Standard Actions For Emergency Response	**Joint Operating Guidelines** **Table of Contents**

SAFER Group Introduction

Group 100 – Response Guidelines

Group 200 – Operations Guidelines

Group 300 – Fireground Safety Guidelines

Group 400 – Technical Rescue/MCI

Appendices

- **Appendix H** – SAFER 202 Commercial Tactical Worksheet
- **Appendix I** – Incident Response List
- **Appendix J** – Confined Space Entry Packet
- **Appendix K** – Structure Collapse Worksheet
- **Appendix L** – PA DOH BLS Protocol 150 Incident Scene Rehabilitation
- **Appendix M** – PPE Sharing Agreement

STANDARD ACTIONS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE – GROUP

Objective: Through collaborative efforts, a small group of fire departments from southern Butler County, Pennsylvania met in 2016 and 2017 to develop operating standards based on fire service best practices. The goal was to increase the safety and abilities of all. These combined plans could serve as a basis for each department's Standard of Coverage.

Scope: It was decided that ethically, we must live up to our oath - to save lives and protect property. This is the expectation our customers, our communities, our families have of our service; public trust must never be broken. As volunteer organizations there is no guarantee of adequate staffing, each department has days, weeks, and even years where staffing has ups and downs. As responders working together, we must have clear understanding of the practices for each operating unit at an incident. Therefore we must operate in a unified manner, train to the same standard, and respond based upon the reality of our most likely response effort, not the one we hope for. The ideals of individual departments must not create a false sense of security and decisions must be based on facts and best practices. With this mindset we will improve our service resiliency and enhance the safety of all our members. Therefore, to help ensure success in this joint endeavor, we must ensure that each participating Department participated with one premise in mind:

*Our best response to their **worst** day, on **our worst day**.*

Areas of Concern: The following areas will be the primary focus of efforts within the group.

- Standard Response Assignments
- Standard Operating Guidelines
- Standard Training Requirements
- Standard Apparatus & Equipment Practices

Standard Response Assignments: Our efforts should take into account NFPA 1710 & 1720 based on community demographics and organizational types *as well as legacy experience gained from those participating*.

Standard Operating Guidelines: Any incident of significant size will require the combined efforts of several area departments. This is time proven and past practice, thus all departments should respond and operate not as individual entities but as one working force with the same operating guidance.

Standard Training Requirements: A standard of training will allow afford that tactical and task oriented efforts are completed safely and within the scope of strategic goals. Incident Commanders will have prior knowledge, based on standards, of an individual's training prior to assigning them to an IDLH area.

Standard Apparatus & Equipment: With an expectation of service redundancy and general equipment familiarization, the group should set forth efforts to bring standardization of equipment. This will not circumvent any special needs that the individual departments may have, but will attempt to increase common practices and expectations of apparatus and equipment.

	Joint Operating Guideline – 100 **Model Run Card/Response Assignments/Radio Fx - Structural**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 2	

Outline:

- **Rationale**
- **Apparatus Staffing**
- **Model Run Card**
- **Radio Frequencies**
- **Benchmarking**

Rationale:

As volunteer organizations, there is no guarantee of adequate staffing; each department – each individual station - has days, weeks, and even years where staffing fluctuates. As responders from different organizations who routinely respond and work together, each must have a clear understanding of the approximate number of apparatus and responders that are dispatched to high risk, low frequency incidents. Therefore, to help ensure success in this joint endeavor, we must ensure that each participating Department's run cards are built with one premise in mind:

Our best response to their worst day,
on our worst day.

The SAFER Group's efforts have taken into account NFPA 1710 & 1720, as well as legacy experiences based on community demographics and differing organizational types.

The ideals of individual departments must not create a false sense of security and decisions must be based on facts and best practices. With that in mind, the SAFER Group has determined that the initially dispatched and most minimally adequate response to a working structure fire incident in our areas should conform to this model.

Apparatus Staffing:

- When marking enroute, all apparatus shall indicate the unit's staffing number of **INTERIOR FIREFIGHTERS**.
- Apparatus responding with LESS than THREE interior qualified firefighters shall be considered UNDERSTAFFED and shall report as such when calling enroute. Example: "E42-3 is enroute understaffed with 2 interior."
- The OIC reserves the right to hold understaffed apparatus 'on deck' to await further staffing support prior to assignment regardless of incident severity.
- Interior qualified apparatus operators who are restricted to exterior or pump operations only by department policy or practice shall not count towards the staffing number.
- 'Orange Shield' members shall not count towards the apparatus staffing number.

Model Run Card:

The initially dispatched assignment should consist of no less than seven fire apparatus; one ALS medic unit; two Chief-level officers; and, optimally, no less than 23 interior qualified firefighters.

- Individual fire departments shall consider themselves capable of providing ONE STAFFED fire apparatus 24 hours per day/7 days per week/365 days per year.
- Apparatus (staffed or under-staffed) that respond in excess of the ONE expected unit

from any single department shall be combined if needed and assigned Apparatus Due Assignments as per the Offensive Operations JOGs indicate. Duplicate, incoming mutual-aid units can then be downgraded, cancelled or advised to fill-in station(s) or move-up to cover vacant response area(s) during the incident.
- Short staffed units from any Department(s) can be combined to form one staffed functional unit.

The initially dispatched **First Alarm Structural Assignment** for residential and commercial occupancies shall consist of the following apparatus counts:

- 4 Engines
- 2 Trucks/Ladders
- 1 Rescue or unit capable of F.A.S.T. duties
- It is assumed and expected that at least 2 Chief-level officers should be responding within the initially activated companies. If this is not the case, the initial OIC/Junior Officer (Captain, Lieutenant, etc.) should consider a special notification and request a second alarm company be dispatched for at least one Chief Officer to respond.
- One ALS medic unit

The **Second and Third Alarm Structural Assignments** shall be configured to provide the following (taking into account the same expectation of one department providing one staffed apparatus):

- 2 Engines
- 1 Truck/Ladder
- 2 ALS medic units
- 1 RIT Company

Other apparatus and personnel that respond from each of the dispatched 2nd and 3rd Alarm stations beyond the single expected, staffed apparatus should be:

- Considered bonus staffing and should be used to provide relief for initial crews.
- Placed in Level 2 Staging.
- Downgraded, cancelled or advised to fill-in station(s) or move-up to cover vacant response area(s) during the incident.

The **Fourth Alarm Structural Assignment** is a special call alarm assignment reserved for non-hydranted areas. It shall consist of the following:

- 1 Engine
- 5 Tankers/Tenders

This alarm assignment is designed to be special called at any point after the first alarm assignment has been dispatched. The tanker apparatus' home stations may be duplicated from the 2nd and 3rd Alarm Assignments to provide tankers from closer jurisdictions. In this event, the expectation is that higher alarm assignments in non-hydranted areas may not receive staffing and apparatus counts as expected.

Radio Frequencies

Units will respond on the assigned frequencies per Butler Control. Upon arriving on scene the unit will switch to the assigned on-scene operations channel

that is designated by the 911 center and the incident commander. The Incident Commander will monitor both the response channel and the operations frequency for the duration of the incident.

Note-the repeated channels do not work in all structures. Incident Commanders need to identify early to switch to a non repeated direct fire/ems TAC channel for communications if required.

Benchmarking

On active incidents at 15-minute intervals the 911 center will notify the IC. The IC's response to the interval should be to announce the following

- Progress report
    - Lines in operation and locations
    - Ladders
    - Primary/Secondary search status
    - Change in fire conditions
    - Mode of operations

Following the benchmarking announcement, the IC should consider the following

- CAN reports
- Change in tactics
- PAR Check
- Termination of the benchmarking timer

	Joint Operating Guideline – 200 **Offensive Operations – Single Family Residential**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 3	

Outline:

- **Initial OIC Responsibilities**
- **Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities**
- **Chief Officer Arrival Assignments**
- **Individual Unit Responsibilities**

Initial OIC Responsibilities:

Upon arrival of the first Chief Officer or the first arriving apparatus at an incident involving a ***SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DWELLING***, the OIC shall report the following communication:

- Structure: size, type, # of divisions.
- Smoke/Fire/Evacuation/Other conditions showing from sides observed.
- Name of Formal Command or Command Officer.
- If there is **NO SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will report that they are **"Investigating."** This means the 1st engine and 1st truck report to the scene, all others Level 1 Stage, 1 block away.
- When appropriate, the OIC shall establish a Staging Designation:
  - Level 1 Staging – 1 block away in the direction of travel
  - Level 2 Staging – Formal, established staging area (parking lot, roadway, intersection, etc.) that is managed by an assigned Staging Officer
  - Level 3 Staging – Station fills or move-ups: Unused apparatus & staffing report to a SAFER fire station to cover other calls for service in the area(s).
- If there is **SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will announce that all units will perform **"Offensive/Defensive/Rescue mode SINGLE FAMILY Operations"** upon arrival.
- On the assigned fire response radio channel, the OIC shall:
  - Announce an incoming unit staging area or location.
  - Announce to each incoming unit their **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** *prior to arrival* or upon receipt of each unit's announcement of 'staged at (designated area)'.
  - **"Rescue Mode"** means that the first due units are focused on life preservation, next due will assume their units responsibilities.

Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities:

- Announce that unit is staged *with personnel staffing count* at the designated incoming unit staging area or location. **Remain there and await an assignment**.
- Acknowledge receipt and understanding of the assigned **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** & communicate it to the crew.
- Ensure crew tags in to Passport Accountability System on Apparatus Card.
- **DO NOT** announce '*requesting orders*' upon arrival.

Chief Officer Arrival Assignments:

Additional arriving Chief level officers that are not tasked with crew level leadership should be used for their expertise and abilities to aid in the success

of the incident- those roles could include but are not limited to the following

2nd Arriving -Interior Ops

3rd Arriving-Accountability/Aid

4th Arriving-Safety/Div or Sector Ops/Misc

Individual Unit Responsibilities:

First Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of (Apparatus Name – Attack): Ex – E20 Attack.
- Position apparatus short or beyond the obvious side of the structure considering the positioning for the aerial device(s).
- Advance appropriate size/length hoseline necessary to confine, control and extinguish the fire.

Second Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of (Apparatus Name – Back-Up): Ex – E21 Back-Up.
- Lay In - Secure water supply from available water source – connect to OWN apparatus.
- Supply First Due ATTACK pumper with supply line (3" hose minimum).
- From FIRST DUE ENGINE, stretch appropriate size/length hoseline necessary to confine, control and extinguish the fire to the main fire area – assist with extinguishment along with Attack Team. Hoseline should be one length longer than First Due Engine's.

Third Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name (ex – E42).
- Operational options:
  1. If 2nd Due Engine established hydrant assist valve – locate, connect and boost pressure. ***Crew proceed to fire area for assignment. Internal & external exposure lines should be sourced from 2nd Due Engine.***
  2. Command may request secondary water supply to be sourced. Lay in from assigned or discovered hydrant. From OWN apparatus, stretch appropriate size/length hoseline necessary to confine, control and extinguish the fire to an internal or external exposure fire area as assigned.
  3. Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

Fourth Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name (Ex – E19).
- Operational options:
  1. If 3rd Due Engine established hydrant assist valve – locate, connect and boost pressure. ***Crew proceed to fire area for assignment. Internal & external exposure lines should be sourced from 3rd Due Engine.***
  2. Command may request secondary/alternate water supply to be sourced. Lay in from assigned or discovered hydrant. From own engine, stretch appropriate size/length hoseline necessary to confine, control and extinguish the fire to an internal or external exposure fire area as assigned.
  3. Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

First Due Truck:

- Positions at the best possible location to ensure proper aerial coverage of at least 2 sides of the building, preferably on the "AB" or "AD" sides.
- If staffing permits and depending on conditions, crew shall split into INSIDE and OUTSIDE TRUCK functions.
- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION (Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof).
- Inside truck crew shall proceed directly to the main fire floor/area to begin PRIMARY SEARCH.

- Outside Truck Crews shall place ladders to areas of need or concern, provide ventilation as needed, control utilities, roof report (if required), and report to the first due inside truck for assistance when outside duties are complete.

Second Due Truck:

- Positions at the best possible location to ensure proper aerial coverage of at least 2 sides of the building, preferably on the unused “AB” or “AD” side or opposite side as needed or directed.
- If staffing permits and depending on conditions, crew shall split into INSIDE and OUTSIDE TRUCK functions.
- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION
- (Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof).
- Inside truck crew shall proceed directly to the floor above the fire area or an adjacent exposure to begin PRIMARY SEARCH.
- Outside Truck Crews shall place ladders to areas of need or concern, provide ventilation assistance as needed to the first due outside truck, control remaining utilities and report to the second due inside truck for assistance when outside duties are complete.
- Anticipate ‘On-Deck’ or temporary FAST assignment.

Rescue/F.A.S.T Assignment:

- Follow the F.A.S.T JOG – 301.

	Joint Operating Guideline - 201 **Offensive Operations – Multi-Family Residential**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 4	

Outline:

- **Initial OIC Responsibilities**
- **Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities**
- **Chief Officer Arrival Assignments**
- **Individual Unit Responsibilities**

Initial OIC Responsibilities:

Upon arrival of the first Chief Officer or the first arriving apparatus at an incident involving a ***MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DWELLING (duplex, townhouse, carriage apartment, 2 story apartment, etc.)***, the OIC shall report the following communication:

- Structure: size, type, # of divisions.
- Smoke/Fire/Evacuation/Other conditions showing from sides observed.
- Name of Formal Command or Command Officer.
- If there is **NO SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will report that they are **"Investigating."** This means the 1st engine and 1st truck report to the scene, all others Level 1 Stage, 1 block away.
- When appropriate, the OIC shall establish a Staging Designation:
  - Level 1 Staging – 1 block away in the direction of travel
  - Level 2 Staging – Formal, established staging area (parking lot, roadway, intersection, etc.) that is managed by an assigned Staging Officer
  - Level 3 Staging – Station fills or move-ups: Unused apparatus & staffing report to a SAFER fire station to cover other calls for service in the area(s).
- If there is **SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will announce that all units will perform **"Offensive/Defensive/Rescue mode MULTI-FAMILY Operations"** upon arrival.
- On the assigned fire response radio channel, the OIC shall:
  - Announce an incoming unit staging area or location.
  - Announce to each incoming unit their **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** *prior to arrival* or upon receipt of each unit's announcement of 'staged at (designated area)'.
  - **"Rescue Mode"** means that the first due units are focused on life preservation, next due will assume their units responsibilities.

Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities:

- Announce that unit is staged *with personnel staffing count* at the designated incoming unit staging area or location. **Remain there and await an assignment**.
- Acknowledge receipt and understanding of the assigned **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** & communicate it to the crew.
- Ensure crew tags in to Passport Accountability System on Apparatus Card.
- **DO NOT** announce '*requesting orders*' upon arrival.

Chief Officer Arrival Assignments:

Additional arriving Chief level officers that are not tasked with crew level leadership should be used for their expertise and abilities to aid in the success of the incident- those roles could include but are not limited to the following

2nd Arriving -Interior Ops

3rd Arriving-Accountability/Aid

4th Arriving-Safety/Div or Sector Ops/Misc

Individual Unit Responsibilities:

First Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of (Apparatus Name – Attack): Ex – E20 Attack.
- Position apparatus short or beyond the obvious side of the structure considering the positioning for the aerial device(s).
- Advance appropriate size/length hoseline necessary to confine, control and extinguish the fire.

Second Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of (Apparatus Name – Back-Up): Ex: E21 Back-Up
- Lay In - Secure water supply from available water source – connect to OWN apparatus.
- Supply First Due ATTACK pumper with supply line (3" hose minimum).
- From FIRST DUE ENGINE, stretch appropriate size/length hoseline necessary to confine, control and extinguish the fire to the main fire area – assist with extinguishment along with Attack Team. Hoseline should be one length longer than First Due Engine's.

Third Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name (ex – E42).
- Operational options:
  1. If 2nd Due Engine established hydrant assist valve – locate, connect and boost pressure. ***Crew proceed to fire area for assignment. Internal & external exposure lines should be sourced from 2nd Due Engine.***
  2. Command may request secondary water supply to be sourced. Lay in from assigned or discovered hydrant. From OWN apparatus, stretch appropriate size/length hoseline necessary to confine, control and extinguish the fire to an internal or external exposure fire area as assigned.
  3. Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

Fourth Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name (Ex – E19).
- Operational options:
  1. If 3rd Due Engine established hydrant assist valve – locate, connect and boost pressure. ***Crew proceed to fire area for assignment. Internal & external exposure lines should be sourced from 3rd Due Engine.***
  2. Command may request secondary/alternate water supply to be sourced. Lay in from assigned or discovered hydrant. From own engine, stretch appropriate size/length hoseline necessary to confine, control and extinguish the fire to an internal or external exposure fire area as assigned.
  3. Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

First Due Truck:

- Positions at the best possible location to ensure proper aerial coverage of at least 2 sides of the building, preferably on the "AB" or "AD" sides.
- If staffing permits and depending on conditions, crew shall split into INSIDE and OUTSIDE TRUCK functions.

- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION (Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof).
- Inside truck crew shall proceed directly to the main fire floor/area to begin PRIMARY SEARCH.
- Outside Truck Crews shall place ladders to areas of need or concern, provide ventilation as needed, control utilities,roof report, and report to the first due inside truck for assistance when outside duties are complete.

- Roof report should consist of the following transmitted to command
    - C- Conditions/Construction of roof materials
    - L- Location of dead loads
    - A- Already existing openings
    - P- Parapet (height/location)
    - T- Truss direction

Second Due Truck:

- Positions at the best possible location to ensure proper aerial coverage of at least 2 sides of the building, preferably on the unused “AB” or “AD” side or opposite side as needed or directed.
- If staffing permits and depending on conditions, crew shall split into INSIDE and OUTSIDE TRUCK functions.
- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION
- (Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof).
- Inside truck crew shall proceed directly to the floor above the fire area or the most severely threatened adjacent exposure to begin PRIMARY SEARCH.
- Outside Truck Crew shall place ladders to areas of need or concern, provide ventilation assistance as needed to the first due outside truck, control remaining utilities and report to the second due inside truck for assistance when outside duties are complete.
- Anticipate ‘On-Deck’ or temporary FAST assignment.

Rescue/F.A.S.T Assignment:

- Follow the F.A.S.T JOG – 301.

	Joint Operating Guideline - 202 **Offensive Operations – Mid-Rise/Standpipe**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 3	

Outline:

- **Initial OIC Responsibilities**
- **Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities**
- **Chief Officer Arrival Assignments**
- **Individual Unit Responsibilities**

Initial OIC Responsibilities:

Upon arrival of the first Chief Officer or the first arriving apparatus at an incident involving a ***high volume, low or mid-rise structure or any high volume structure containing standpipes (hotel, office building, hospital/care facility, etc.)***, the OIC shall report the following communication:

- Structure: size, type, # of divisions.
- Smoke/Fire/Evacuation/Other conditions showing from sides observed.
- Name of Formal Command or Command Officer.
- If there is **NO SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will report that they are **"Investigating."** This means the 1st engine and 1st truck report to the scene, all others Level 1 Stage, 1 block away.
- When appropriate, the OIC shall establish a Staging Designation:
  - Level 1 Staging – 1 block away in the direction of travel
  - Level 2 Staging – Formal, established staging area (parking lot, roadway, intersection, etc.) that is managed by an assigned Staging Officer
  - Level 3 Staging – Station fills or move-ups: Unused apparatus & staffing report to a SAFER fire station to cover other calls for service in the area(s).
- If there is **SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will announce that all units will perform **"Offensive/Defensive/Rescue mode MID-RISE Operations"** upon arrival.
- Based upon best known location of the fire, advise incoming Engine Companies if fire attack will occur from the ***standpipe or pre-connected handlines***.
- On the assigned fire response radio channel, the OIC shall:
  - Announce an incoming unit staging area or location.
  - Announce to each incoming unit their **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** *prior to arrival* or upon receipt of each unit's announcement of 'staged at (designated area)'.
  - **"Rescue Mode"** means that the first due units are focused on life preservation, next due will assume their units responsibilities.

Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities:

- Announce that unit is staged *with personnel staffing count* at the designated incoming unit staging area or location. **Remain there and await an assignment**.
- Acknowledge receipt and understanding of the assigned **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** & communicate it to the crew.

- Ensure crew tags in to Passport Accountability System on Apparatus Card.
- **DO NOT** announce '*requesting orders*' upon arrival.

Chief Officer Arrival Assignments:

Additional arriving Chief level officers that are not tasked with crew level leadership should be used for their expertise and abilities to aid in the success of the incident- those roles could include but are not limited to the following

2nd Arriving -Interior Ops

3rd Arriving-Accountability/Aid

4th Arriving-Safety/Div or Sector Ops/Misc

Individual Unit Responsibilities:

First Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of (Apparatus Name – Attack): Ex – E20 Attack.
- Lay In - Secure water supply from available water source – connect to OWN apparatus.
- Position apparatus short or beyond the obvious side of the structure considering the positioning for the aerial device(s) and FDCs.
- Supply Standpipe FDC with supply line (dual 3" hoses minimum or other size as indicated by FDC).
- Proceed via best route to floor below the fire to begin assembly of attack line to standpipe.
- Join with Second Due Engine to begin advance and attack with single attack line.

Second Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of FIRST DUE ENGINE.
- If First Due Engine established hydrant assist valve – locate, connect and boost pressure.
- Crew takes standpipe hose kit from OWN ENGINE and proceed via best route to floor below the fire. Leave equipment in area of FIRST DUE ENGINE'S standpipe connection.
- Join with FIRST DUE ENGINE and assume back-up role and assist with assembly & stretch of FIRST DUE ENGINE's attack line.

Third Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name – Back UP (ex – E42 Back Up).
- Operational options:
  1. If the building has additional STANDPIPE or SPRINKLER FDCs, locate secondary water supply and **Lay In** - Secure water supply from available water source – connect to OWN apparatus. Position apparatus short or beyond the obvious side of the structure considering the positioning for the aerial device(s) and FDCs. Supply Standpipe FDC with supply line (dual 3" hoses minimum or other size as indicated by FDC).
  2. If no additional FDCs or advantageous hydrants are available, stage apparatus at assigned staging point.
- From OWN apparatus (if water supply is established), stretch appropriate size/length hoseline or take standpipe hose kit from OWN ENGINE. Proceed via best route to fire floor or floor below the fire to begin assembly of back-up line to standpipe.
- Join with Fourth Due Engine to begin advance and back-up with single attack line.
- Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

Fourth Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of THIRD DUE ENGINE.
- If Third Due Engine established hydrant assist valve – locate, connect and boost pressure.

- Crew takes standpipe hose kit from OWN ENGINE and proceed via best route to fire floor or floor below the fire. Leave equipment in area of THIRD DUE ENGINE'S standpipe connection.
- Join with THIRD DUE ENGINE and assume back-up role and assist with assembly & stretch of THIRD DUE ENGINE's back-up line.
- Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

First Due Truck:

- Positions at the best possible location to ensure proper aerial coverage of at least 2 sides of the building, preferably on the "AB" or "AD" sides.
- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION (Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof).
- Crew shall assume Inside Truck responsibilities and shall proceed directly to the main fire floor/area to begin PRIMARY SEARCH.

- If assigned outside truck a roof report should be provided and consist of the following transmitted to command

    - C- Conditions/Construction of roof materials
    - L- Location of dead loads
    - A- Already existing openings
    - P- Parapet (height/location)
    - T- Truss direction

Second Due Truck:

- Positions at the best possible location to ensure proper aerial coverage of at least 2 sides of the building, preferably on the "AB" or "AD" sides or alternate side from FIRST TRUCK.
- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION (Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof).
- Crew shall assume Inside Truck responsibilities and shall proceed directly to the floor ABOVE THE FIRE to begin PRIMARY SEARCH.
- Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

Rescue/F.A.S.T Assignment:

- Follow the F.A.S.T JOG – 301.
- Stage one floor below lowest operational floor.

	Joint Operating Guideline - 203 **Offensive Operations – Big Box / Commercial Structure**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 3	

Outline:

- **Initial OIC Responsibilities**
- **Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities**
- **Chief Office Arrival Assignments**
- **Individual Unit Responsibilities**
- **Command Options**

Initial OIC Responsibilities:

Upon arrival of the first Chief Officer or the first arriving apparatus at an incident involving a ***high volume, big box commercial structure, strip mall, taxpayer etc.***, the OIC shall report the following communication:

- Structure: size, type, # of divisions.
- Smoke/Fire/Evacuation/Other conditions showing from sides observed.
- Name of Formal Command or Command Officer.
- If there is **NO SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will report that they are **"Investigating."** This means the 1st engine and 1st truck report to the scene, all others Level 1 Stage, 1 block away.
- When appropriate, the OIC shall establish a Staging Designation:
  - Level 1 Staging – 1 block away in the direction of travel
  - Level 2 Staging – Formal, established staging area (parking lot, roadway, intersection, etc.) that is managed by an assigned Staging Officer
  - Level 3 Staging – Station fills or move-ups: Unused apparatus & staffing report to a SAFER fire station to cover other calls for service in the area(s).
- If there is **SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will announce that all units will perform **"Offensive/Defensive/Rescue mode COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE Operations"** upon arrival.
- On the assigned fire response radio channel, the OIC shall:
  - Announce an incoming unit staging area or location.
  - Announce to each incoming unit their **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** *prior to arrival* or upon receipt of each unit's announcement of 'staged at (designated area)'.
  - **"Rescue Mode"** means that the first due units are focused on life preservation, next due will assume their units' responsibilities.

Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities:

- Announce that unit is staged *with personnel staffing count* at the designated incoming unit staging area or location. **Remain there and await an assignment**.
- Acknowledge receipt and understanding of the assigned **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** & communicate it to the crew.
- Ensure crew tags in to Passport Accountability System on Apparatus Card.
- **DO NOT** announce '*requesting orders*' upon arrival.

Chief Officer Arrival Assignments:

Additional arriving Chief level officers that are not tasked with crew level leadership should be used for their expertise and abilities to aid in the success of the incident- those roles could include but are not limited to the following

2nd Arriving -Interior Ops

3rd Arriving-Accountability/Aid

4th Arriving-Safety/Div or Sector Ops/Misc

Individual Unit Responsibilities:

First Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of (Apparatus Name – Attack): Ex – E20 Attack.
- Lay In - Secure water supply from available water source – connect to OWN apparatus.
- Position apparatus short or beyond the obvious side of the structure considering the positioning for the aerial device(s) and FDCs.
- Advance a single large bore hoseline of necessary length to confine, control and extinguish the fire.
- Join with Second Due Engine to begin advance and attack with single attack line.

Second Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of FIRST DUE ENGINE.
- If First Due Engine established hydrant assist valve – locate, connect and boost pressure.
- Crew joins with FIRST DUE ENGINE and assumes back-up role to assist with assembly & stretch of FIRST DUE ENGINE's attack line.

Third Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name – Back UP (ex – E42 Back Up).
  Water supply option:
- If an advantageous secondary water supply is available, locate **Lay In** - connect to OWN apparatus.
- Position apparatus short or beyond the obvious side of the structure considering the positioning for the aerial device(s) and FDCs.
- From FIRST DUE ENGINE or OWN Engine (if water supply has been sourced), advance a single large bore hoseline of necessary length to confine, control and extinguish the fire and provide adequate back up the First Due Engine's primary attack line.
- Join with Fourth Due Engine to begin advance and attack with single attack line.
- Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

Fourth Due Engine:

- Assumes Accountability Identity of THIRD DUE ENGINE.
- If THIRD Due Engine established hydrant assist valve – locate, connect and boost pressure.
- Crew joins with THIRD DUE ENGINE and assumes back-up role to assist with assembly & stretch of THIRD DUE ENGINE's attack line.
- Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

First Due Truck:

- Positions at the best possible location to ensure proper aerial coverage of at least 2 sides of the building, preferably on the "AB" or "AD" sides.
  Option: Position apparatus at or near main entry point or fire area and consider the use of aerial device as an elevated or ground level mobile master stream
- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION
  (Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof).
- Crew shall assume Inside Truck responsibilities and shall proceed directly to

the main fire floor/area to begin PRIMARY SEARCH and/or assist with handline stretch as necessary.

- If assigned outside truck a roof report should be provided and consist of the following transmitted to command
    - C- Conditions/Construction of roof materials
    - L- Location of dead loads
    - A- Already existing openings
    - P- Parapet (height/location)
    - T- Truss direction

Second Due Truck:

- Positions at the best possible location to ensure proper aerial coverage of at least 2 sides of the building, preferably on the "AB" or "AD" sides or alternate side from FIRST TRUCK.
- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION (Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof).
- Crew shall assume Inside or Outside Truck responsibilities and shall proceed directly appropriate area to begin PRIMARY SEARCH, VENTILATION or other duties as assigned.
- Anticipate 'On-Deck' or temporary FAST assignment.

Rescue/F.A.S.T Assignment:

- Follow the F.A.S.T JOG – 301.

Command Options:

Taxpayer Fire:

- Taxpayer Occupancies are identified by commercial occupancies on the ground floor and residential or business 'apartments' on the upper floors.

OICs Should Consider Assigning:

If Fire on FIRST FLOOR:

- 1st and 2nd Engines to provide a single or multiple large bore handlines or ground/blitz monitors to combat first floor fires.
- 3rd and 4th Engines to deploy smaller handlines to upper floor apartments based upon areas of severity.
- 1st and 2nd Trucks to floors above to conduct PRIMARY SEARCH.

If Fire is on UPPER FLOOR:

- Treat fire as Level 1 Operations - Multi-Family Dwelling.

Strip Mall:

- 1st and 2nd Engines to source water supply as per this JOG and to provide a single or multiple large bore handlines or ground/blitz monitors to combat the main fire area.
- 2nd and 3rd engines each should anticipate sourcing an alternate water supplies and plan to deploy and advance appropriate sized and length handlines to threatened exposures.

All Occupancies:

- If 1st or 2nd Due Truck can position appropriately, consider mating it with 3rd or 4th Engine on a separate water supply to provide an elevated or ground level mobile master stream from the aerial device.

	Joint Operating Guideline - 204 **Water Supply**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

Purpose:
To provide guidelines for establishing water supply in hydrant and non-hydrant areas.

Hydrant Areas:

First Due Engine
- Notify incoming units of the location of the nearest hydrant (also responsibility of first officer on scene).
- Position for initial fire attack.

Second Due Engine
- Connect to identified or nearest applicable hydrant to incident.
- Lay in supply line from hydrant to incident.
- Connect supply line to OWN ENGINE.
- Connect LDH feed line from OWN ENGINE to supply FIRST DUE ENGINE.

Third Due Engine
- Secure secondary water supply if necessary (secondary hydrant or other applicable water supply) as directed by command.
- May be assigned to position on primary water supply and boost pressure via hydrant assist valve.

Other Incoming Apparatus
- Notify incident commander approaching incident and Due assignment.

Non-Hydrant Areas:

First Due Engine
- Identify means of water supply (dry hydrant, draft source, remote hydrant) and possible additional resources (also responsibility of first officer on scene).
- Request 4th Alarm (Tankers) to be dispatched to the incident.
- Position for initial fire attack

First Due Tanker
- **Drop** porta tank.
- **Fill** with water supply.
- Immediately leave to refill at identified site.
- **KEEP LANE OPEN** for vehicles to pass through – do not block with porta tank.

Second Due Engine
- Lay in from identified water supply
- Tie into first Due engine

*****RELAY ENGINE NEEDED EVERY 1,000 FEET*****

Third Due Engine
- Set up drafting operations at porta tank.
- KEEP LANE OPEN for vehicles to pass through & tankers to dump – do not block with apparatus.
- Apparatus in line with porta tank.
- Unit Officer becomes "**Water Supply Officer**".
- Water supply communications established on a separate channel.

Other Apparatus
- Notify incident command when approaching incident and request orders
- Prepare for relay pumping operation if needed.
- Position apparatus on same side of road as drafting operation - maintain one lane for vehicles/tankers to pass. Crews report to command or staging.

	Joint Operating Guideline - 300 **Accountability**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 2	

General:

The SAFER Group *shall* use a "Passport" accountability system to account for all personnel. It *shall* be the responsibility of the Incident Commander to ensure that the accountability system is utilized on *all* calls.

The Incident Commander determines the frequency of PAR checks based off the scope of the incident.

Components:

Name Tags: All personnel will be issued two name tags. The name tags will be 3/8" by 2" and the backing will be comprised of Velcro "hooks". Name tags will be color coded as follows:

- Senior Firefighter – White
- Junior /Support Firefighter – Orange

All individual passport name tags will be kept under the rear of the helmet brim.

Passport: Each apparatus will have a passport placed in the cab of the vehicle. The passport *shall* be located in the REAR SEAT / CREW AREA of the apparatus. A fastening spot for the passport shall be maintained on the hinge side of the *officer door.* The passport will identify the apparatus from which it came from. The front of each passport will be comprised of Velcro "loops". The backing of each passport will be comprised of Velcro "hooks". Passports will be color coded as follows:

Engine – Red	Ladder – Green	Rescue – Blue
Squad – Yellow	Brush – Black	Chief - White

Accountability Board: A board in command vehicles used to hold passports. This board will be used to assemble crews in proper organizational order.
Make-up Kit: A container in command vehicles that holds extra blank name tags, passports, grease pens and erasers

Procedures:

When responding to *all* calls, the personnel in the crew area will attach their name tag to the apparatus passport. The passport will then be passed to the officer for insertion of driver & officer name tags and placement on the officer's door. Each individual will be responsible for the placement of their name tag. Any non-interior qualified or participating firefighter will place their name tag on the accountability board upside down. This is to signify that they are not a part of the group from that apparatus that could potentially enter an IDLH atmosphere.

Any member or unit who fails to utilize this accountability procedure, upon recognition of such by the Command Staff, will be removed from their current assignment to rectify the situation. They will then be placed in the staffing/staging pool and await reassignment.

Small scale incidents – The Company Officer (incident commander) will also function as the accountability officer and passports will not be removed from the apparatus. Examples are grass/vehicle fires, vehicle accidents or other incidents where crews aren't working in an IDLH atmosphere

Large scale incidents – Incidents that require command post staff in addition to the Incident commander will designate an *Accountability Officer.* Passports from all apparatus will be collected and assembled on the Accountability board. This process is not intended to create an undue delay to the first arriving units of an emergency. First arriving engine and truck *may* leave their passport on the apparatus and the Accountability Officer or his designee will collect the passport. All units arriving ***after*** the aforementioned first arriving units should report to Staging with their passport. Accountability will return passports to units at incident termination or unit release.

	Joint Operating Guideline - 301 **F.A.S.T.**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

Purpose
The intention of this team is to provide safety for the initial arriving units on the fire scene.

F.A.S.T
Firefighter **A**ccess & **S**earch **T**eam; minimally a team of two firefighters, will stage at the main entry point of a hazardous scene in case of a MAYDAY situation. Members of this team will be masked and ready.

Training / Qualification
Members of the team should have the same qualifications as RIT team members. Those qualifications are:

- PA Entry Level Curriculum or equivalent.
- Rapid Intervention Crew Exercises.
- It is recommended that crew members have a minimum one year active interior firefighting experience.

Initial on scene Operations
A FAST team should be put in place as soon as possible by the fire ground Incident Commander as most fire fighter emergencies happen before the assigned RIT company arrives. Following JOG 100 – Model Run Card, the responding Rescue/FAST Unit from the SAFER Group 1st Alarm Assignment should be assigned the FAST duty. However, depending on incident severity, intensity and/or complexity, any staffed unit from the 1st alarm could be assigned FAST duties. The unit assigned FAST duty may experience an assignment change once the assigned RIT Company arrives and takes over RIT operations.

- The assigned FAST unit does not establish RIT command and will operate on the fireground frequency due to the limited manpower.
- The assigned FAST unit should do a 360 walk around upon arrival with their appropriate equipment in hand.

The members of the FAST unit should carry/make available in their close vicinity:

- Portable Radios
- Flashlights
- Search Rope
- TIC
- Hand Tools
- Spare SCBA & Mask or RIT pack

Team Placement & Duties
Members of the FAST Unit, will stage at the main entry point of a hazardous scene in case of a MAYDAY situation. This team will be masked at the doorway. This team will serve as the 'locating team'. If the team is short staffed the first team may need to assume all responsibilities.

If possible, a second team of members of the FAST Unit will stage near the main entry point. These firefighters shall serve as the 'assistance/removal team'.

If F.A.S.T. is deployed:
The first in team will act as a locating team and air supply. They will locate the victim while deploying a tag rope line and perform an assessment while handling any SCBA issue the victim may be

encountering. If the team is short staffed the first team may need to assume all responsibilities.

The second team in will work as a removal team. They will follow the tag line into the building and locate the other crew. The first crew may exit and the second team will work to extricate or remove the downed firefighter. The teams may choose to work together on removal.

	Joint Operating Guideline – 302 **R.I.T. Operations**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

Purpose:
The purpose of this document is to outline the planning, training, and response of a RIT function for the organizations within the group.

R.I.T.:
Rapid Intervention Team - a team of individuals designated for the assignment of firefighter rescue or removal at an emergency scene.

Training / Qualification:
RIT qualified team members shall have at a minimum:

- PA Entry Level Curriculum or equivalent.
- Rapid Intervention Crew Exercises.
- It is recommended that crew members have a minimum one-year active interior firefighting experience.

Initial on Scene Operations:
Upon arrival, the first RIT Qualified member shall assume RIT Command and select an appropriate channel for RIT ops. **RIT IC** will work with the Incident OIC and monitor communications on the operations channel. The RIT IC will communicate with the F.A.S.T. Team and determine if they are needed for RIT OPS & receive a briefing.

Example: Units responding to 123 Main St. are assigned Ops 5 for operations; RIT Operations will be on Ops 7

RIT IC will do a walk around and note conditions of the fire and building, along with access and egress issues.

When crews arrive, they shall do a walk around as well and stage all appropriate tools for the job in a readily available location and verify they are ready for immediate use.

Team Placement & Duties:
Once teams are assigned, they will be placed on corners of the scene or building to allow for a two-sided view of the incident. One team will take the place of the **F.A.S.T** team at the front door, they will be ready with masks on with basic hand tools, TIC, & a rope secured outside of the door.

Crews will monitor the fireground for any issues and report them to the RIT IC. Team members will rotate all duties. Crews will report any concerns to the RIT IC who will be staged at the command post with the fire ground IC.

Should the incident occur in a mid-rise structure, RIT staging should be one floor below the fire floor

RIT Team duties while staged are listed here and in no specific order:

- Radio Monitoring (Fireground FX & RIT FX).
- Observing the scene for overall safety.
- Reporting which SCBA and equipment are in use by teams.
- Reporting any tactics occurring that are not communicated to the fire ground IC by the crew performing them.
- Managing Points of Egress (with the fire ground IC's permission).
- Laddering building for rescue if not done so.

- Removing debris that is clogging egress points.
- Reporting trip hazards or correcting unsafe acts.
- Removing security bars.
- Enlarging sub division openings (removing a course of brick or windows).
- Un-securing doors or other points of egress.
- Providing supplemental lighting.
- Accountability; all teams will operate off the adopted Passport Accountability system.

If RIT is deployed:

The first in team will act as a locating team and air supply. They will locate the victim while deploying a tag rope line and perform an assessment while handling any SCBA issue the victim may be encountering.

The second team in will work as a removal team. They will follow the tagline into the building and locate the other crew. The first crew may exit and the second RIT team will work to extricate or remove the downed firefighter.

A third team may be needed to assist in removal and support personnel may form a team to interact with removal.

RIT IC will brief EMS command with the situation at the command post to ready the EMS crews with the assessment report of the locating team.

- *Note: If the RIT Team is ever deployed on an emergency, a CISD session will be arranged by the RIT IC for a post-incident debriefing.*

	Joint Operating Guideline – 303 **Firefighter/Fireground Emergencies**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline the planning, training, and response of the organizations within the group.

Initial MAYDAY Call:

The term 'Mayday' is an internationally recognized signal word used to announce that an individual or unit is in distress.

Firefighters shall announce a Mayday if they find themselves (or any other firefighter) in any of the following situations (this list is not all inclusive):

- Lost/separated from partner or team – unable to locate.
- Trapped/tangled/stuck/fell thru/fall
- Air supply diminished (well below low air alarm)
- PPE/SCBA failure
- Injury
- Collapse/rapid fire event

The following method should be utilized for calling a Mayday:

- Announce "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY" over the assigned Operations or Response Frequency.
- Give report.
- Activate PASS.
- Attempt to SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Who, What, Where(WWW) Report

This should be the standard report called in the case of a MAYDAY. All interior firefighters should be trained on proper radio communications and how to correctly transmit a MAYDAY with a WWW report.

MAYDAY & Fireground Emergencies

If a MAYDAY is reported on the fire ground, the RIT IC will:

- Acknowledge the Mayday and maintain communication with the down crew or firefighters.
- Non- essential radio traffic **MUST** cease.
- Assign the teams and equipment to locate the individual(s).
- Teams should monitor radio traffic in case they are in a position to assist quickly.
- Have an additional RIT Company alerted to the scene.

Emergency Evacuation

If the need for an emergency evacuation of the structure should arise, the IC shall give the order **"EVACUATE, EVACUATE, EVACUATE"** over the fire ground operations or response frequency. Apparatus operators shall blow the air horn in **ONE LONG BLAST** and then the IC shall give another **"EVACUATE, EVACUATE, EVACUATE"** order. Upon completion of the evacuation a PAR check shall be called to account for all personnel.

	Joint Operating Guideline –304 **Incident Rehabilitation Operations**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

Outline:

- **Purpose**
- **Dispatch**
- **Operations**

Purpose: To provide responding departments with a standard rehabilitation process to ensure the safety of the involved firefighters.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health BLS Protocol #150 - Rehabilitation at Fire/Incident Scene in its most current form shall be utilized as guidance for implementation of rehab by on-site EMS crews. See Appendix L for the protocol.

Dispatch: All SAFER structural fire responses will have automatic dispatch of the first due ALS ambulance. Upon the arrival at the scene, if it is determined to be an incident where personnel are entering an IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) atmosphere the SAFER Rehab Component (Cranberry EMS - Station 51) will respond if available. In the event they are not available, the local EMS or next due service will be requested to dedicate resources to provide the rehab services. A SAFER representative should brief the incoming unit(s) on the requested functions and procedures.

If the incident should fit any other parameters in the operations section for rehab the IC will make the request and have the team dispatched.

The SAFER Rehab Component will automatically respond to any structure fire dispatch that states there are known patients or “possible or confirmed entrapment.” This is in an effort to ensure there is an ALS unit on the scene to provide care to incident personnel when the first due EMS unit is tasked with caring for the occupants.

The SAFER Rehab Component will provide an ALS unit to provide REHAB and care for incident responders as well as be available to facilitate transportation of any patient as the last available unit. The home EMS service should work with the rehab team to expediate operations. The home EMS service will be the transporting unit of choice for any patients. If the rehab unit is utilized, an additional ALS ambulance will be requested to fulfill the rehab component or transport other patient if they are not critical and in need of immediate transportation.

Operations: Reference Appendix L - Pennsylvania Department of Health BLS Protocol #150 - Rehabilitation at Fire/Incident Scene for specific guidelines on care and important information on rehab set up and considerations. The vital signs and ranges listed in the protocol are not reflective of activities performed by on-scene personnel. The EMS personnel on scene will determine suitable vital signs ranges and trends with improvement prior to release or transport of personnel according to their best judgement, past and best practices.

Formal incident scene rehabilitation should be considered for any type of activity that involves the following

a) IDLH atmosphere after one SCBA cylinder.
b) Extended duration either on an emergency scene or training exercise.
c) Short duration incident or training with extreme physical activity.
d) Technical rescue

1) On-scene EMS/Rehabilitation crews have the final say in determining an individual’s ability to return to participation.

2) It is the responsibility of ALL officers and team leaders to ensure personnel are complying with this policy.

3) All personnel are to report to rehab after a brief "cool down" period. If there is a need for a firefighter to re-enter the atmosphere quickly the IC (Incident Commander) should consider calling for additional resources immediately. If incident personnel violate this JOG they must have proper justification to do so – this MUST be communicated to and approved by the IC.

4) Rehab will be set up in a predetermined area per the IC. There are several considerations that are outline in the protocol attached. In high-rise/midrise situations, rehab should be set up inside the structure on a designated staging floor below the fire.

5) Prior to entering the Rehab Area, all members shall notify the IC of their current assignment. Their participation in rehab will be tracked by the rehab team.

6) In cases of extreme heat or cold, the rehab team should attempt to provide a climate-controlled environment to reduce the effects on the incident personnel. This can either be a store front, school bus, or even an ambulance.

7) All firefighters are to follow JOG 305 on decontamination prior to entering Rehab. EMS is encouraged to advocate and direct crews to follow the decontamination procedure.

8) Any personnel that EMS deems "not fit to return for duty" WILL remain in rehab until EMS determines that they are fit to return to duty or upon which time the member is transported for higher care.
    a. Incident personnel that are in rehab for an extended period of time should consider limiting their incident participation to ensure they do not have a reoccurrence of the issue and or complications from a compounding medical issue.

9) Firefighters that sustain ANY injury/illness during operations at the scene will be evaluated by EMS. The IC will be notified immediately of the issue.
    a. Personnel that are transported will be transported to the closest most appropriate facility that is capable of handling the situation.
    b. Personnel that are evaluated by EMS and wish to not be transported will be required to sign off and refuse treatment and transportation on an approved form. The IC will be contacted and advised of the situation and outcome and the IC will determine if they will be involved in the remainder of the incident.

10) During extended incidents the SAFER Rehab Component should work with the IC and provide appropriate accommodations for responders. The SAFER Rehab Component will provide equipment for initial operations at an incident. It is the responsibility of the 1st due fire agency to provide any items for extended operations and replace any rehab items used by EMS like water or snack food.
    a. Food
    b. Hydration
    c. Restrooms
    d. Rest Facilities

	Joint Operating Guideline – 305 **Post-Fire Decontamination Procedures**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

Outline:

- **Rationale**
- **Procedure**
  - **On Scene Gross Decontamination**
  - **Rehab/Continued Operations**
  - **Post Incident Decontamination**
  - **Best Practices**

Rationale: Today's firefighting environment is not the same as it used to be. With the advancement of processes and materials, the byproducts of combustion that we are exposed to have increased significantly. The products, once burned, release known carcinogens and we as the fire service need to do our best to reduce our risk and exposure to them. This decontamination process will help reduce our exposure. This may be believed by some to be unnecessary now; but it is a known fact that what we do now will help us to stay healthier in the future and to live longer and more meaningful lives.

Procedures: Firefighters will wear an SCBA during all interior operations including overhaul. The only time this can be omitted is if the atmosphere has been monitored and deemed safe.

EMS/rehab teams are encouraged to take a proactive role in establishing decontamination with their rehab operations.

Personnel exposed to toxic atmospheres or environments should replace their flame-resistant hoods with clean flame-resistant hoods as soon as the incident is stabilized. A spare hood should be carried to limit exposure.

Participating Departments should maintain an adequate supply of heavy duty, draw-cord style trash bags on each suppression apparatus. These shall be intended for temporary storage and transport of contaminated PPE from the incident scene back to the station for formal cleaning.

Studies indicate ventilation alone after fire knock down will not stop the production and release of toxicants. Allowing the contents and structure to cool will significantly reduce toxicant levels. Incident commanders should initiate a 'building cool down phase' after fire knock down has been complete and prior to crews reentering the building for overhaul or investigation purposes. The following guideline should be considered when determining cool down periods:

a. Fires confined to the room of origin: 20-30 mins.

b. Fires that extend past the room of origin: 45-60 mins.

On-Scene Gross Decontamination: When interior operations cease, all firefighters that entered the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) atmosphere should perform decontamination.

Firefighters should leave all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in place including their mask to ensure a thorough decontamination.

1) Firefighters will perform forced air decontamination in front of a fire service fan for immediate cooling and dispersion of harmful byproducts & particulates. This will last 30 seconds in duration (15 seconds front, 15 seconds back)

2) The PPE will then be sprayed down utilizing a low pressure and gallonage water spray to remove loose debris and associated contamination.

3) After the water spray decontamination is complete, firefighters will doff their PPE and place all items including the SCBA harness into a bag or open air in the bed of a vehicle.

The contaminated PPE should not enter the cab of the vehicle unless there is no other option for transportation. (If the PPE is in the cab it should be in a bag.)

** In cases of cold or freezing temperatures where water spray gross decontamination is not possible, firefighters will doff their contaminated PPE directly into a bag or open air and address it at the station in a warm environment. **

4) After isolation of soiled PPE, firefighters shall begin personal gross decontamination. The concentration should be focused on the thin-skinned areas of the body. These areas include but are not limited to the face, head, neck, arms, wrists, and hands. All of these areas will be addressed immediately utilizing cleaning wipes or soap and water. This **MUST** be done prior to ingesting any food.

Rehab/Continued Fire Operations: Firefighters reporting to rehab and returning for additional duties should ONLY perform the forced air ventilation and wiping down of the thin-skinned areas before entering rehab. This prevents contaminants being spread to rehab personnel and stops the absorption through the firefighter's skin. Firefighters must wash their hands prior to ingesting snacks in rehab areas.

Post Incident Decontamination: All PPE will be laundered after a soiling/contaminating event. All PPE should be laundered and cared for according to the manufacturer's specified guidelines. When handling PPE after incidents, firefighters will wear protective gloves to limit exposure to contaminants.

All apparatus interiors will be aired out and wiped down post incident in an effort to reduce contamination transfer to other personnel.

Best Practice-The clothing that was worn under firefighting PPE should be removed and laundered as soon as possible. All firefighters are encouraged to keep spare clothing at the fire station. Further, all firefighters are encouraged to launder their incident soiled clothing at the station to prevent contamination of their personal vehicles, homes and home laundering equipment.

Firefighters should shower after the incident to remove all contaminants from their hair & skin. The recommended best practice is to do so within one hour after the incident is terminated.

Standard **A**ctions **F**or **E**mergency **R**esponse	**J**oint **O**perating **G**uideline – Group 400 **Technical Rescue Guidance / Mass Casualty Incident** **ICS Sheets**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

Outline:

- **Rationale**
- **Apparatus Staffing**
- **Incident Dispatching Best Practices**

Rationale:

As volunteer organizations, there is no guarantee of adequate trained staffing for technical rescue incidents; each department – each individual station - has days, weeks, and even years where not only staffing, but training levels fluctuate. As responders from different organizations who routinely respond and work together, each must have a clear understanding of the approximate expectations and sequence of events that are to occur at high risk, low frequency incidents. Therefore, to help ensure success in this joint endeavor, we must ensure that each participating Department's response to technical rescue incidents follows a relatively standard process.

The following JOGs are intended to serve as a launch point for both on scene operations and training scenarios. There is no single JOG format that can encompass the multitude of ways to approach and successfully mitigate a technical rescue incident. Each was designed using industry best-practices as well as legacy experiences from within the ranks.

The checklists are designed to serve as memory joggers. Incident commanders are free to reference them to ensure vital benchmarks are accomplished. The diagrams and command trees have been built to allow IC's and operational members to use them as a tool to ensure Command Staff positions, system designs, and life safety measures are initiated and maintained.

Apparatus Staffing:

- When marking enroute, all apparatus shall indicate the unit's staffing number of discipline specific **RESCUE TECHNICIANS**.
- Apparatus responding with LESS than THREE discipline-specific rescue technician firefighters shall be considered UNDERSTAFFED and shall report as such when calling enroute. Example: "E42-3 is enroute understaffed with 2 rescue techs."
- The OIC reserves the right to hold understaffed apparatus 'on deck' to await further staffing support prior to assignment regardless of incident severity.
- Rescue technician qualified apparatus operators who are restricted to driver-only status by department policy or practice shall not count towards the staffing number.
- 'Orange Shield' members shall not count towards the apparatus staffing number unless they possess qualified technician specific training.

Incident Dispatching Best Practices:

- If a company marks up understaffed with discipline specific rescue technicians, a second (and possibly third) rescue company (full company response – rescue first) should be requested to assist.
- A second (and possibly third) rescue company (full company response – rescue first) should be requested for the following incident examples (not all inclusive):
    - Confirmed multiple patients

    - Multiple vehicles/multiple confirmed or reported entrapments
    - Low angle rope rescue
    - Incident over large area
- Technical rescue expert assistance (formal County or Regional technical rescue teams) along with a second and/or third mutual aid rescue should be requested for the following incident examples (not all inclusive):
    - High angle
    - Confined space
    - Trench
    - Water / ice
    - Structural collapse

  For these types of incidents, the OIC shall request the assistance at the time the dispatch is received – with or without confirmation from responders on scene – if not done already by Fire Dispatch.
- If FIRE arrives prior to EMS at an incident with multiple patients (**M**ass **C**asualty **I**ncident) – regardless of incident type, the following MCI Level shall be declared by the OIC along with the request for a 2+ mutual aid full company response:
    - Level I – Involves less than 10 surviving victims
    - Level II – Involves 11-20 surviving victims
    - Level III – Involves 20+

      (victims = injured, regardless of severity)

  This declaration will help ensure that an appropriate number of EMS units are notified to respond.
- Unassigned or unneeded mutual aid units should be released from staging and moved up to and maintained at a central location or Fire Station to cover any additional incidents in the mutual aid service area for the complete duration of the original incident.

	Joint Operating Guideline – 400 **Motor Vehicle Collison -- Entrapment**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

SIZE-UP INITIAL ACTIONS

- ❑ Establish Command
- ❑ Protect Area with Blocker Apparatus
- ❑ Ensure accountability used
- ❑ Deny Access (Police Function)
- ❑ Perform OUTER RING 360
- ❑ Look for ENERGIZED WIRES
- ❑ Perform INNER RING 360
- ❑ Determine number of patients
- ❑ Determine number of vehicles
- ❑ Determine if entrapment is present
- ❑ Determine Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Triage Pts for extrication sequence
- ❑ Establish communications with Pt.
- ❑ Identify hazards

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- ❑ Additional Rescue Companies:
  - ❑ Confirmed multiple patients
  - ❑ Multiple vehicles/multiple confirmed or reported entrapments
  - ❑ Low angle rope rescue
  - ❑ Incident over large area
- ❑ Additional EMS units
- ❑ MCI Level Declaration?
- ❑ Apparatus Staging
- ❑ Air Medical Evacuation

PRE-EXTRICATION OPS

- ❑ Donn Traffic Vests & Appropriate PPE
- ❑ Stabilize Vehicle(s)
- ❑ Isolate vehicle energy sources
- ❑ Equipment Staging
  Lock-out/tag-out
- ❑ Charged handline from Engine
- ❑ Consider Foam
- ❑ Mode of Communications

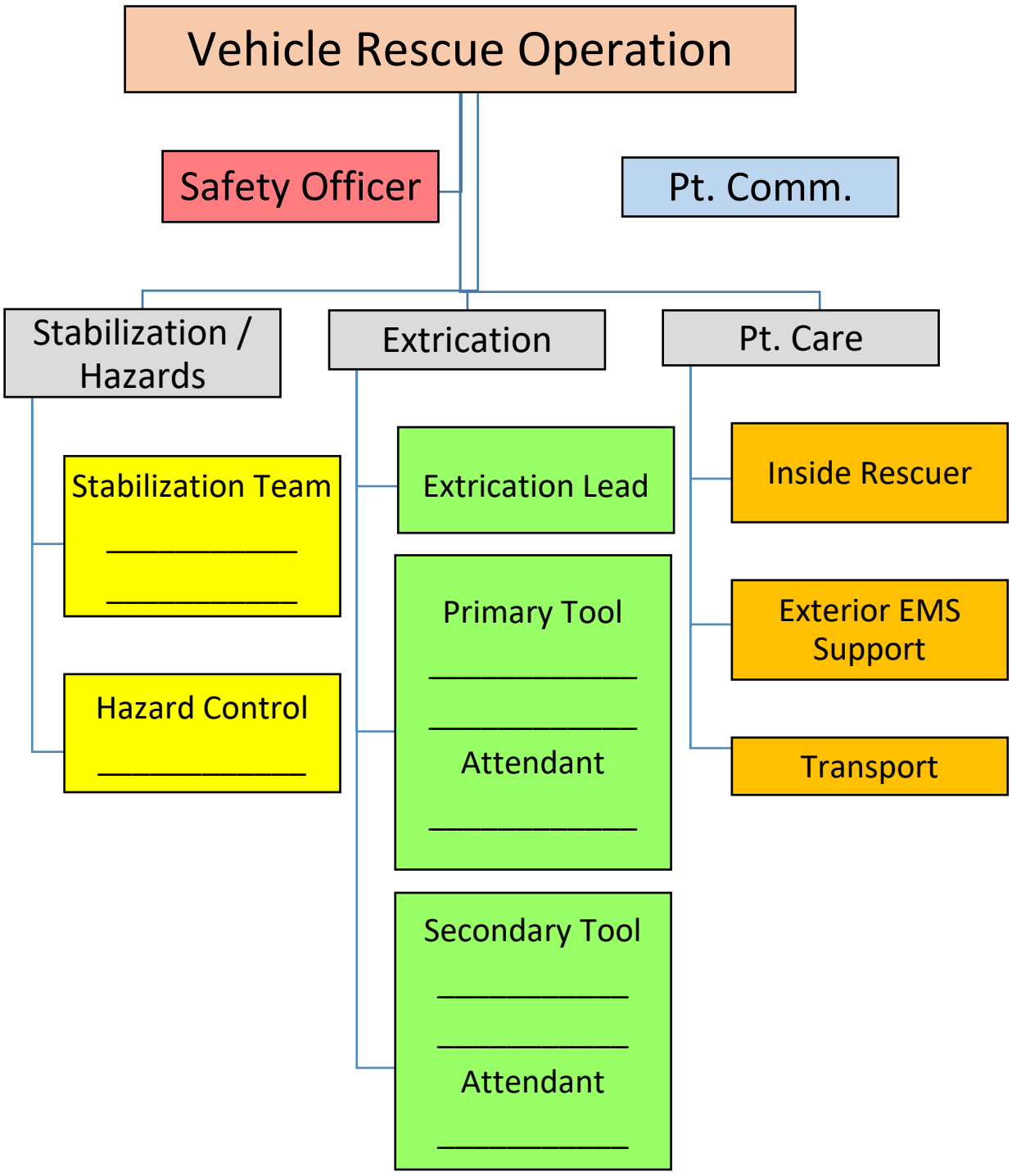
RESCUE OPERATIONS

- ❑ Develop Extrication Plan A
- ❑ Develop Extrication Plan B
- ❑ Gain access to patient
- ❑ Inside Rescuer – Immediate Aid & Airway
- ❑ Treat life threatening conditions
- ❑ Monitor Stabilization
- ❑ Avoid Undeployed SRS: 5-10-20 rule
- ❑ Soft and/or hard protection
- ❑ Patient packaging
- ❑ Extricate the patient

TERMINATION

- ❑ Perform PAR
- ❑ Secure tools and equipment
- ❑ Secure the scene
- ❑ Maintain traffic control until release
- ❑ Clean equipment
- ❑ Complete documentation
- ❑ Conduct post incident critique

MVC - Entrapment – Incident Command/Operational Structure



Standard Actions For Emergency Response	Joint Operating Guideline – 401 **Rope Rescue**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	-

SIZE-UP INITIAL ACTIONS

- ❑ Establish Command
- ❑ Ensure accountability used
- ❑ Determine if low angle (< 40°) or high angle (> 40°)
- ❑ Deny Access (Police Function)
- ❑ Establish Perimeters
- ❑ Remove or make safe PD, FD, EMS Civilians over the hill
- ❑ Limit personnel near edges
- ❑ Obtain information
- ❑ Determine number of patients
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Establish communications with Pt.
- ❑ Identify hazards

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- ❑ See Resource List
- ❑ Additional Rescue
- ❑ Communications Equipment
- ❑ Rehab area
- ❑ Manpower Staging

PRE-ENTRY OPERATIONS

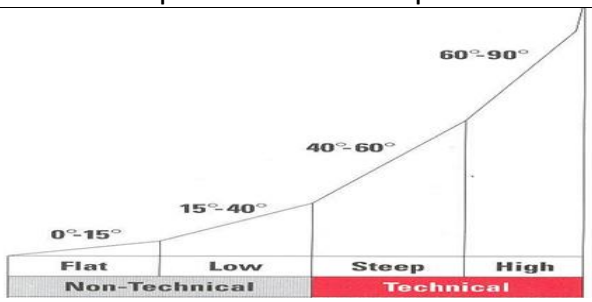
- ❑ Assign functions from chart
- ❑ Donn ID Vests
- ❑ Risk Benefit assessment
- ❑ RIT / Back Up Team
- ❑ Equipment Staging
- ❑ Mode of Communications
- ❑ Lock-out/tag-out

RESCUE OPERATIONS

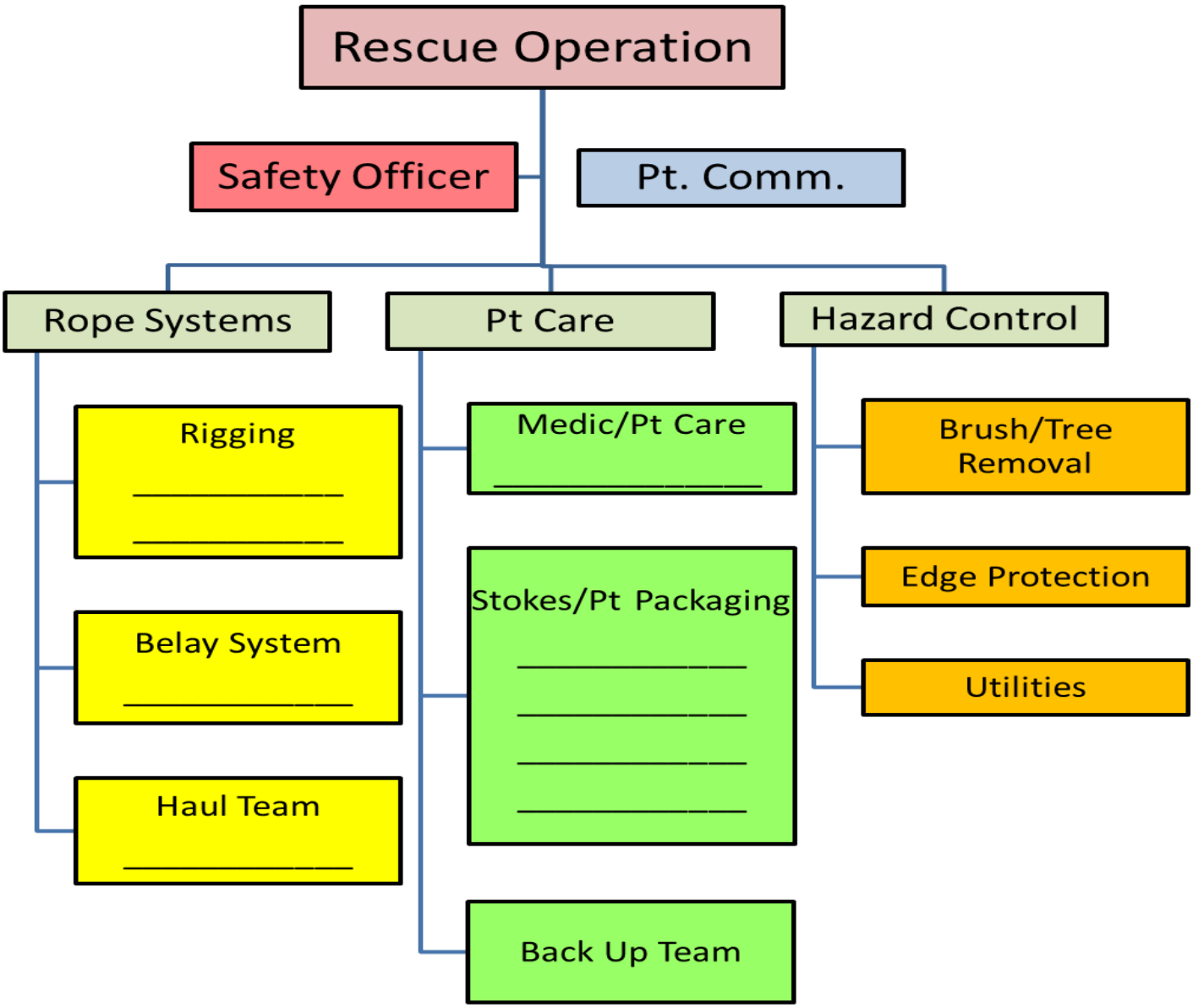
- ❑ Develop Incident Action Plan
- ❑ Illustrate systems to be used
- ❑ Safety Briefing for Crews
- ❑ Don PPE (Harness, gloves, Helmet)
- ❑ Select anchor points
- ❑ Select Mechanical Advantage system needed
- ❑ Assemble rope systems
- ❑ Check angles
- ❑ Safety Checks and pre-tensioning
- ❑ Gain access to patient
- ❑ Treat life threatening conditions
- ❑ Patient packaging and protection
- ❑ Extricate the patient

TERMINATION

- ❑ Perform PAR
- ❑ Secure tools and equipment
- ❑ Secure the scene
- ❑ Consider contacting OHSA if needed
- ❑ Clean equipment
- ❑ Complete rope logs
- ❑ Complete documentation
- ❑ Conduct post incident critique



Rope Rescue – Incident Command/Operational Structure



Lower System with Safety Belay

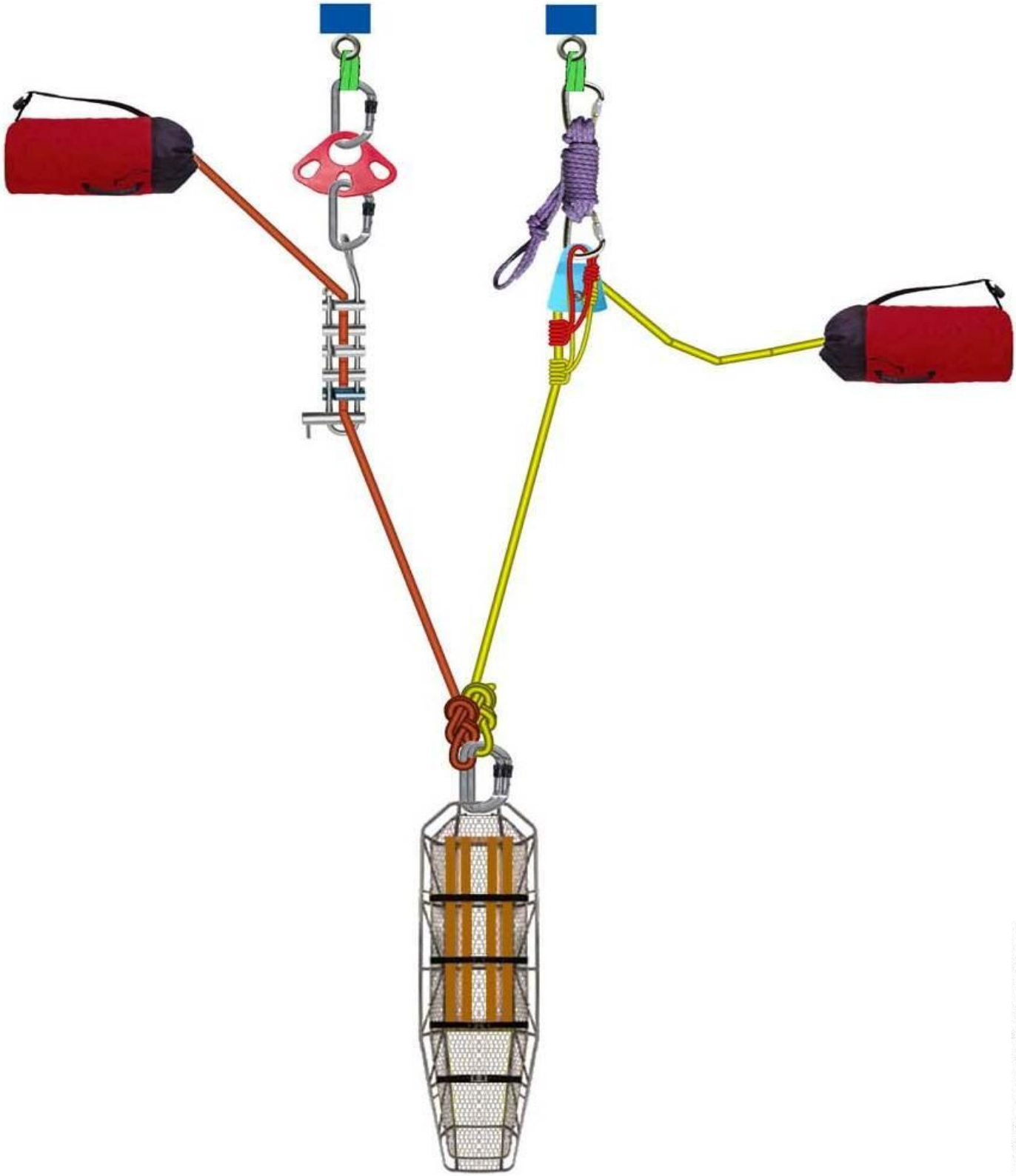


Illustration created using RescueRigger

3:1 Haul System (Prussiks) with Safety Belay

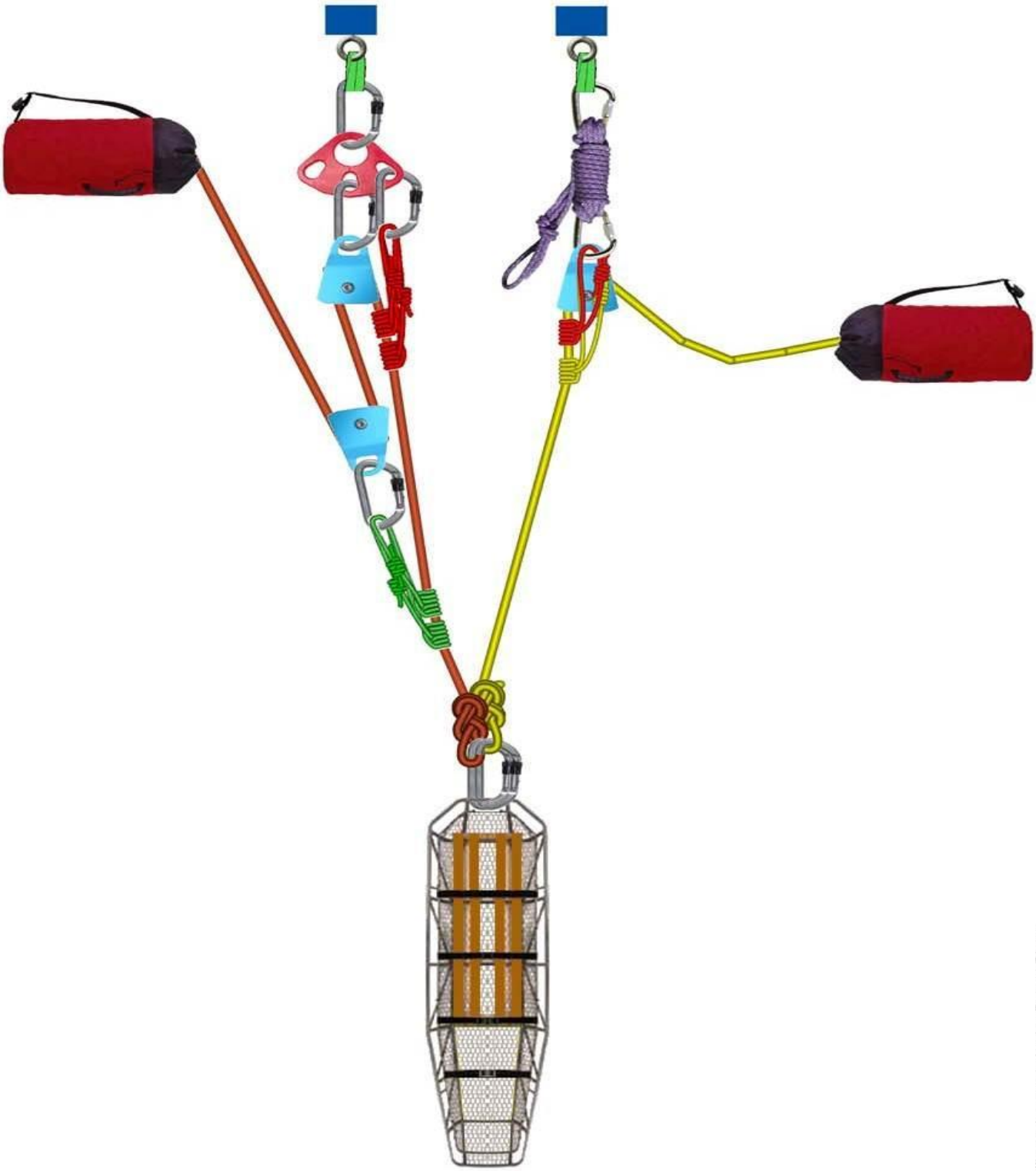


Illustration created using RescueRigger

3:1 Haul System (Mechanical Ascenders) w/Safety Belay

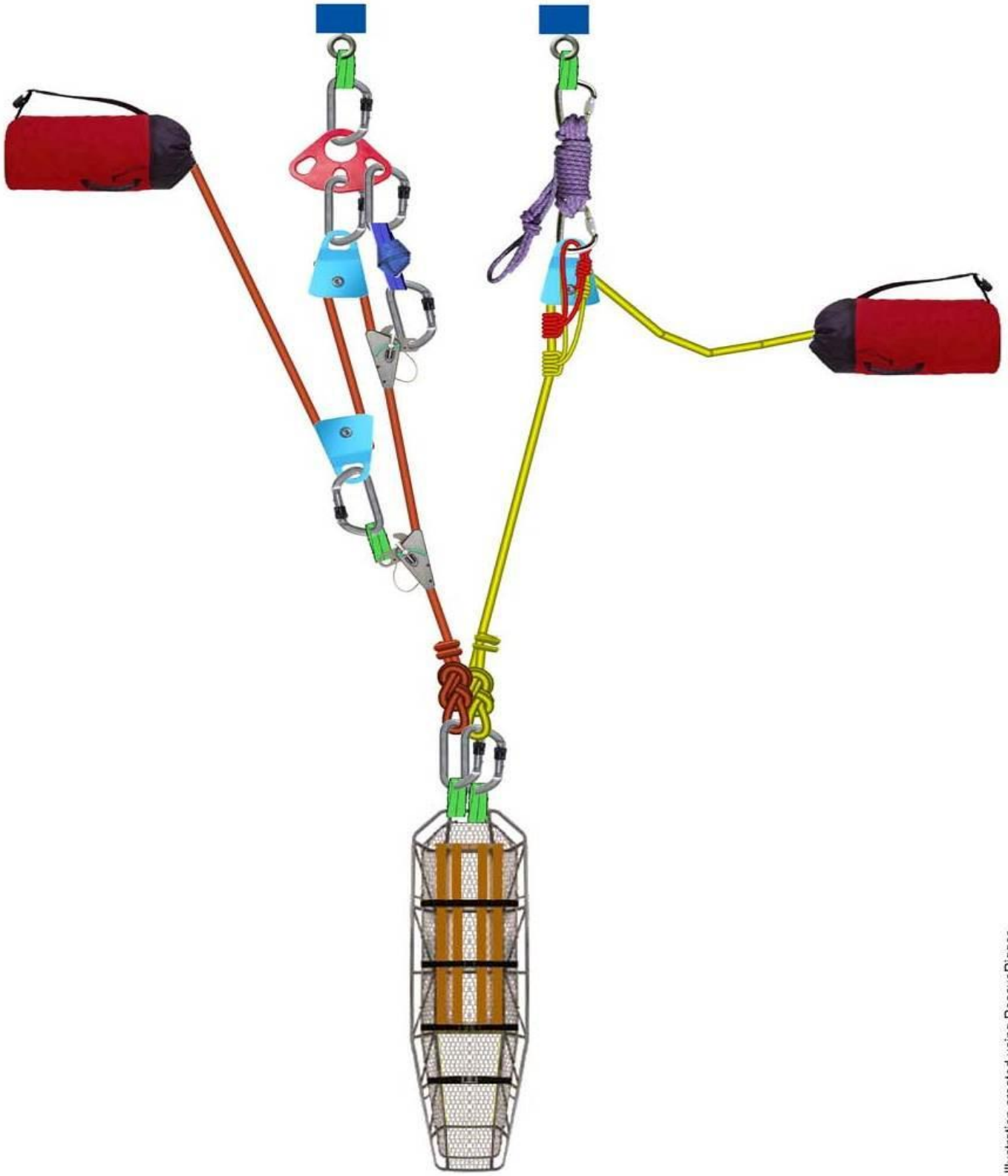
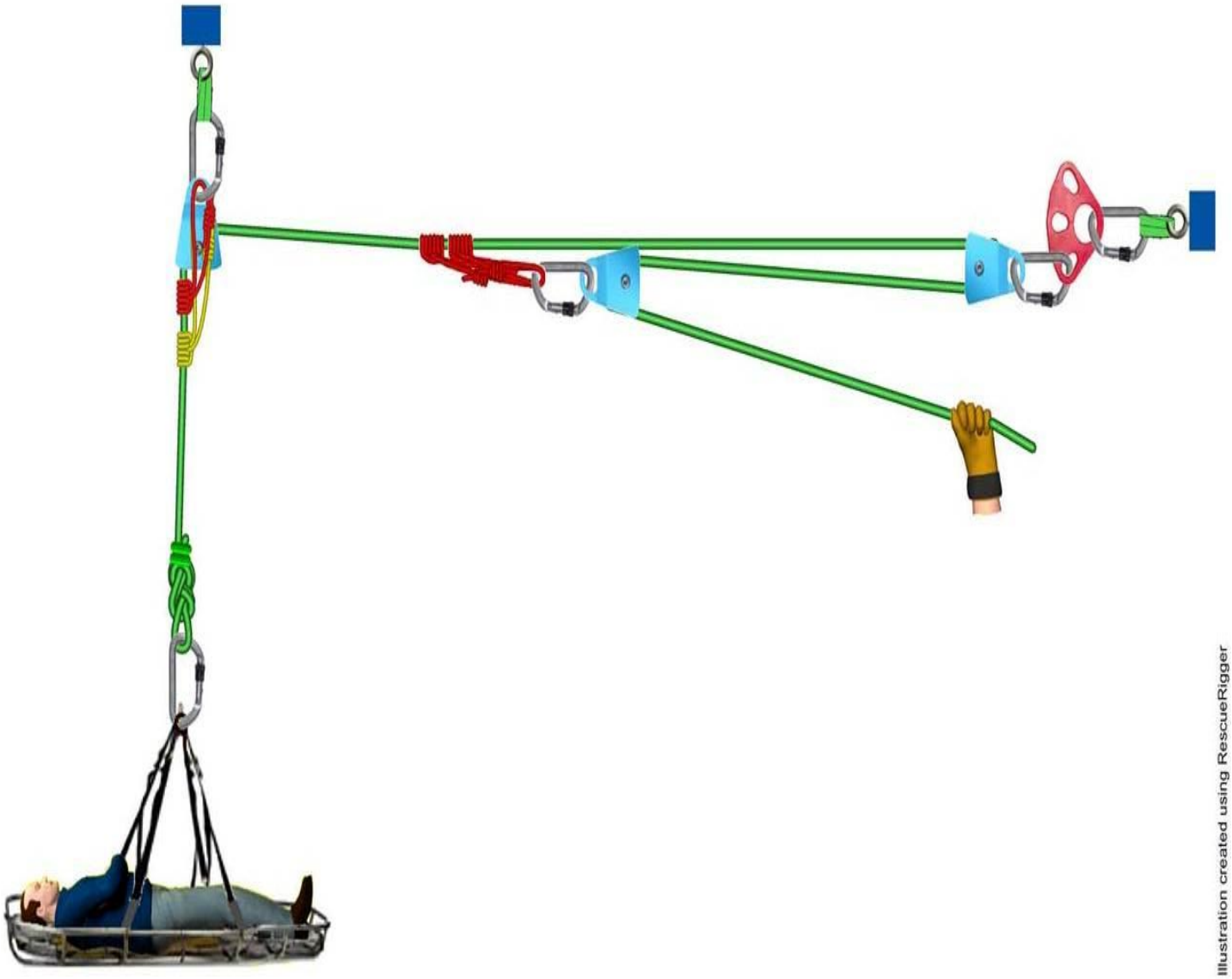


Illustration created using RescueRigger

3:1 Haul System with Change of Direction



Standard Actions For Emergency Response	Joint Operating Guideline – 402 **Water / Ice Rescue**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

SIZE UP/INITIAL ACTIONS

- ❑ Establish Command
- ❑ Ensure accountability used
- ❑ Water rising or falling?
- ❑ Deny Access
- ❑ Establish Perimeters
- ❑ Remove PD, FD, EMS, Civilians from hazard area
- ❑ Obtain information
- ❑ Determine number of patients
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Establish communications with Pt.
- ❑ Identify hazards

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- ❑ See Resource List
- ❑ Assess need for a boat
- ❑ Rehab area
- ❑ Manpower Staging
- ❑ Swift Water Rescue Team
- ❑ Dive Team
- ❑ Ladder Truck
- ❑ Hose Inflators, Ladders, Poles

PRE-ENTRY OPERATIONS

- ❑ Assign functions from chart
- ❑ Donn ID Vests
- ❑ Risk Benefit assessment
- ❑ RIT / Back Up Team
- ❑ Equipment Staging
- ❑ Mode of Communications
- ❑ Assure members on opposite bank of the water
- ❑ Assign downstream bag throwers
- ❑ Assign downstream poles
- ❑ Assign upstream spotter
- ❑ Ice Rescue – Dress out team

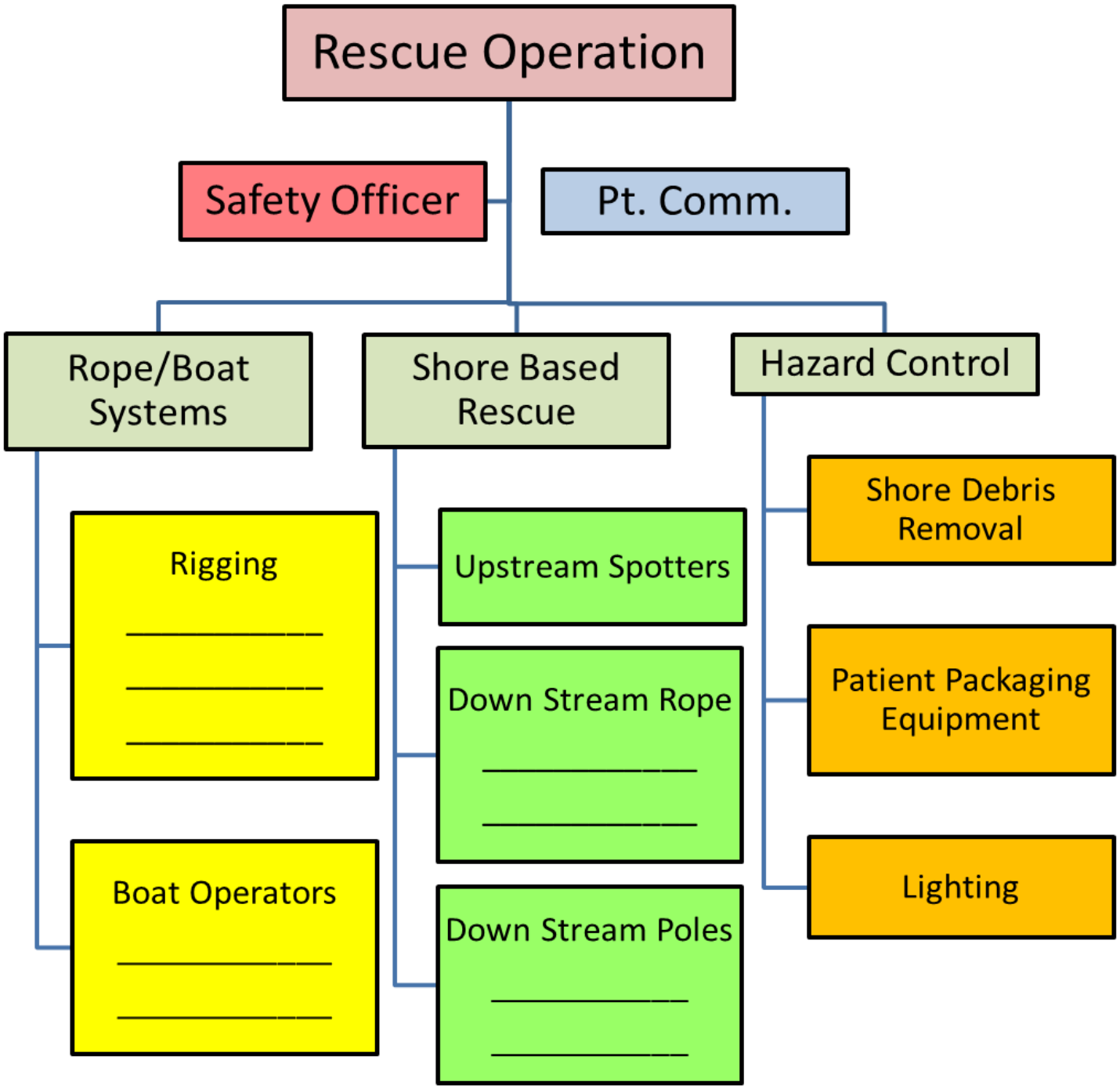
RESCUE OPERATIONS

- ❑ Develop Incident Action Plan
- ❑ Make contact with patients
- ❑ Safety Briefing for Crews
- ❑ Illustrate systems to be used
- ❑ Don PPE (PFD, gloves, Water rescue helmet) within 10ft of water/ice
- ❑ NO Bunker Gear or fire helmets
- ❑ Avoid tying rope around rescuers
- ❑ Assess back up plans
- ❑ Assess need for highline and/or boat
- ❑ Throw Pt PFD or Ring Buoy if stranded
- ❑ Gain access to patient (reach, throw Row, Go)
- ❑ Extricate the patient
- ❑ Treat life threatening conditions
- ❑ Treat for hypothermia

TERMINATION

- ❑ Perform PAR
- ❑ Secure tools and equipment
- ❑ Secure the scene
- ❑ Clean / Decontaminate equipment
- ❑ Complete rope logs
- ❑ Complete documentation
- ❑ Conduct post incident critique

Water / Ice Rescue – Incident Command/Operational Structure



Standard Actions For Emergency Response	Joint Operating Guideline – 403 **Trench Rescue**	
Approved Date:2022	Version: 1	Future Review Date:

SIZE UP/INITIAL ACTIONS

- ❑ Establish Command
- ❑ Ensure accountability used
- ❑ Assess type of trench collapse
- ❑ Deny Access – Remove PD/FD/EMS / workers from the trench
- ❑ Establish Perimeters
- ❑ Obtain information
- ❑ Determine number of patients
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Establish communications with Pt.
- ❑ Identify hazards – Eliminate vibration

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- ❑ Southern Butler County Tech Rescue team
- ❑ Ventilation / Air monitoring
- ❑ Rehab area
- ❑ Pittsburgh R-5
- ❑ Manpower Staging
- ❑ Hazmat Team
- ❑ Industrial Air Compressor
- ❑ Vacuum Truck

PRE-ENTRY OPERATIONS

- ❑ Assign functions from chart
- ❑ Donn ID Vests
- ❑ Risk Benefit assessment
- ❑ RIT / Back Up Team
- ❑ Equipment Staging
- ❑ Mode of Communications
- ❑ Approach from ends of trench
- ❑ Remove Spoil Pile
- ❑ Place Ground Pads
- ❑ Lock-out/tag-out of equipment and product
- ❑ De-water trench
- ❑ Alternate access & egress points
- ❑ Meter air quality
- ❑ Ventilation
- ❑ Draw diagram of the space

RESCUE OPERATIONS

- ❑ Develop Incident Action Plan
- ❑ Illustrate systems to be used
- ❑ Safety Briefing for Crews
- ❑ Don PPE (gloves, Helmet)
- ❑ Ensure proper respiratory protection
- ❑ Continued air monitoring and ventilation
- ❑ Access and egress ladders no more than 50ft apart
- ❑ Protective system (shores, timber, air, hydraulic)
- ❑ Pt. Retrieval system built & tested
- ❑ Gain access to patient
- ❑ Treat life threatening conditions
- ❑ Remove dirt, extend safety zones
- ❑ Patient packaging and protection
- ❑ Extricate the patient

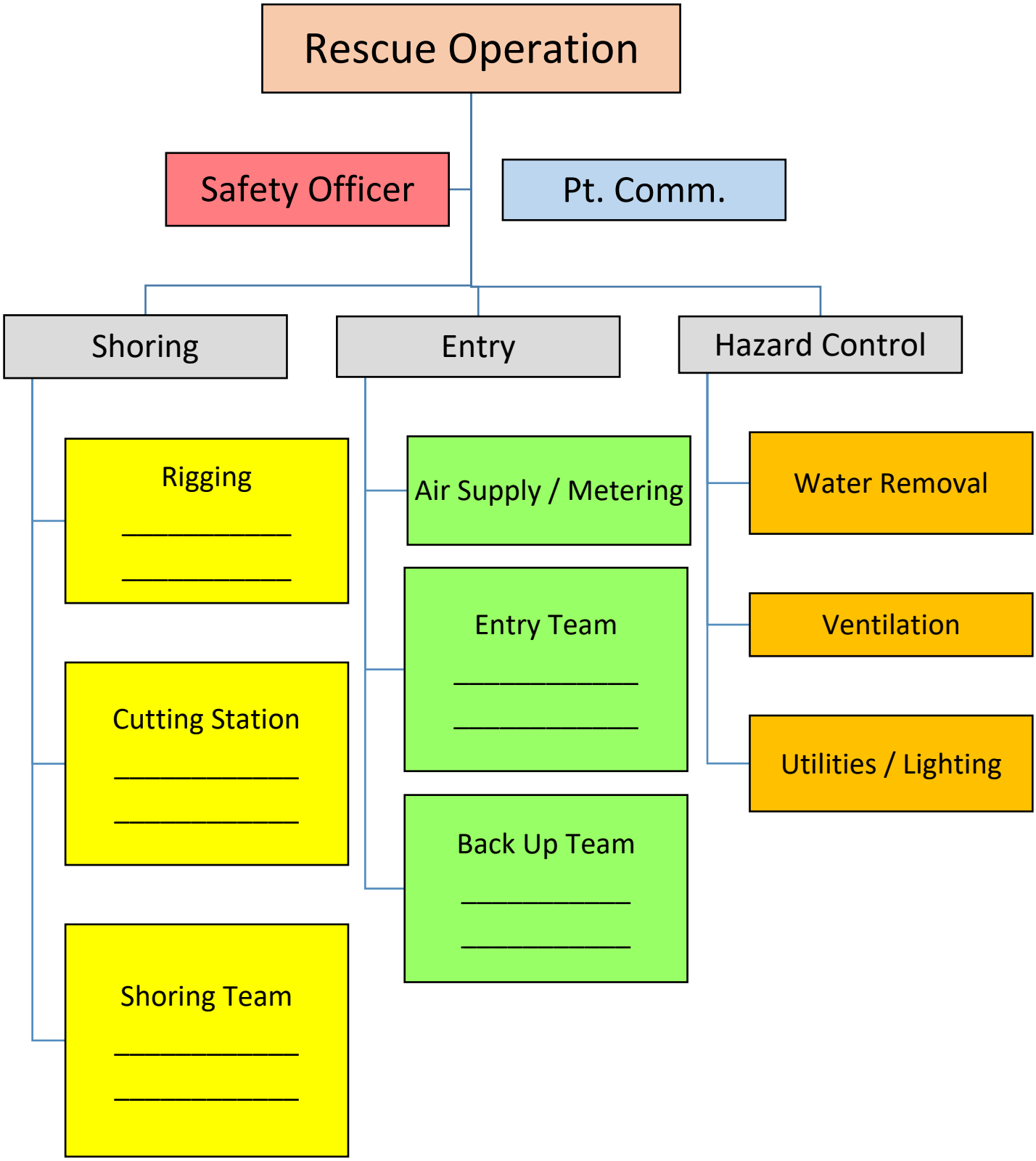
TERMINATION

- ❑ Perform PAR
- ❑ Secure tools and equipment
- ❑ Secure the scene
- ❑ Consider Contacting OHSA
- ❑ Clean / Decon equipment
- ❑ Complete rope logs
- ❑ Complete documentation
- ❑ Conduct post incident critique

SOIL TYPES

Type A: Good cohesive soil with a high compressive strength such as: clay, silty clay, sandy clay, clay loam and cemented soils such as caliche, duricrust and hardpan.
Type B: Cohesive soil with a moderate compressive strength such as: silt, silty clay, sandy clay, clay loam, silt loam, sandy loam, angular gravel (similar to crushed rock), any previously disturbed fissured or soil or subject to vibration.
Type C: Cohesive soil with a low compressive strength such as: granular soils including gravel, sand, and loamy sand or submerged soil or rock that is not stable or soil from which water is freely seeping.

Trench Rescue – Incident Command/Operational Structure



Standard Actions For Emergency Response	Joint Operating Guideline – 404 **Confined Space Rescue**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

SIZE UP/INITIAL ACTIONS

- ❑ Establish Command
- ❑ Ensure accountability used
- ❑ Assess type of space
- ❑ Deny Access
- ❑ Establish Perimeters
- ❑ Remove PD, FD, EMS, Workers from hazard area
- ❑ Obtain information
- ❑ Determine number of patients
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Establish communications with Pt.
- ❑ Identify hazards in the space

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- ❑ Rope Rescue Equipment
- ❑ Communications Equipment
- ❑ Tech Rescue Team
- ❑ Manpower Staging
- ❑ Hazmat Team
- ❑ Supplied Air system
- ❑ Air Supply – Air Truck

PRE-ENTRY OPERATIONS

- ❑ Assign functions from chart
- ❑ Donn ID Vests
- ❑ Start FD Confined Space Rescue Permit
- ❑ Risk Benefit assessment
- ❑ RIT / Back Up Team
- ❑ Equipment Staging
- ❑ Mode of Communications
- ❑ Lock-out/tag-out
- ❑ Maps, MSDS, Technical Information
- ❑ Alternate access & egress points
- ❑ Meter air quality
- ❑ Ventilation
- ❑ Draw diagram of the space

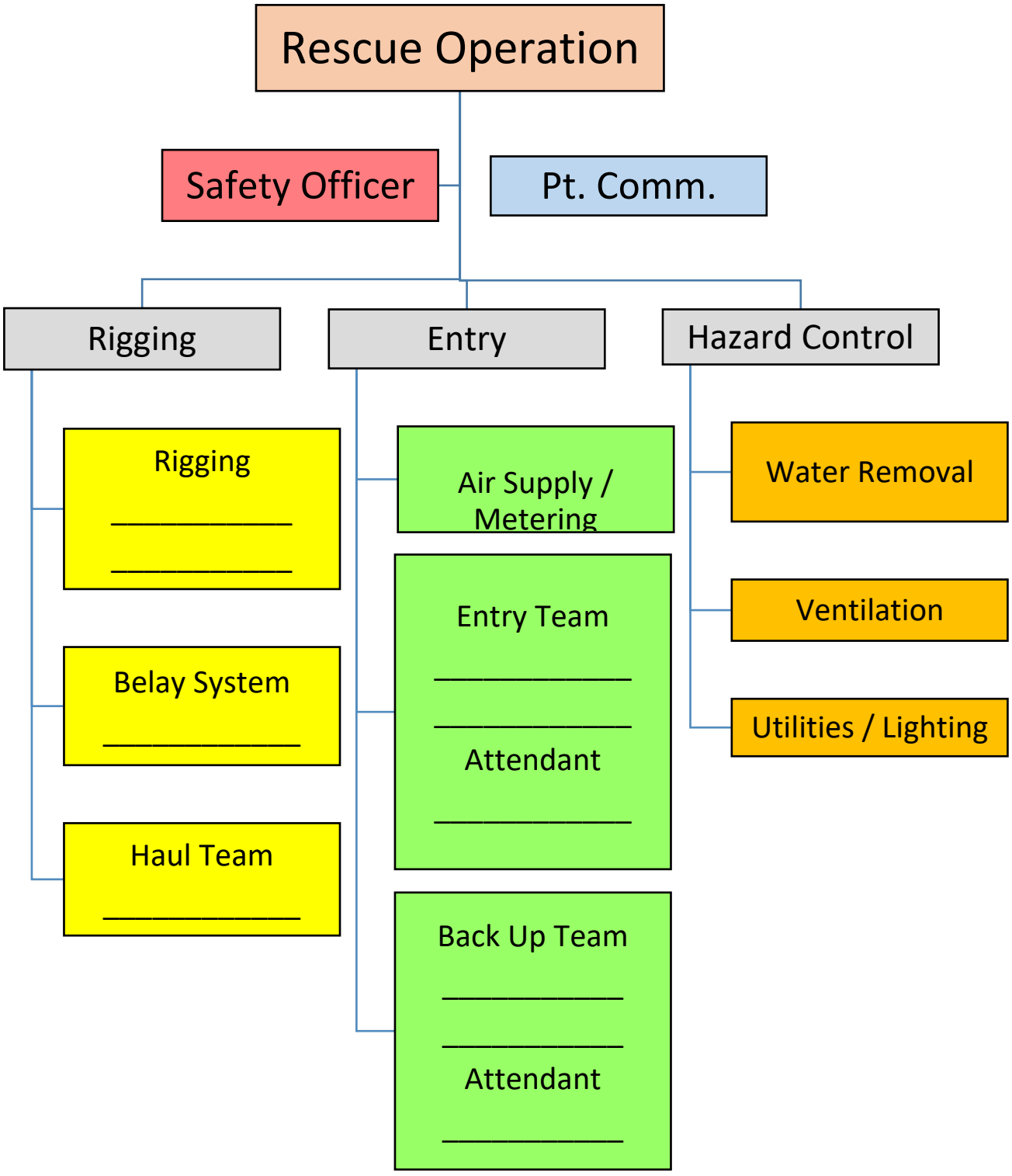
RESCUE OPERATIONS

- ❑ Develop Incident Action Plan
- ❑ Illustrate systems to be used
- ❑ Safety Briefing for Crews
- ❑ Medical monitoring for entry teams
- ❑ Can non entry retrieval be made?
- ❑ Don PPE (Class 3 Harness, gloves, Helmet)
- ❑ Ensure proper respiratory protection
- ❑ Ensure back up air supply
- ❑ Provide air supply for patients (RIT Pack)
- ❑ Continued air monitoring and ventilation
- ❑ Assemble rope systems
- ❑ Safety Checks and pre-tensioning
- ❑ Gain access to patient
- ❑ Treat life threatening conditions
- ❑ Patient packaging and protection
- ❑ Extricate the patient

TERMINATION

- ❑ Perform PAR
- ❑ Secure tools and equipment
- ❑ Secure the scene
- ❑ Consider Contacting OHSA
- ❑ Clean / Decontaminate equipment
- ❑ Complete rope logs
- ❑ Complete documentation
- ❑ Conduct post incident critique

Confined Space Rescue – Incident Command/Operational Structure



Standard Actions For Emergency Response	Joint Operating Guideline – 405 **Collapse Rescue**	
Approved Date: 2022	Version: 1	

SIZE UP/INITIAL ACTIONS

- ❑ Establish Command
- ❑ Ensure accountability used
- ❑ Type of occupancy
- ❑ Type of building construction
- ❑ Deny Access
- ❑ Establish Perimeters
- ❑ Remove PD, FD, EMS, civilians from collapse zone
- ❑ Obtain information
- ❑ Determine number of patients
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Establish communications with Pt.
- ❑ Identify hazards

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- ❑ Collapse Rescue Equipment
- ❑ Southern Butler County Tech Rescue team
- ❑ USAR Strike team 1
- ❑ Manpower Staging
- ❑ Hazmat Team
- ❑ Industrial Air Compressor
- ❑ Industrial lighting

PRE-ENTRY OPERATIONS

- ❑ Assign functions from chart
- ❑ Donn ID Vests
- ❑ Risk Benefit assessment
- ❑ RIT / Back Up Team
- ❑ Equipment Staging
- ❑ Mode of Communications
- ❑ Lock-out/tag-out of equipment , utilities and product
- ❑ Remove all non-essential personnel
- ❑ Alternate access & egress points
- ❑ Action Plan for search team
- ❑ Action Plan for Rescue Team
- ❑ Draw diagram of the building

RESCUE OPERATIONS

- ❑ Develop Incident Action Plan
- ❑ Safety Briefing for Crews
- ❑ Don PPE (Gloves, Helmet)
- ❑ Make rescue area safe
- ❑ Establish patient collection / treatment area
- ❑ Conduct Visual search
- ❑ Remove surface patients
- ❑ Conduct call out/listen search
- ❑ Use thermal imager
- ❑ Set up cut station / Lumber
- ❑ Shoring for void areas searches
- ❑ Treat life threatening conditions
- ❑ Patient packaging and protection
- ❑ Extricate the patient

TERMINATION

- ❑ Perform PAR
- ❑ Secure tools and equipment
- ❑ Secure the scene
- ❑ Consider Contacting OHSA
- ❑ Clean / Decon equipment
- ❑ Complete rope logs
- ❑ Complete documentation
- ❑ Conduct post incident critique

STRUCTURE MARKING SYSTEM

Begin by using orange spray paint or lumber crayon to draw a 2 foot box. Then use the box to alert other rescuers to building conditions or earlier findings.

 Damage is minor with little danger of further collapse. Structure is safe for search and rescue operations.

 Damage is significant. Shoring/bracing/hazard removal needed.

 Structure is not safe for search and rescue. Remote search may proceed at significant risk. Safe havens and evac. routes need established.

SEARCH MARKING SYSTEM

 Search operations are currently in progress (ORANGE).

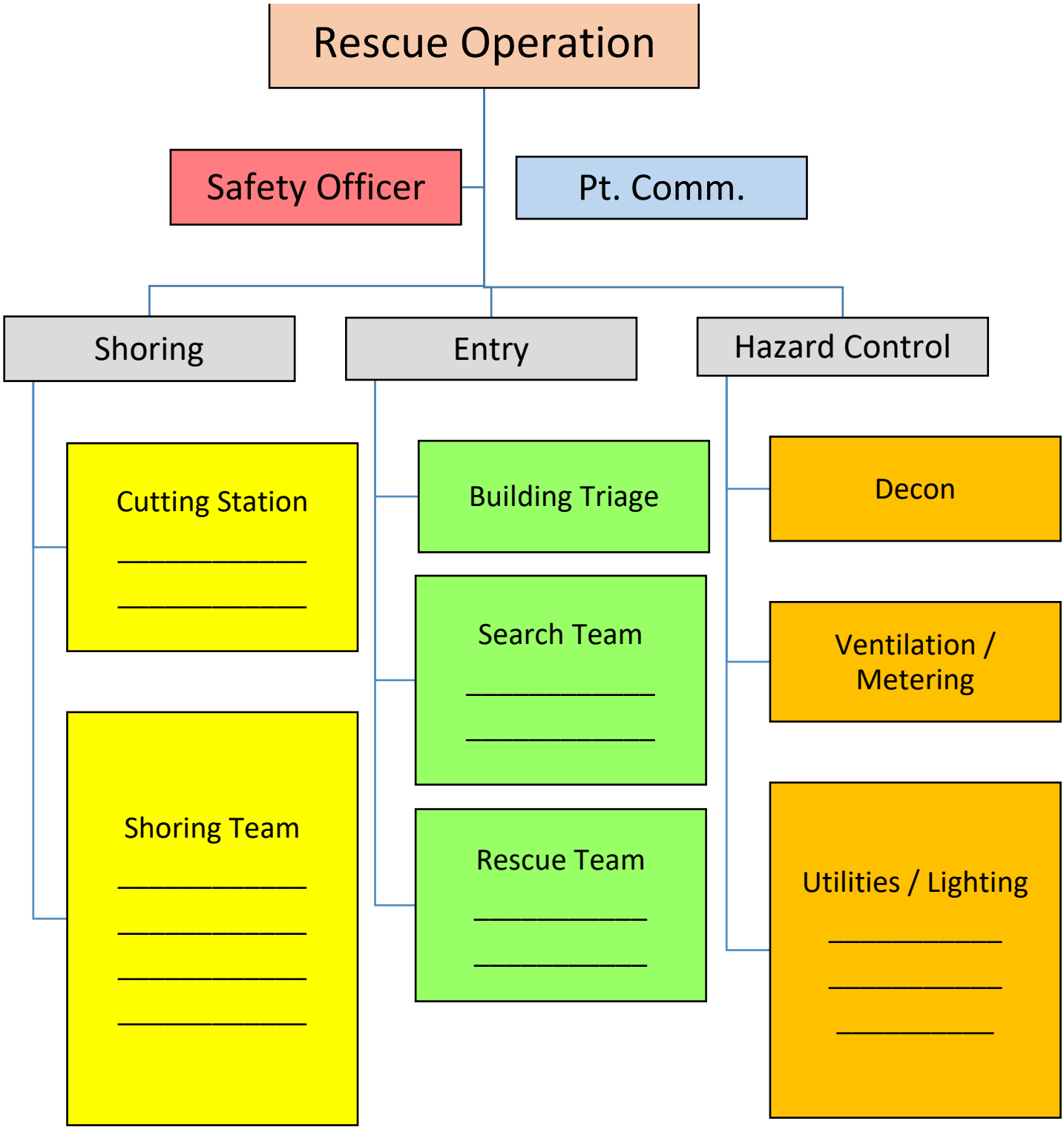
 Personnel have exited the structure (ORANGE).

Top Quadrant = Time and date team left the structure

Left Quadrant = Team identifier Right Quadrant = Hazards found

Bottom Quadrant = Number of live and dead victims still inside (BLACK)

Collapse Rescue – Incident Command/Operational Structure



Standard **A**ctions **F**or **E**mergency **R**esponse	**J**oint **O**perating **G**uideline – 406 **Mass Casualty Incident**	
Approved Date:2022	Version: 2	

SIZE UP/INITIAL ACTIONS

- ❑ Establish Command
- ❑ Determine Number of Patients
- ❑ **Declare MCI Level to Dispatch**
- ❑ Identify Hazards
- ❑ Delegate Command functions
- ❑ Accountability
- ❑ Set up Treatment & Triage Areas
- ❑ Additional Radio Channels
- ❑ Evacuation
- ❑ Transportation Company
- ❑ Shelters
- ❑ Decontamination
- ❑ Human Services
- ❑ County/State/Federal Resources

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- ❑ Ambulances
- ❑ Command Support
- ❑ Police
- ❑ 2 Additional Fire – FULL RESPONSE
- ❑ 2 Rescues
- ❑ Hospital Teams
- ❑ Haz Mat Team
- ❑ Buses
- ❑ CISM
- ❑ Rehab Unit
- ❑ Tents/Showers/Toilets
- ❑ DMORT
- ❑ DMAT
- ❑ US&R

COMMAND POSITIONS

- ❑ Triage Officer
- ❑ Operations Officer
- ❑ Staging Officer
- ❑ Treatment Officer
- ❑ Transport Officer
- ❑ Command Aide
- ❑ Public Relations Officer
- ❑ Logistics Officer
- ❑ Liaison
- ❑ Finance

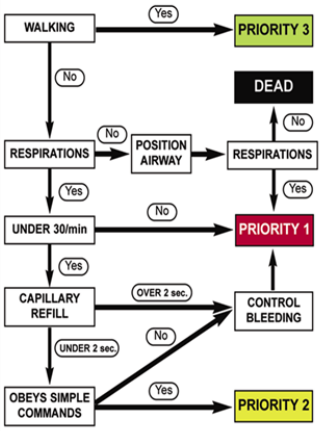
TERMINATION

- ❑ Perform PAR
- ❑ Secure tools and equipment
- ❑ Secure the scene
- ❑ Consider contacting OHSA if needed
- ❑ Clean equipment
- ❑ Complete documentation
- ❑ Conduct post incident critique

MCI LEVELS

Level I – Involves less than 10 surviving victims
Level II – Involves 11-20 surviving victims
Level III – Involves 20+

PRIMARY TRIAGE

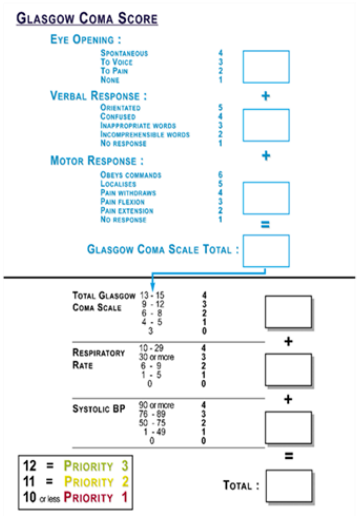


If you are unable to obtain a capillary refill, check the radial pulse. If absent then control any bleeding and prioritize the patient PRIORITY 1.

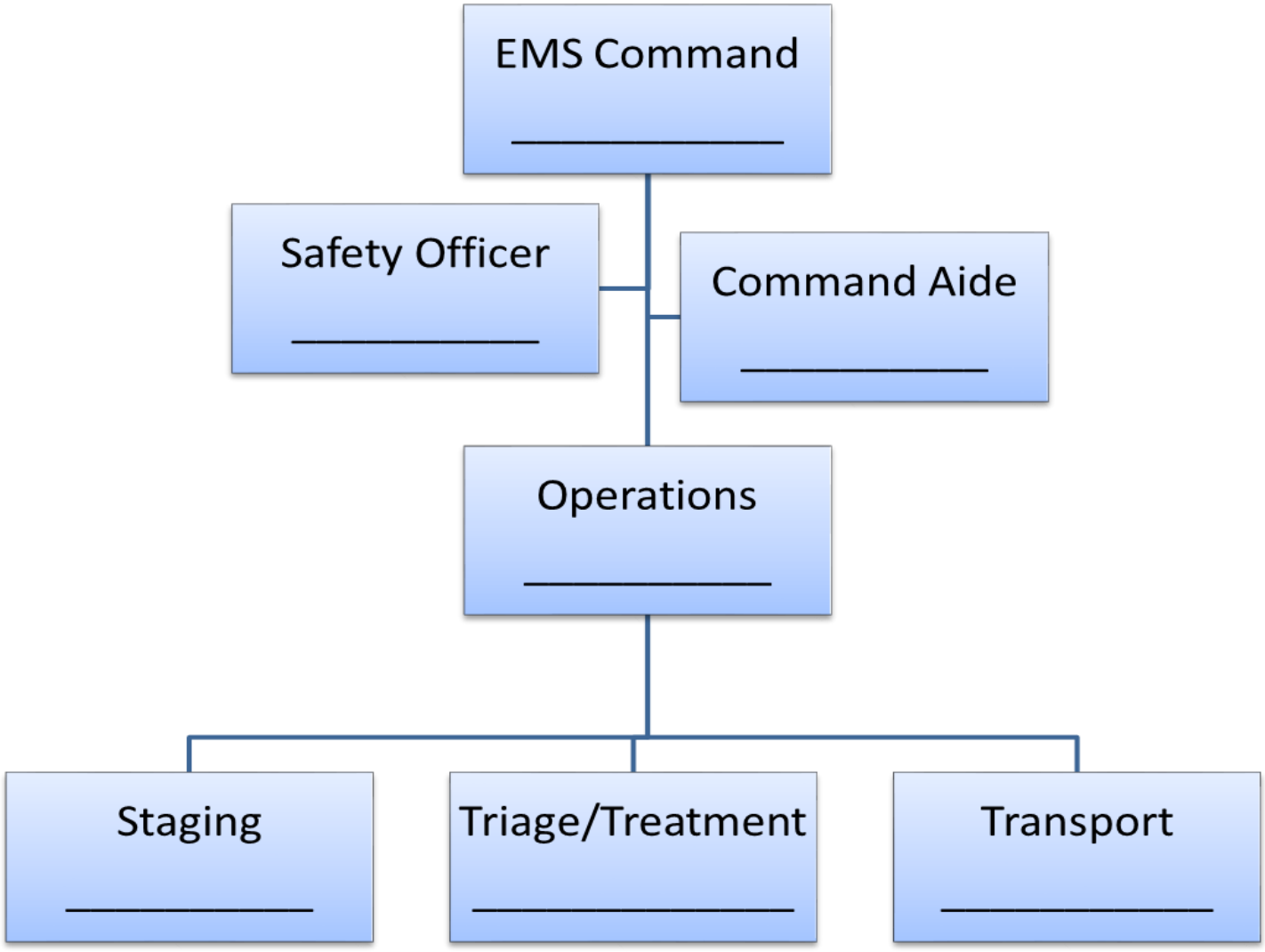
TRIAGE CODING

Priority	Treatment	Color
Immediate	**1**	**Red**
Urgent	**2**	**Yellow**
Delayed	**3**	**Green**
Dead		**Black**

SECONDARY TRIAGE



Mass Casualty Incident – Incident Command/Operational Structure



PURPOSE:

The purpose of this plan is to offer a uniform response to a mass casualty incident in Butler County. Incident Command should implement this plan when multiple casualties exceed the number of resources on the initial dispatch.

PLAN OVERVIEW:

Incident Management

- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) incorporating ICS shall be used at the basis of the command structure at any Mass Casualty Incident. This system can be easily adapted and expanded depending on the size of the incident.
- The first EMS unit on the scene should establish EMS Command. Initial responsibilities include, but are not limited to, resource request and allocations and initial patient triage.
- Parts of the ICS include but are not limited to Incident Command, EMS Branch Leader, Triage Group Supervisor, Transport Group Supervisor, and Treatment Group Supervisor.

Unified Command

- When a Mass Casualty Incident grows to multiple geographic jurisdictions or involves shared management responsibilities from various agency types, a Unified Command is the most effective management structure.
- The Unified Command shall establish a staging area where arriving vehicles and personnel can position while awaiting assignments.

MCI Levels

- For this plan, Butler County will be divided into four zones. Municipal boundaries determine these zones. Daylight and overnight operations differ, dictated by staffing levels of the EMS agencies.
- Level One MCI (1-10 patients)
    - This plan includes five ALS transporting units, one EMS supervisor, one QRS service, a helicopter, and a general standby unit for system status management.
- Level Two MCI (11-20 patients)
    - This plan includes resources from a Level One response and five ALS transporting units, one QRS service, a helicopter, and the Butler County MCI trailer.
    - Depending on the area, there may or may not be an additional EMS supervisor.
- Level Three MCI (>20 patients)
    - This plan includes resources from a Level One and Level Two response and five transporting units, one QRS service, a helicopter, and an MCI response from EMS West.
    - Depending on the area, there may or may not be an additional EMS supervisor.

Plan Implementation

- The definition of a Mass Casualty Incident is an incident that overwhelms EMS resources more than regular day-to-day operations.
- Once the Incident Command has declared an MCI, they will notify Butler Control to activate the MCI plan based on the number of patients.
- EMS Command may delay plan implementation based on the severity of the incident or local resource availability.

EMS COMMAND STRUCTURE

First Arriving Unit:

- The first arriving ambulance shall perform an initial scene assessment to evaluate:
  - Safety concerns
  - Conditions
  - Needs
- The most experienced provider shall provide an on-scene report and assume EMS Command.
- The second provider shall begin initial patient triage, reporting their findings back to EMS Command.
- EMS Command shall determine if the incident is an MCI then request the activation of the plan.

EMS Command:

- EMS Command is responsible for the overall management and coordination of EMS personnel and resources responding to the incident.
- Roles and responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
  - Identify potentially hazardous situations, assess current conditions, estimate the number of patients, request additional resources, establish a visible command post, communicate, and assign tasks and positions. EMS Command may also be responsible for resource tracking, coordinating with other agencies, public information, and maintaining operational plans.

EMS Operations Officer:

- The EMS Branch Director (for large-scale incidents), also referred to as EMS Operations, is responsible for designating the Triage, Transport, and Treatment Group Supervisors.
- The EMS Operations Officer answers directly to Incident Command.
- The EMS Operations Officer shall notify EMS Command anytime a benchmark is met.

Triage Group Supervisor:

- The Triage Group Supervisor reports to the EMS Operations Officer.
- The Triage Group Supervisor shall oversee initial triage operations on the scene.
- The Triage Group Supervisor shall oversee that all patients are moved to treatment or transport areas.
- Benchmark – The Triage Group Supervisor shall notify the EMS Operations Group when triage is complete.

Transport Group Supervisor:

- The Transport Group Supervisor reports directly to the EMS Operations Officer.
- The Transport Group Supervisor oversees EMS resources in staging.
- The Transport Group Supervisor establishes ingress and egress routes for transporting ambulances. The Transport Group Supervisor should consider the location of the treatment areas to avoid contamination, such as exhaust from the ambulances into the treatment area.
- The Transport Group Supervisor may establish additional positions including but not limited to:
  - Staging Manager
  - Medical Communications Manager
- The Transport Group Supervisor shall keep a written log of patients to include the following information:
  - Tag color
  - Tag number
  - Age and sex of the patient
  - Chief complaint
  - Hospital destination

    - Name of the ambulance company and unit number
    - Time of departure
- This information shall be relayed through the chain of command so the hospitals can be notified appropriately.
- Benchmark – The Transport Group Supervisor shall notify the EMS Operations Supervisor when all “Red” level patients have been transported from the scene.

Treatment Group Supervisor:

- The Treatment Group Supervisor is responsible for overseeing the treatment of patients in the treatment areas.
- Depending on the size of the incident, the Treatment Group Supervisor may add treatment areas based on geographic regions or the number of patients in each priority category (red, yellow, and green).
    - These areas shall each have a Leader. For example, Green Treatment Leader would manage the green treatment areas.
- Treatment areas should be designated and marked. These areas should be located between the scene and the transport area.
- The Treatment Group Supervisor reports to the EMS Operations Officer.

	Joint Operating Guidelines – Appendix A **Command/Unit Officer Quick Sheet**

Command Responsibilities:

Structure: size, type, # of divisions.

Smoke/Fire/Evacuation/Other conditions showing from sides observed.

Name of Formal Command or Command Officer.

Location of Level 1 Staging Point.

- If there is **NO SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will report that they are **"Investigating."** This means the 1st engine and 1st truck report to the scene, all others stage 1 block away.
- If there is **SMOKE OR FIRE** showing, the Incident Command will announce that all units will perform **"Offensive/Defensive --------- Operations"** upon arrival.

On the assigned fire response radio channel, the OIC shall attempt to announce to each incoming unit their **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** *prior to arrival*.

Based upon best known location of the fire, advise incoming Engine Companies if fire attack will occur from the ***standpipe or pre-connected handlines***.

Individual Unit Officer Responsibilities:

Announce arrival at Level 1 Staging and state staffing number of personnel.

Remain at Level 1 Staging until given Apparatus Due Assignment – or are told otherwise.

Acknowledge receipt and understanding of the assigned **APPARATUS DUE ASSIGNMENT** & communicate it to the crew.

Ensure crew tags in to Passport Accountability System on Apparatus Card. Place tag on apparatus holder.

IDENTITIES- Crews assume Accountability Identity of Apparatus Name and FUNCTION

(Exs. – Ladder 21 Inside Truck; Ladder 22 Outside Truck; Tower 42 Roof, Engine 21 Attack, Engine 20 Back up). All others retain apparatus identity only, no label.

Joint Operating Guidelines – Appendix B

Offensive Operations Quick Sheet

Residential Dwelling/ Multi-Family Dwelling

1st Due Engine- Pull a line and attack fire-**ATTACK TEAM**

2nd Due Engine- Lay in, line from 1st engine- **BACK UP team**

3rd Due Engine - 1. Pump the primary hydrant, crew to fire area for assignment.
2. If 2nd water supply is ordered, pull line from OWN engine to the fire.

4th Due Engine- 1. Pump the secondary hydrant, crew to fire area for assignment.
2. If alternate water supply is ordered, pull line from OWN engine to the fire.
3. On-Deck

1st Truck-Primary search on fire floor, OVM & ladders, utilities

2nd Truck-Primary search above the fire, Assist OVM, Ladder, utilities

Rescue Company- FAST Team

Mid-Rise Operations

1st Due Engine- Lay in, connect to FDC - Connect to Standpipe 1 floor below - **ATTACK team**

2nd Due Engine- Boost hydrant pressure if possible, assist the first due engine with attack line

3rd Due Engine- Second line from Standpipe on FIRE FLOOR - **BACK UP team**

4th Due Engine- Assist 3rd due engine with back line

1st Truck-Primary search on fire floor, OVM & ladders, utilities

2nd Truck-Primary search above the fire, Assist OVM, Ladder, utilities

Rescue Company- FAST Team, stage 1 floor below fire operations

BIG BOX Commercial Operations

1st Due Engine- Lay in, Advance Large hose line, **ATTACK team**

2nd Due Engine- Boost hydrant pressure if possible, assist the first due engine with attack line

3rd Due Engine-Lay in, pull a second large hand line**-BACK UP team**

4th Due Engine- Assist 3rd due engine with a second line

1st Truck-Primary search on fire floor, OVM & ladders, utilities

2nd Truck-Primary search above the fire, Assist OVM, Ladder, utilities

Rescue Company- FAST Team

SAFER Group

Standard Communications Form

Initial On-Scene Report

Building / Area Description:

Size/Height: 1 2 3 4 5 ____

Occupancy Type: SFD MFD Mid-Rise/SP Commercial/Big-Box

Problem Description:

Nothing Showing Light Smoke Working Fire Defensive Fire Conditions

Location of the Problem: _____

Other: Evacuation Hazards Immediate Rescue Needed

Mode: Investigating Offensive Defensive Rescue

Initial Incident Action Plan:

- Unit Staging Point: 1 Block Out OR: _____
- Unit(s): _____
- Tasks: Water Supply Stretch Quick Hit Defensive Ops
  - Hose/Appliance Size: _____
- Location:_____
- Objectives: Primary Search Fire Control Check Extension

Resource Determination:

Hold Assignment Upgrade Assignment Downgrade Assignment

Assume & Name & Location of Command: _____

360 Report

Results of 360:

Completed Not Completed

No. of Stories from CHARLIE Side:

_____

Basement Type: None

Look-Out Walk Out

Walk-Up Window Well

Any Changes to IAP:

No Yes : _____

Continue with Strategy:

Investigative

Offensive

Defensive

Command Transfer

Position: In a Position to Assume Command?

Unit Rundown: Confirm if known or ASK: Where are the units operating & assignments?

Assume Command: YES NO

Announce Strategy: Continuing with: Investigative Offensive Defensive

Resource Determination: Hold Assignment Upgrade Assignment Downgrade Assignment

CAN Report

'IC Driven' **Priority Traffic** **Status Change** **All Clear** **Fire Control** **No SNOWFLAKE**

What are your NEEDS?

JOG Assignment	Unit	Staged	Initial Assignment	2nd Assignment	3rd Assignment
1st Due Engine			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
2nd Due Engine			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
3rd Due Engine			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
4th Due Engine			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
1st Due Truck			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
2nd Due Truck			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
F.A.S.T.			Initial Location:	Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H	
5th Due Engine			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
6th Due Engine			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
3rd Due Truck			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
1st R.I.T.			Location:		
7th Due Engine			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
8th Due Engine			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
4th Due Truck			Tasks: Location: W/S P/S F/C B/U L/C O/D R/H		
2nd R.I.T.			Location:		

W/S = Water Supply P/S = Primary Search F/C = Fire Control B/U = Back Up L/C = Loss Control O/D = On Deck R/H = Rehab

W/S Engine			Fill Site Location:
1st Tanker			
2nd Tanker			
3rd Tanker			
4th Tanker			
5th Tanker			

SAFER GROUP

Single Family Tactical Worksheet-JOG201

1ST Alarm	
1st ENGINE	
2nd ENGINE	
3rd ENGINE	
4th ENGINE	
1st TRUCK	
2nd TRUCK	
FAST	
EMS	
2nd Alarm	
1st ENGINE	
2nd ENGINE	
1st TRUCK	
RIT	
EMS	

Staging:

FIRE FLOW FORMULA

(Lngth x Wdth) % # ---------- X invlvd X of 3 flrs

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN: ***OFFENSIVE / DEFENSIVE / QUICK HIT***

OPERATIONS:

C

B **D**

A *(Street side)*

- ❑ **360 WALK**
- ❑ Rescue
- ❑ Attack & Water Supply
- ❑ EXPOSURES
- ❑ CONFINE TO ORIGIN
- ❑ **PPV VENTILATION**
- ❑ **EXTINGUISH**
- ❑ SALVAGE
- ❑ OVERHAUL

- ❑ **FAST/RIT**
- ❑ SAFETY
- ❑ ACCOUNTABILITY
- ❑ EMS / REHAB
- ❑ ADDITIONAL ALARMS
- ❑ **ONGOING RISK vs. BENEFIT**
- ❑ SPAN OF CONTROL
- ❑ **TIME BENCHMARKS**

INITIAL TACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

1st Engine (ATTACK) – Straight in- fire attack
2nd Engine (BACK UP) – Lay in- 2nd line
3rd Engine–Pump the hydrant or lay in. On-deck or FAST
4th Engine – Pump the hydrant or lay in. On-deck or FAST
Truck 1–PS fire floor, OVM, Ladders
Truck 2-PS Floor above fire, utilities, Assist 1st due truck

Remaining- FAST, On-Deck

RESOURCE

- ❑ Shelters
- ❑ Utilities
- ❑ Police
- ❑ State Fire Marshall
- ❑ Red Cross
- ❑ Public Works
- ❑ Haz Mat Team(s)

RADIO CHANNELS

Response: _____

Operations 1: _____

Operations 2: _____

Staging: _____

RIT: _____

SAFER GROUP

Multi Family Tactical Worksheet-JOG201

1ST Alarm	
1st ENGINE	
2nd ENGINE	
3rd ENGINE	
4th ENGINE	
1st TRUCK	
2nd TRUCK	
FAST	
EMS	
2nd Alarm	
1st ENGINE	
2nd ENGINE	
1st TRUCK	
RIT	
EMS	

Staging:

FIRE FLOW FORMULA

(Lngth x Wdth) / 3 X % invlvd X # of flrs

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN: ***OFFENSIVE / DEFENSIVE / QUICK HIT***

OPERATIONS:

C

B **D**

A *(Street side)*

- ❑ **360 WALK**
- ❑ Rescue
- ❑ Attack & Water Supply
- ❑ EXPOSURES
- ❑ CONFINE TO ORIGIN
- ❑ **PPV VENTILATION**
- ❑ **EXTINGUISH**
- ❑ SALVAGE
- ❑ OVERHAUL

- ❑ **FAST/RIT**
- ❑ SAFETY
- ❑ ACCOUNTABILITY
- ❑ EMS / REHAB
- ❑ ADDITIONAL ALARMS
- ❑ **ONGOING RISK vs. BENEFIT**
- ❑ SPAN OF CONTROL
- ❑ **TIME BENCHMARKS**

INITIAL TACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

1st Engine (ATTACK) – Straight in- fire attack
2nd Engine (BACK UP) – Lay in- 2nd line
3rd Engine–Pump the hydrant or lay in. On-deck or FAST
4th Engine – Pump the hydrant or lay in. On-deck or FAST
Truck 1–PS fire floor, OVM, Ladders
Truck 2-PS Floor above fire, utilities, Assist 1st due truck

Remaining- FAST, On-Deck

RESOURCE

- ❑ Shelters
- ❑ Utilities
- ❑ Police
- ❑ State Fire Marshall
- ❑ Red Cross
- ❑ Public Works
- ❑ Haz Mat Team(s)

RADIO CHANNELS

Response: _____

Operations 1: _____

Operations 2: _____

Staging: _____

RIT: _____

SAFER Group

Mid-Rise/Standpipe Tactical Worksheet-JOG202

1ST Alarm	
1st ENGINE	
2nd ENGINE	
3rd ENGINE	
4th ENGINE	
1st TRUCK	
2nd TRUCK	
FAST	
EMS	
2nd Alarm	
1st ENGINE	
2nd ENGINE	
1st TRUCK	
RIT	
EMS	

Staging:

FIRE FLOW FORMULA

(Lngth x Wdth) / 3 X % invlvd X # of flrs

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN: ***OFFENSIVE / DEFENSIVE / QUICK HIT***

OPERATIONS:

C

B **D**

A *(Street side)*

- ❑ **360 WALK**
- ❑ EVAC/PIP/Rescue
- ❑ Attack & Water Supply
- ❑ EXPOSURES
- ❑ CONFINE TO ORIGIN
- ❑ **PPV VENTILATION**
- ❑ **EXTINGUISH**
- ❑ SALVAGE
- ❑ OVERHAUL

- ❑ **FAST/RIT**
- ❑ SAFETY
- ❑ ACCOUNTABILITY
- ❑ EMS / REHAB
- ❑ ADDITIONAL ALARMS
- ❑ **ONGOING RISK vs. BENEFIT**
- ❑ SPAN OF CONTROL
- ❑ **TIME BENCHMARKS**

INITIAL TACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

1st Engine (ATTACK) – Lay in, advance large line
2nd Engine –Boost hydrant-assist 1st due
3rd Engine (BACK UP) – Lay in- advance large line
4th Engine –Assist 3rd due with line
Truck 1–Inside truck- Fire floor
Truck 2-Inside truck-Floor above fire
Remaining- FAST, On-Deck

Stand pipes, FDC's Leader lines, High rise packs (150ft)

RESOURCE

- ❑ Shelters
- ❑ Utilities
- ❑ Police
- ❑ State Fire Marshall
- ❑ Red Cross
- ❑ Public Works
- ❑ Haz Mat Team(s)

RADIO CHANNELS

Response: _____

Operations 1: _____

Operations 2: _____

Staging: _____

RIT: _____

SAFER Group

Commercial Incident Tactical Worksheet-JOG203

1ST Alarm	
1st ENGINE	
2nd ENGINE	
3rd ENGINE	
4th ENGINE	
1st TRUCK	
2nd TRUCK	
FAST	
EMS	
2nd Alarm	
1st ENGINE	
2nd ENGINE	
1st TRUCK	
RIT	
EMS	

Staging:

FIRE FLOW FORMULA

(Lngth x Wdth) % # ---------- X invlvd X of 3 flrs

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN: ***OFFENSIVE / DEFENSIVE / QUICK HIT***

OPERATIONS:

C

B **D**

A *(Street side)*

- ❑ **360 WALK**
- ❑ EVAC/PIP/Rescue
- ❑ Attack & Water Supply
- ❑ EXPOSURES
- ❑ CONFINE TO ORIGIN
- ❑ **PPV VENTILATION**
- ❑ **EXTINGUISH**
- ❑ SALVAGE
- ❑ OVERHAUL

- ❑ **FAST/RIT**
- ❑ SAFETY
- ❑ ACCOUNTABILITY
- ❑ EMS / REHAB
- ❑ ADDITIONAL ALARMS
- ❑ **ONGOING RISK vs. BENEFIT**
- ❑ SPAN OF CONTROL
- ❑ **TIME BENCHMARKS**

INITIAL TACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

1st Engine (ATTACK) – Lay in, advance large line
2nd Engine –Boost hydrant-assist 1st due
3rd Engine (BACK UP) – Lay in- advance large line
4th Engine –Assist 3rd due with line
Ladder 1– Ladder to affected floors, Search fire floor
Ladder 2-Primary search above fire, assist 1st due truck
Remaining- FAST, On-Deck
Stand pipes, FDC's Leader lines, High rise packs (150ft)

RESOURCE

- ❑ Shelters
- ❑ Utilities
- ❑ Police
- ❑ State Fire Marshall
- ❑ Red Cross
- ❑ Public Works
- ❑ Haz Mat Team(s)

RADIO CHANNELS

Response: _____

Operations 1: _____

Operations 2: _____

Staging: _____

RIT: _____

Joint Operating Guidelines – Appendix I

Incident Resource List

HAZMAT/WATER/MEDICAL

Hazmat
Butler County Team 100

Aerial Surveillance Drone
Butler County EMA

Foam/Foam Trailer
Butler Township
Lawrence County
Allegheny County
Pit Int'l Airport Fire

Swift Water Rescue
Butler County Team 300
Parker City
Beaver Falls Swiftwater

K-9 Search Dogs
Slippery Rock Twp. – Lawr. Co.
Allegheny Mountain Rescue Group

Dive Team
Unionville – Sta. 14
Beaver Falls
Peebles Fire
City of Pittsburgh

Rehab Support
Cranberry EMS
Bruin Fire Department
Conway - Beaver County
Lower Kiski – MERV 116

Medical/Tactical Support Team
Butler County Team 200

Mass Pt./Evacuee Movement
ABC bus company
Meyers bus company
Roegnick bus company

Wheel Chair Vans
Quality EMS
Harmony EMS
Butler Ambulance

TECHNICAL RESCUE

****Ross/Westview EMS can provide equipment; guidance & medical support to get started on the listed tech rescue tasks. Additional resources for manpower will be needed. ****

Rope
Evans City
Butler Township
Adams Area

Confined Space
VA Fire Department

Trench
VA Fire Department
Butler County Tech Rescue Team-Team 50
Beaver County Tech Rescue
Mercer County Tech Rescue

Structural Collapse
Butler County Tech Rescue Team-Team 50
Beaver County Tech Rescue
Mercer County Tech Rescue
Region 13 USAR Strike Team

Heavy Vehicle Towing
Turley's
Wallace Towing
Dave's Tri-State Towing

Crane/Lifting
Centerline Boring
John D. Clark Trucking
Anthony Crane (A-Crane)

FIRE

Tankers
(SAFER 4th Alarm Assignment)
Callery
Evans City
Big Knob
Connoquenessing
Marshall Twp.
Prospect
Portersville
Middlesex
Franklin Twp. - Beaver Co.
Butler Twp.
Pine Twp. - Alleg. Co.

Ladder Trucks
Adams Area
Cranberry
Harmony
Wexford
Butler Twp.
Saxonburg
Slippery Rock
Economy
Ellwood City

Brush Truck
Callery
Harmony
Cranberry
Connoquenessing
Portersville
Franklin Township
Big Knob

Arson Detection
PA State Police
Beaver Falls (Arson K9)

SAFER Group -- Confined Space Entry Permit

ASSESSMENT

Date:		Location:			
Time:					
Responsible Party & Contact Info:					
# of Victims:		Time Last Seen:		Condition:	
Entry Permit Available: ☐ YES ☐ NO		Reviewed: ☐ YES ☐ NO			
Description of Space:			Access:		
Contents of Space:			SDS Available: ☐ YES ☐ NO		

HAZARDS IN CONFINED SPACE

Mechanical ☐	Electrical ☐	Pneumatic ☐	Hydraulic ☐	Other:	
Atmospheric Values:	High	O2:	LEL %:	CO PPM:	H2S PPM:
Other Toxics:	Middle	O2:	LEL %:	CO PPM:	H2S PPM:
	Low	O2:	LEL %:	CO PPM:	H2S PPM:
Time Tested:	Person Testing:		Meter Cal. Date:		
RESCUE ☐	**RECOVERY ☐**	*(acceptable entry conditions: >19% O2; <10% LEL; <35ppm CO; >10ppm H2S)*			

PRE-ENTRY

HAZARD CONTROL

Ventilation: Positive Pressure ☐	Exhaust ☐	Local Exhaust ☐	Local Supply ☐		
Mechanical Hazards: Block Linkage ☐	Disconnect ☐			None ☐	
Electrical Hazards: Lockout ☐	Tagout ☐			None ☐	
Pneumatic Hazards: Lockout ☐	Tagout ☐	Bleed Lines ☐	Disconnect Lines ☐	None ☐	
Hydraulic Hazards: Lockout ☐	Tagout ☐	Bleed Lines ☐	Disconnect Lines ☐	None ☐	
Piping: Blind ☐	Disconnect ☐			None ☐	

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Respiratory Protection: SCBA ☐	SAR ☐	# Feet of Airline Needed: _____			
Ventilation: # of Fans: _____	# Feet of Duct: _____	# Feet of Electrical Cord: _____	Generator ☐		
Lighting: Headlamp ☐	Handlight ☐	Lightsticks ☐	Cord Light ☐	# Feet of Electrical Cord: ____	
Entry and Extrication: Ladder ☐	Tripod ☐	Rope M/A ☐	Belay Line ☐	Harness ☐	Hand Winch ☐
Victim Packaging: Backboard ☐	KED ☐	SKED ☐	Basket/Litter ☐	Harness ☐	
Communications: Visual ☐	Hardline ☐	Radio ☐	Other:		

ENTRY

Entry Team #1:	Record All Entries and Exits on the Entry/Exit Log.
Back-Up Team:	
Entry Team #2:	
Attendant(s):	

Atmospheric Monitoring Required Continuously. Record on Log Every 10 Minutes.

TERM.

Entry Terminated - Date: Time:

Rescue Group/Entry Supervisor: Print Signature

SAFER Group -- Confined Space Atmospheric Monitoring Log

Date:	Incident:	Location:

Time (Record Every 10 Minutes)	Atmospheric Monitoring					Actions Taken
	Location	% Oxygen	% LEL	CO PPM	H2S PPM	

Air Monitoring Officer: Print Signature	Page _____ / _____

SAFER Group -- Confined Space Entry Log

Date:	Incident:	Location:

ENTRY TEAM 1		ENTRY TEAM 2		BACK-UP TEAM	
Call Sign:	# Members:	Call Sign:	# Members:	Call Sign:	# Members:
Time	Action Taken	Time	Action Taken	Time	Action Taken

Accountability Officer:	Page _____ / _____
Print Signature	

SAFER Group – Structure Collapse Worksheet – Page 1

Date:	Incident:	Location:

Incident Commander:	Drawing of Scene
Command Location:	
Type of Structure:	
Potential # of Casualties: Injured: Deceased:	

COLLAPSE EVENT				
Type of Collapse:	"V" ☐	Pancake ☐	Lean-To ☐	Cantilever ☐
	"A" Frame ☐	Other:		
Location of Collapse:	Roof ☐	Floor ☐	Wall ☐	Total ☐
Type of Collapse:	Wood Frame ☐	Steel ☐	Concrete ☐	Masonry ☐
	Heavy Timber ☐	Other:		

INCIDENT SPECIFICS					
Hazard	**Brief Explanation**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Time**
Cause of Collapse Identified					
Second Collapse Potential Identified					
Additional Resources Requested	Truck/Rescue Co(s):				
	Tech Resc Team(s):				
Collapse Zone Identified					
Rescue Area Identified					
Primary Access Maintained					
Escape Route Identified					
Surface Casualties Extricated					
Building Marking System Initiated					
Structural Hazards Marking Initiated					
Shoring Material Available					
Structure Specialist Available					
EMS Units for Potential Victims					

SAFER Group – Structure Collapse Worksheet – Page 2

HUMAN RESOURCE ISSUES					
Hazard	**Mitigation**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Time**
Accountability	Accountability System in Place				
Coordinated Tactical Plan	Plan Communicated				
ICS Implemented	Appropriate Positions				
Responder/EMS Needs	ALS Unit and Rehab				

HEALTH HAZARDS					
Hazard	**Mitigation**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Time**
Atmospheric Concerns	Monitored Prior to Entry				
	Contaminant(s) Identified				
	Continual Monitoring				
Communications	Secondary Form Indentified				
Stress/Welfare	Monitor for Fatigue/Stress				

SCENE/INIDENT HAZARDS					
Hazard	**Mitigation**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Time**
Scene Layout	Floor/Plot/Area Plan Available				
Utilities Locked/Tagged Out	Electrical				
	Gas				
	Water				
HAZMAT	Haz Mat(s) Identified				
	Proper PPE Utilized				
Thermal	Fire Suppression Measures Taken				
Environmental	Weather Forecast Recv'd				

Safety Notes/Other:

	Joint Operating Guideline – Appendix L **PA DOH BLS Protocol 150 – Rehabilitation at Fire Scenes**	
Version 1	Approved Date: 2022	

REHABILITATION AT FIRE/ INCIDENT SCENE STATEWIDE BLS GUIDELINE

Criteria:

The intent of rehabilitation (Rehab) is to provide a structured, consistent method for the evaluation and remediation of common ailments associated with the activities at fire / hazardous materials and incident scenes; including but not limited to overexertion, dehydration, metabolic disturbances, and exposure to temperature extremes.

1. This guideline may be used by EMS agencies when requested to operate within an established rehabilitation area/sector at the scene of a working fire / hazardous materials, other comprehensive emergency incident, or extended training exercise.
2. If a Rehab area has not been established at an incident scene, this guideline may still be used when providing medical monitoring to fire or other emergency personnel at an incident scene.

Procedure:

A. Primary EMS responsibilities
    1. The primary responsibility of EMS personnel during Rehab is to provide medical monitoring, remediation of hypothermia/hyperthermia and emergency medical care.
    2. Based on local practice/policy, EMS personnel may be involved in the other aspects of Rehab outside of their primary responsibility or other duties as assigned by the Incident Command (IC) or EMS Operations, but not to the extent which they interfere with medical monitoring and/or emergency medical care.

B. Emergency medical care
    1. At any point in their Rehab period, personnel with any significant complaints (e.g. chest pain, respiratory distress, altered mental status, or trauma) should be treated using the applicable Statewide EMS protocol.
    2. Medical treatment provided during Rehab must be in accordance with applicable Statewide EMS Protocol(s).
    3. Appropriate notification should be made, following the Incident Command System (ICS) structure, regarding any personnel transported from the incident, refusing to cooperate with the Rehab process, returning to duty without meeting criteria for medical clearance, or who have successfully completed rehab but will not return to duty at the incident.
    4. If any personnel refuse a medical assessment, treatment and/or medical advice as offered in Rehab, advise the appropriate line officer (IC, Safety Officer, etc.), and follow Statewide BLS Protocol #111: Refusal of Treatment/Transport.

C. Equipment

1. Rehab should have the necessary EMS equipment/supplies to accommodate the nature/size of the operation. Suggested minimum equipment available should include:
    a) Standard BLS equipment, including; stethoscope, sphygmomanometer, thermometer (electronic, digital, non-tympanic), hot/cold packs, oxygen, bandages, dressings, AED, pulse oximeter (if available), and CO co-oximeter (if available).
    b) Clipboards, personnel accountability/log in sheets, tags, or other appropriate accountability and/or documentation forms.
    c) If indicated by risk of incident, at least one ambulance (with staff) available to transport patients from the Rehab area.

D. Medical monitoring
    1. Upon arrival at the scene, EMS providers should report to the IC, Rehab Officer, or other appropriate entity as designated by the ICS and confirm the EMS expectations based on the nature/scope of the incident.
    2. EMS providers may be tasked with providing personnel accountability (via their documentation) within the Rehab area.
    3. All personnel entering Rehab should have their initial vital signs assessed after a brief relaxation period (approximately 5 min.) (including pulse, respirations, blood pressure, and oral temperature). [See "Vital Signs Parameters" table below for range of vital signs considered to be normal for return to duty.] EMS providers should carefully monitor personnel for signs of heat stress (e.g. altered level of consciousness, abnormal vital signs, elevated temperature) and significant medical complaints (i.e. chest pain, dyspnea).
    4. At any point during their Rehab period, personnel with "abnormal" vital signs should receive additional monitoring in Rehab and should not be released for further activity until their vital signs are within "normal" parameters. Personnel with continued abnormal vital signs after 20 minutes in Rehab should be treated per applicable protocol which may include transport to the Emergency Department.
    5. At the conclusion of their Rehab period (generally lasting at least 20 minutes in duration), personnel with "normal" vital signs and no serious signs or symptoms may be permitted to return to normal activity.
    6. All vital signs and Rehab assessments should be documented. EMS services may choose to use a log, tag, or other means of appropriate documentation [See Emergency Scene Rehabilitation Tag in Appendix R-5]. An EMS PCR must be completed as required (e.g. for every patient transported by ambulance and every patient refusing treatment or transport). Suggested Vital Signs Parameters

	Pulse	Respiration	Blood Pressure	Oral Temperature	Oxygen Saturation[6] (SpO2%) (Optional)	Carbon Monoxide Saturation[7] (SpCO%) (Optional)
Normal	>60 or ≤100	>12 or <20	Systolic: < 160 Diastolic: < 90	< 99.5°F <37.5°C	≥ 95%	Non-smoker: < 5% Smoker: < 10%
Abnormal	>100	<12 or > 20	Systolic: <90 or >160 Diastolic: >90	≥ 99.5°F ≥37.5°C	< 95%	≥ 12% (w/assoc. signs & symptoms of CO poisoning)

BLS Protocol 150 Appendix A: Supporting Information - Rehab Plan Development

A. Pre-Event Planning
    1. The development a comprehensive Rehab plan should be a collaborative effort between the affected emergency services agencies (i.e. law enforcement, fire/rescue, hazardous materials response teams and emergency medical services) using established national standards, including National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1584, or Emergency Incident Rehabilitation – Federal Emergency Management Agency.
    2. When possible, EMS agencies should consider assisting responder agencies in recording baseline resting vital sign measurements on active crew members that they may routinely encounter while providing Rehab. This process could assist in the overall health well- being/prevention goals of the participating agencies and strengthen inter-agency relations.
    3. Responder health information may be stored in a secure manner on an ambulance or other emergency vehicle, in a manner which ensures confidentiality, until accessed for Rehab purposes.
    4. Access to baseline vital signs would assist EMS practitioners involved in Rehab in determining abnormal deviations from patient specific "normal" values.

B. Incident Command System (ICS)
    1. When circumstances/conditions warrant, the Incident Commander (IC) is responsible to ensure that a Rehab Area (Sector/Group/Unit) is established, including adequate EMS resources.
    2. An individual with appropriate knowledge and experience should assume the role of Rehab Officer (position titles may vary) and follow the chain of command established by the IC. Rehab generally falls under the Logistics Section but may operate under the Operations Section in a limited ICS structure.

C. Rehab Area Logistics
    1. When possible, the Rehab Area should be located in an area:
        a) Away from hazardous conditions including; smoke, run-off, and vehicle exhaust (uphill and upwind), media, and spectators.
        b) Large enough to accommodate the expected number of personnel.
        c) That provides adequate shelter from adverse environmental conditions (i.e. warmth in winter and shade in summer).
        d) In close proximity to both the self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) exchange station and the ambulance staging area.
        e) With access to or in close proximity to potable water (either running or bottled) and rest rooms if possible.
    2. The Rehab Area should be established with a consideration for the optimal flow of personnel.

D. D. Rehab Operations
    1. Rehab should provide a means for responder accountability during the Rehab period; all personnel entering should be logged in/out (i.e. firefighters may surrender their accountability tag on entry).
    2. Personnel entering Rehab should remove excess outer clothing to extent possible to allow for passive cooling (i.e. removal of helmet, hood, turnout coat). Limit level of undress when operating in extreme cold conditions.
    3. EMS personnel providing Rehab may facilitate the following:
        a) Crew rest; all personnel should remain in Rehab for at least 20 minutes. Ideally, Rehab should contain adequate seating, so personnel can rest comfortably.
        b) Rehydration; water and/or electrolytes replacement solution (i.e. sports drink) should be available to ensure at least sixteen (16) ounces per person, per visit. Carbonated and caffeinated beverages should be avoided.
        c) Nourishment; calorie replacement should be provided for prolonged incidents (i.e. more than 2 hours activity).

E. Rehab Specific Equipment
    1. Additional Rehab specific equipment/supplies that may be of benefit may include, but is not limited to:
        a) Tarp/tent/awning or other protection from the elements, chairs/adequate seating, towels.
        b) Means for cooling in hot conditions (e.g. air conditioned vehicle or building, misting fans, forearm immersion chair, etc.); means for warming in cold conditions (heated vehicle or building, blankets, auxiliary heater).
        c) Potable water, electrolyte replacement solutions.
        d) Calorie/carbohydrate replacement snacks.
        e) Broth, soup, or other more significant nourishment for prolonged incidents.
        f) Means for washing hands and face; either antibacterial soap and water or pre-moistened towelettes.

	Shared Personal Protective Equipment Use **a JOINT MUTUAL AGREEMENT** **between the SAFER Group Organizations**	
Effect. Date: 2017	Version: 1	

The member Departments of the SAFER Group whose authorized signatures appear below are entering into a *Joint Mutual Agreement*. This agreement is regarding members wearing their home Department's personal protective equipment (PPE) while participating in authorized activities at and/or with a different SAFER Group Department.

The SAFER Group Departments recognize the value of sharing members to enhance organizational operational effectiveness as well as to increase individual member's level of training and experience. It is also recognized by all that maintaining complete PPE sets for a potentially large number of associate or casual members is not practical.

As such, the SAFER Group Member Departments agree that the use of 'home gear' while participating at and/or with an 'away Department' is an acceptable practice as long as the PPE meets or exceeds NFPA 1971 standards.

The SAFER Group Member Departments further agree that if any damages should occur to the PPE while the member is participating in any type of authorized emergency or non-emergency activities, the department that the firefighter is currently operating with (the away department) shall be responsible to clean, repair, or replace the PPE should damages or soiling occur.

All repairs or cleaning will be conducted by a qualified and certified company selected by the agency that is responsible for the repairs (the away department). In the event of replacement, the replacement PPE shall be identical to the manufacturer, design and specifications of the original equipment (size adjustments are acceptable as needed and within reason).

Signed:

ADAMS AREA FIRE DISTRICT

_____ _____

President Fire Chief

CALLERY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY

_____ _____

President Fire Chief

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY

_____ _____

President Fire Chief

EVANS CITY FIRE AREA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

_____ _____

President Fire Chief

HARMONY FIRE DISTRICT

_____ _____

President Fire Chief

SAFER RESOURCE LIST

HAZMAT/WATER/MED

Hazmat
Butler County Team 100

Aerial Surveillance Drone
Butler County EMA
Allegheny Mount Rescue
Cranberry Township EMA

Foam Trailer
Butler Township
Lawrence County
Allegheny County
Pit Int'l Airport

Swift Water Rescue
Butler County Team 300
Parker City
Beaver Falls

K-9 Search Dogs
Slippery Rock Twp-Lawrence Co
Allegheny Mountain Rescue Group

Dive Team
Unionville-14
Beaver Falls
Peebles Fire
City of Pittsburgh

Rehab Support
Cranberry EMS
Bruin Fire Department
Conway - Beaver County

Medical/Tactical Support Team
Butler County Team 200

MCI
Allegheny County
Butler MCI Trailer

Mass Pt. Movement
ABC bus company
Meyers bus company
Roegnick bus company

Wheel Chair Vans
Quality EMS
Harmony EMS
Butler Ambulance

TECH RESCUE

****Please note****
Ross/Westview EMSA can provide you with all the equipment; guidance & medical support to get started on all of the above tech rescue tasks. You will need additional resources for manpower.

Rope
Evans City
Butler Township
Adams Area
North Hills TRT
Ross/Westview EMSA

Confined Space
VA Fire Department
North Hills TRT
Ross/Westview EMSA

Trench
VA Fire Department
Butler County Tech Rescue Team- Team 50
North Hills TRT
Ross/Westview EMSA
Beaver County Tech Rescue
Mercer County Tech Rescue

Structural Collapse
Butler County Tech Rescue Team- Team 50
North Hills TRT
Ross/Westview EMSA
Beaver County Tech Rescue
Mercer County Tech Rescue
Region 13 USAR Strike Team

Heavy Vehicle Towing
Turleys
Wallace Towing
McGann & Chester(rotator)
Hovis

Crane/Lifting
Centerline Boring
John D. Clark Trucking
Anthony Crane (A-Crane)

FIRE

Tankers
Big Knob
Connoquenessing
Marshall Twp
Prospect
Portersville
Franklin Twp - Beaver Co.
Butler Twp
Middlesex
Pine Twp - Alleg. Co.

Ladder Trucks
Butler City
Wexford
Butler Twp
Saxonburg
Slippery Rock
Economy
Ellwood City

Brush Truck
Callery
Harmony
Connoquenessing
Portersville
Franklin Township
Big Knob

Arson Detection
PA State Police
Beaver Falls (Dog)