



Motor Vehicle Accidents

	TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
1.0	Purpose	2
2.0	Safety	2
3.0	General	2
4.0	On Scene	2
5.0	Patient Extrication	3
6.0	Extrication Team	4
7.0	Alarm Termination	4

Revisions			
Letter	DESCRIPTION	Date	Prepared
A	New	06/15/04	TAB

Prepared By: Teddy Booth	Title: Fire Chief Taylors Bridge Fire Dept	Date: 06/15/2004
Approved By: Keith Powell	Title: Chairman Standards Committee	Date: 06/27/2004
Approved By: Teddy Booth	Title: Fire Chief Taylors Bridge Fire Dept	Date: 07/01/2004



Taylors Bridge Fire Department, Inc.
Standard Operating Guidelines

Procedure: **SOG-814**
Date: **06/15/04**
Page: **2 of 4**
Revision: **A**

1.0 Purpose

- 1.1. This is to establish the guidelines for the personnel of the Taylors Bridge Fire Department to handle automobile accidents with or without extrication.

2.0 Safety

- 2.1. 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).
- 2.2. Second priority is the safety of bystanders.
- 2.3. Third priority is the safety of patient.

3.0 General

- 3.1. Response upon receiving alarm 1633 and 1651 respond to scene code 3 unless otherwise directed by a certified firefighter or EMS member.
- 3.2. Each apparatus has specific seat assignments and must be followed to assure quick patient care and operation safety.
- 3.3. Use caution upon approaching location of incident. Other drivers may be focused on the accident scene and not the emergency apparatus approaching.

4.0 On Scene

- 4.1. Initial size up of incident.
 - 4.1.1. Number of vehicles involved.
 - 4.1.2. Types of vehicles (trucks, cars, vans, bus, etc.)
 - 4.1.3. Hazards approaching and around vehicles (Wires down, leaning poles, leaking fluids, smoke, etc.).



- 4.2. Apparatus should be positioned to shield fire department and EMS personnel from approaching traffic, also to best approach affected vehicles for extrication.
- 4.3. Incident command and accountability systems shall be enacted.
- 4.4. Assign Firefighters to perform basic first aid.
- 4.5. Determine scene safety and complete initial size up (enough resources, hazmat, highway patrol etc).
- 4.6. Stabilization of vehicle or vehicles shall be performed before any rescue personnel enter or work on vehicle.
- 4.7. Access must be gained to battery compartment.
- 4.8. An extinguisher (preferably CO₂) or hose line shall be in place before attempting to disconnect battery. Negative terminal is disconnected first then the positive terminal.
- 4.9. Patient assessment (# of patients, # of ambulances, etc)
- 4.10. Speedy dry shall be used on leaking fluids. (anti-freeze, oils, gasoline, etc)

5.0 Patient Extrication

- 5.1. Upon determination that the hydraulic extrication tools will be needed for extrication the Incident Commander (IC) will advise the rescue apparatus and EMS so all incoming personnel will be aware of the situation and begin their preparations.
- 5.2. The officer in charge of the Rescue Apparatus will assume rescue command and direct all personnel during extrication operations.
- 5.3. NFPA approved goggles/glasses must be worn in addition to PPE.



Taylors Bridge Fire Department, Inc.
Standard Operating Guidelines

Procedure: **SOG-814**
Date: **06/15/04**
Page: **4 of 4**
Revision: **A**

- 5.4. The Hose Team - In the event that extrication 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.
- 5.5. 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 also protecting the patient during extrication procedures.
- 5.6. Firefighters may be asked to ride and/or drive EMS to the hospital. This will be acceptable if you have the following qualifications and you **must** inform the Incident Commander.
 - 5.6.1. Firefighter
 - 5.6.2. Officer
 - 5.6.3. EVD certified
 - 5.6.4. As directed by the IC.

6.0 Alarm Termination

- 6.1. 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.