



# Buxton Fire-Rescue

## Standard Operating Guideline

**Subject:** Response to Gas Leaks/Incidents (3)

**Section:** Carbon Monoxide (1)

**Date Approved:** September 5, 2014

*Not R. S. S.*



Page 1 of 2

### Purpose:

To establish guidelines for safe and effective operations while responding to and operating at carbon monoxide emergencies.

### Response:

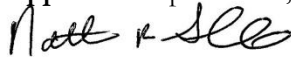
- When responding to a carbon monoxide (CO) incident with no ill effects, companies shall respond routine (CODE 1 – no lights, no siren, with the normal flow of traffic). This includes personnel responding to the station for apparatus or directly to the scene.
- When responding to a CO incident where people on scene are encountering possible medical complications due to CO poisoning, companies shall respond CODE 3 (lights and siren) with “Due Regard” to the safety of the crew and the public.

### Procedure:

- A) Establishment of an Incident Commander shall be done in accordance with SOG 1.1 Command Modes, to include an initial size up of the scene, establish an appropriate command mode, and make initial company assignments as the incident dictates.
- B) Remove occupants from the structure and have occupants checked by licensed EMS personnel to evaluate for treatment and/or transport. If metering has identified 35 parts per million (PPM) or greater of CO in the structure, all occupants should be evaluated by EMS.
- C) Do not ventilate until building has been checked with a CO meter (or 4-gas meter).
- D) Meter entire structure including attic and crawl spaces with one gas meter (two meter readings is preferable). (NOTE: this may be done by the first crew entering the structure, placing the meter close to the entry point, and leaving the structure. After exiting the crew can monitor the CO levels from a safe distance for a short amount of time. This will provide the crew with information whether or not “breathing air” from an SCBA is required).
  - a. If meter(s) reach or exceed 35 PPM companies operating within the structure shall utilize SCBA. IDLH level for CO is 1200 PPM.
- E) Identify the appliance that is causing the CO problem and secure the power/fuel and notify the Incident Commander.
- F) If dictated by high CO readings ventilate the structure. Continue to meter the building until the CO reading is below 5 PPM.

Subject: Carbon Monoxide Incidents

Date Approved: September 5, 2014



G) The Incident Commander should issue a Notice of Hazardous Conditions for the malfunctioning appliance(s). Use of the appliance should be terminated until serviced.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:**

Department personnel operating in a potential IDLH atmosphere shall wear PPE as defined by Administrative Policy 11.2 PPE Hazard Assessment.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>PPE Required</u>
<b><u>Carbon Monoxide Incidents</u></b>	<i>Respiratory</i>	Turnout Gear including: Helmet, Hood, Coat, Pants, Boots, Gloves Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

If department personnel are operating near or on a roadway, and are not using SCBA, personnel are required to wear a traffic safety vest as outlined by SOG HR.HF.1.1 Traffic Safety Vests.