



Buxton Fire-Rescue

Standard Operating Guideline

Subject: Motor Vehicle Incidents (4)

Section: Conventional Vehicle Accidents (3)

Date Approved: September 1, 2014

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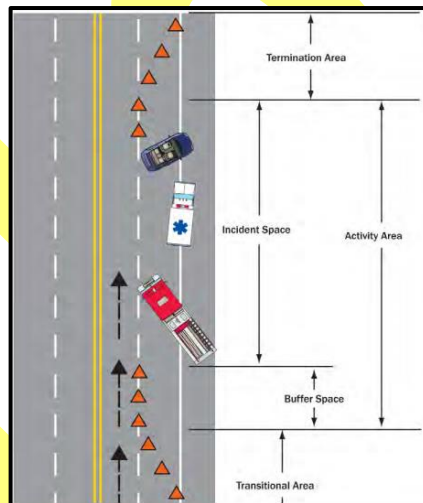
Purpose:

To establish a guideline for safe operations of personnel at motor vehicle accidents (MVA).

Procedure:

1. Park apparatus upwind and uphill if possible.
2. Establishment of an Incident Commander shall be done in accordance with SOG MR 1.1 Incident 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.
3. Block the portion of the roadway or completely close the road to ensure safe operation of personnel during extinguishment efforts. See Drawing # 1 below:

Drawing # 1:



4. The Incident Commander shall make the determination for the need for a protection hand line. The hand line at a minimum shall be a 1 3/4" hand line.
5. The Incident Commander shall formally assign a medical group leader, preferably a licensed Paramedic.
 - This may be the Paramedic assigned to the primary rescue for minor motor vehicle accidents; in cases where the scene is a large (involving multiple vehicles, and multiple patients, a licensed (EMS) Officer may be assigned to lead the medical group.
 - For large scale motor vehicle crashes (e.g. school bus), the State Approved MCI protocol will be used, and it shall be declared by the Medical Group Leader in conjunction with the Incident Commander.

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6. Should extrication tools be needed to free a patient, the Incident Commander shall request additional resources through the dispatch center (mutual aid extrication equipment).
 - The Incident Commander, when requesting such equipment, shall advise the dispatcher whether the unit shall respond Code 1 or Code 3.
 - When the Incident Commander does not advise as to which code response is necessary, code 3 is the proper response.
7. When extrication is necessary, an Extrication Group shall be designated by the Incident Commander, and an Extrication Group Leader will be assigned. The Extrication Group Leader shall communicate actively with the Medical Group Leader to ensure a safe and efficient operation.

Tactical Benchmarks:

Operations at motor vehicle accidents should reflect current and accepted response objectives as defined by current and continuing training.

The following benchmarks should be met during the operation at a motor vehicle accident:

- Secure area from other traffic on the road and secure area around vehicles from spectators.
- Place apparatus to block the scene from potential hazards and allow access for Heavy Rescue Vehicles and Ambulances.
- Fire Police or personnel assisting in traffic control shall remain on scene until released by the Incident Commander.
- Deploy a dry chemical extinguisher to a location near the vehicle but not in the way of operations, for use in case of vehicle or flammable liquid fire.
- Stretch hand line 1 ¾ inch or larger if fuel is leaking or if occupants are in the vehicle (and will remain in the vehicle until extrication has been completed), charge as necessary or directed.
 - If there has been or there is an active gas leak the hand line shall be charged, preferably a foam capable line.
 - If there is an active extrication the hand line shall be charged.
- Stabilize vehicle by chalking wheels or the use of blocking when necessary.
 - Fire-Rescue personnel should not enter the vehicle until the vehicle has been properly stabilized.
- Disconnect battery, both cables, negative before positive, as soon as possible to de-energize air bags and electrical system.
 - In situations where the crew is cutting the battery cables, ensure a gap has been cut from the cable, ensuring that during operations the cables cannot inadvertently come back into contact, re-energizing the electrical system.
- Contain and cover any fuel or anti-freeze leaks.
- Allow EMS personnel to work with patients, and assist as necessary, or as assignment.
- Remove and transport patient(s) as necessary and following Maine EMS Medical Protocols.
- Do not clean or sweep the area until approved by the Incident Commander.
- Do not remove anything from vehicle without approval of Incident Command.

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- Any personal belongings of occupants in the vehicle shall be turned over to a law enforcement officer on the scene.
- The Incident Commander will clear apparatus as appropriate.
- Once command has been terminated, the Officer should request from dispatch that the recall for the incident be struck.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Personnel shall wear personal protective equipment (PPE) at motor vehicle crashes as outlined below:

Any department personnel operating in an area where work is being done to remove patients from vehicles, disconnect batteries, or any other function necessary to make the scene safe from mechanical risks, shall be wearing full PPE as defined by Administrative Policy 11.2 PPE Hazard Assessment.

<u>Vehicle Accident/Extrication (W/O Fire)</u>	<i>Blunt Trauma, Laceration, Crush,</i>	Turnout Gear including: Helmet,
	Fuel/Fluid leak	Safety Glasses
	Air Bags	Traffic Safety Vest
	Alternative Fuel Vehicles	Extrication Gloves (during extrication)
	Hazard due to extrication	Nitrile Gloves (or similar) (Patient Care)

Personnel assisting with patient care, or who may come in contact with vehicle components contaminated with blood borne pathogens, shall also wear appropriate BSI (Body Substance Isolation) PPE to ensure the rescuer does not become contaminated.

Personnel assigned to a protection line, who may be staged outside of the immediate working area, shall be wearing full PPE as defined by Administrative Policy 11.2 PPE Hazard Assessment.

<u>Vehicle Accident/Extrication (W/ Fire)</u>	<i>Blunt Trauma, Laceration, Crush, Chemical Exposure, Blood borne Pathogens, Explosion, Respiratory, Burns</i>	Turnout Gear including: Helmet, Hood, Coat, Pants, Boots, Gloves
	Fuel/Fluid leak	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
	Air Bags	Safety Glasses (when not using SCBA)
	Alternative Fuel Vehicles	Traffic Safety Vest (when not using SCBA)
	Hazard due to extrication	Extrication Gloves (during extrication)
	Super Heated Air	Nitrile Gloves (or similar) (Patient Care)
	Super Heated Gases	
	Open Flame	
	Smoke	
	Oxygen deficiency	

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Fire Police Personnel responsible for directing traffic at the scene shall wear the following PPE as defined by Administrative Policy 11.2 PPE Hazard Assessment.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>PPE Required</u>
<u>Traffic Control</u>	<i>Blunt Trauma, Environmental</i>	Helmet
	Struck by vehicle	Traffic Safety Vest or approved reflective Jacket
		ANSI Reflective Pants
		Reflective Gloves (Orange/Green as indicated)
	Slip	Gloves (weather related)
	Trip	Flashlight with wand
	Fall	Stop Slow Paddle
	Hypo/Hyperthermia	Emergency Scene Ahead sign