

Tully Hose Co. No. 1

Standard Operating Guidelines

Auto accidents not on Interstate Rt81

Guideline # TF-307 – Rev.1

PURPOSE:

This is to establish the guidelines for the personnel of the Tully Fire Department to handle automobile accidents with or without extrication.

SAFETY:

- 1) First priority is the safety of rescue personnel. Members on scene of incident must wear personnel protective equipment (turnout coat, pants, boots, gloves, and helmet). Safety Vest is also recommended.
- 2) Second priority is the safety of bystanders.
- 3) Third priority is the safety of patient.

PROCEDURES:

RESPONSE

- 1) Upon receiving an alarm, the Ambulance (Medic car), Rescue and TP shall respond to scene unless otherwise directed by Incident Command.
- 2) The Rescue should respond with extrication qualified personnel and the TP should respond with qualified interior firefighters.
- 3) Unless there is report of fire, the Ambulance and Rescue should be the first responding apparatus. If a fire is reported then the Engine should respond first.
- 4) Use caution upon approaching location of incident.

ON SCENE

- 1) Initial size up of incident.
 - a. Number of vehicles involved.
 - b. Types of vehicles (trucks, cars, vans, bus, etc.)
 - c. Hazards approaching and around vehicles (Wires down, leaning poles, leaking fluids, smoke, etc.).
- 2) Apparatus should be positioned to shield fire dept. personnel from approaching traffic, also to best approach affected vehicles for extrication.
- 3) Incident command and accountability systems shall be enacted if incident size warrants it (Fire dept. personnel should report to accountability officer for assignment).
- 4) Determine scene safety and complete initial size up (enough resources, haz-mat, etc).
- 5) Stabilization of vehicle or vehicles shall be performed before any rescue personnel enter or work on vehicle.
- 6) Access must be gained to battery compartment.
 - a. An extinguisher (preferably CO2) or hose line shall be in place before attempting to disconnect battery.
 - b. Negative terminal is disconnected first then the positive terminal.
- 7) Patient assessment (# of patients, # of ambulances, etc)
- 8) Speedy dry shall be used on leaking fluids. (anti-freeze, oils, gasoline, et

PATIENT EXTRICATION:

- 1) Upon determination that extrication will be needed the IC shall notify the officer in the Rescue.
- 2) The officer in the rescue will be responsible for The Extrication Team make-up and tool operation.
- 3) All equipment that may be needed shall be removed from the Rescue and be placed on a tarp.
- 4) Only trained personnel 18 and over may operate power tools.
- 5) Protective face shields or goggles must be worn in addition to PPE.

THE EXTRICATION TEAM

As with all operations, extrication is a team effort and this is especially true of extrication operations. The extrication team consists of three main teams:

- **The Extrication Team** - Is responsible for the extrication of the victim. If sufficient manpower exists, the team should consist of at least 5 people:
 - 1 – Operations Officer
 - 1 - Spreader Operator
 - 1 - Cutter Operator
 - 1 - Ram Operator
 - 1 – Floater to be able to relieve any one who is tired.
- **The Hose Team** - In the event that Rescue operations are required, a hose team must be assigned and a 1-3/4" hand line must be pulled and charged prior to the commencing of extrication and should consist of at least 2 qualified interior firefighters in full protective gear with SCBA.
- **The EMS Team** - Patient care must begin upon as soon as possible. The EMS team is responsible for not only caring for the patient, but protecting the patient during extrication procedures.

ALARM TERMINATION

Termination of alarm will not be done until all patients are in EMS care and vehicle or vehicles are no longer a hazard to public safety and all apparatus are available for the next call.

Note: The incident commander can determine whether or not the turnout coat will be worn in cases that we are only doing traffic control and the outside temperature could result in a firefighter overheating. The safety vest must be worn at all times.

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