. Bariatric patient, Intra Aortic Balloon Oscar NA Pump (IABP), Extracorporeal equipment (Special Operations) membrane oxygenation (ECMO)

that bed is now available within this time frame, but the transfer is not of a clinical time-sensitive nature.

require return to open the bed for future acutely ill patient.

• Next day Non-Urgent/Scheduled

· Repatriation of patients who are not

Any patient that requires specialized