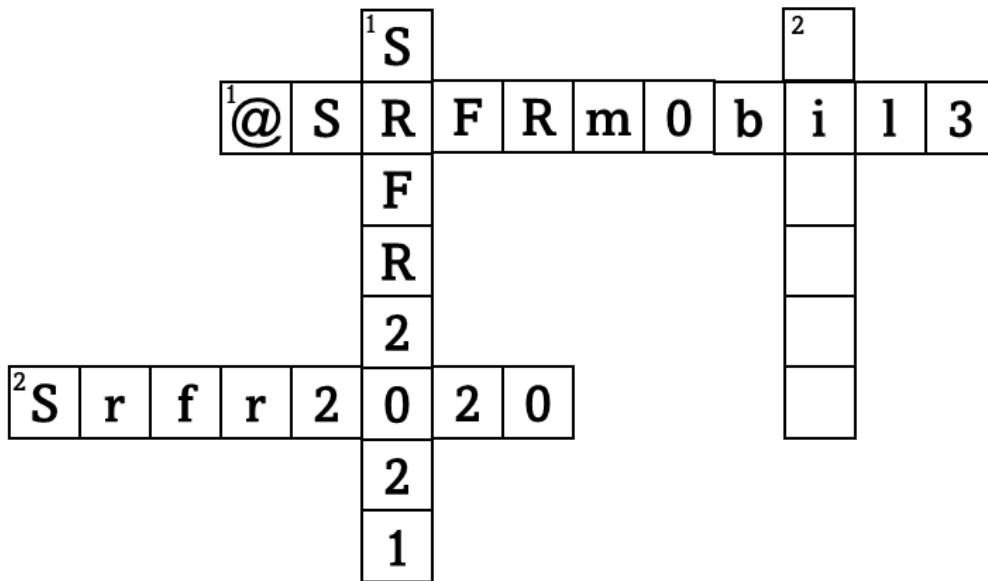




A GUIDE TO SUCCESS
FIRST DUE



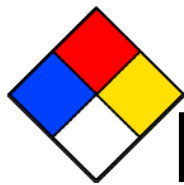


ACROSS

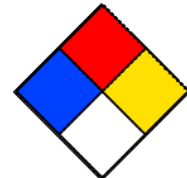
1. Window with a view.
2. Got gas?

DOWN

1. You will not see the new world without this.
2. Meal planning.



GUIDELINES FOR HAZ-MAT RESPONSE



Initial Exclusionary Zone Recommendations for Small Release

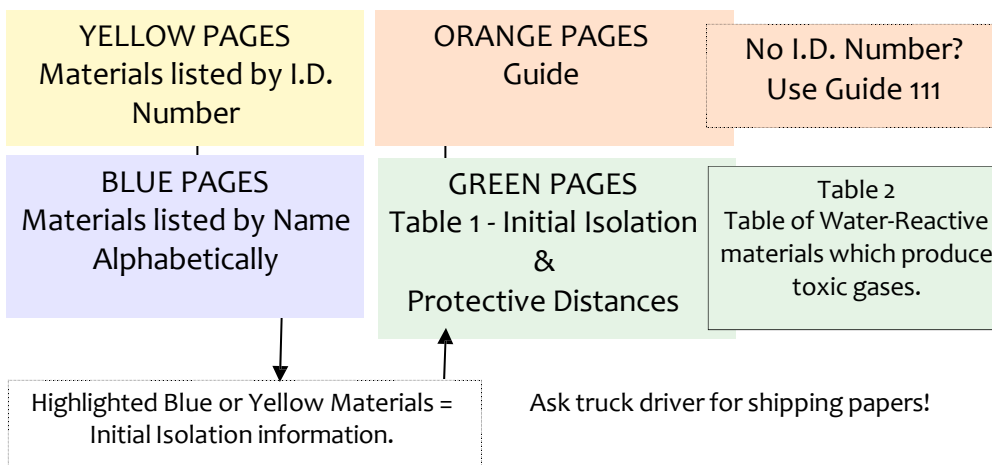
Solid	75 Feet	Liquid	150 Feet	Gas	300 Feet
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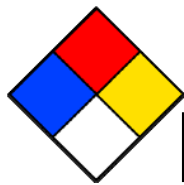
When dealing with a victim rescue... Please refer to the Haz-Mat Response Packet!

- ◆ ISOLATE & DENY ENTRY (consider major intersections)
- ◆ IDENTIFY THE MATERIAL (safe location)
- ◆ ASSESS THE POTENTIAL (NIOSH Guide)
- ◆ CALL FOR HELP (See pg. 4)

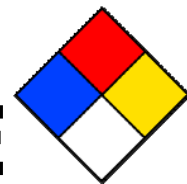
- ### SIZE-UP / REPORT
- Location
 - Amount & Type of Container
 - Static vs. Moving (direction)
 - Fire or Non-Fire
 - Injuries / Exposures / Wind Direction
 - Immediate Rescue? Refer to Haz-Mat Response Packet
 - Access / Travel Routes

APPARATUS POSITIONING
UPHILL
UPWIND





GUIDELINES FOR HAZ-MAT RESPONSE



Initial Exclusionary Zone

Solid	75'	Liquid	150'	Gas	300'
--------------	------------	---------------	-------------	------------	-------------

EXTINGUISHMENT

- ◆ Extinguishing agents applied may become contaminated and should be treated as hazardous. Run-off may cause a secondary Haz-Mat problem and should be contained
- ◆ Some poisons and pesticides breakdown more effectively when they burn, resulting in a less toxic release. Cooling with water may increase contaminated waste and create an environmental hazard.
- ◆ Flammable gases that are burning should NOT be extinguished unless the flow can be stopped. Un-burned vapors can be hard to detect and may find an ignition source away from the release site, possible causing an explosion. *(refer to NIOSH guide to determine molecular weight or relative gas density.)*
- ◆ Some products are reactive to extinguishing agents increasing the magnitude of the fire.
- ◆ If flame is impinging a pressurized container, water should be used to cool the container and the point of impingement. Ensure you have an adequate water source. *(500 gpm R.A.M. recommended - depending on stability of container.)*

CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- ◆ Class 1 = Explosives
- ◆ Class 2 = Gases
- ◆ Class 3 = Flamm. Liq.
- ◆ Class 4 = Flamm. Solids
- ◆ Class 5 = Oxidizers & Organic Peroxides
- ◆ Class 6 = Poisons
- ◆ Class 7 = Radioactive
- ◆ Class 8 = Corrosives

SHELTER IN PLACE

- ◆ Chemical Release
- ◆ Biological Release

EVACUATION

- ◆ Explosion Potential
- ◆ Impending Natural Disasters



FLAMMABILITY

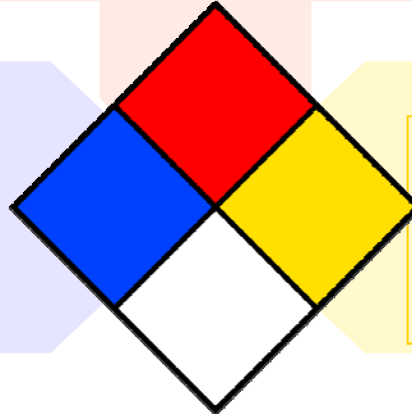
- 4 = Extremely Flammable
- 3 = Ignites at Normal Temp.
- 2 = Ignites When Moderately Heated
- 1 = Must Be Pre-heated to Burn



HEALTH

- 4 = Too Dangerous to Enter
- 3 = Extremely Dangerous
- 2 = Hazardous
- 1 = Slightly Hazardous

REACTIVITY

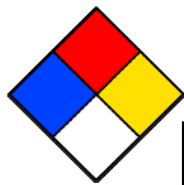
- 4 = May Detonate
- 3 = Strong Shock or Heat May Detonate
- 2 = Violent Chemical Change Possible
- 1 = Unstable if Heated



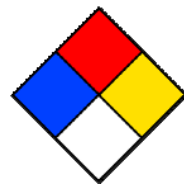
HEALTH	FLAMMABILITY	REACTIVITY	SPECIAL HAZARDS
4 - Death Full PPE and SCBA WILL NOT provide adequate protection.	4 - Extremely Flammable Shut off flow & keep cooling water streams on exposed tanks or containers.	4 - May Detonate Explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.	 DO NOT USE WATER
3 - Extremely Hazardous No skin surface exposed.	3 - Ignites at Normal Temp Liquids & Solids can be ignited under most ambient temperatures.	3 - Capable of Detonation Requires strong initiating source.	 OXIDIZER
2 - Hazardous Materials are hazardous to your health. Area may be entered freely with full PPE and SBA.	2 - Ignites at Moderate Temp. Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temp. before ignition.	2 - Normally Unstable Readily undergo a violent chemical change.	
1 - Slightly Hazardous Materials which on exposure cause irritation but only minor residual injury.	1 - Materials that must be preheated before ignition can occur.	1 - Normally Stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures & pressures or may react with water.	
0 - Minimal Hazards. Minimal precautions may be necessary.	0 - Minimal Hazard. Will not burn under normal conditions.	0 - Normally Stable. Does not react with water	

Highlighted Boxes =
SCBA and Full PPE is does **NOT** provide adequate protection





APPARATUS FOR HAZ-MAT RESPONSE



What am I getting when I call for HELP?

If ever in doubt, ask for a 2nd alarm Hazardous Materials Response. A Haz-Mat Technician will call the command officer on scene and ask for a short report, then recommend actions.

1st Alarm (SRFR)

2 Engines or 1 Engine / 1 Ladder (LE)
1 Battalion Unit

2nd Alarm

Haz-Mat Unit
1 Decon Unit
1 Medic Unit

3rd Alarm

All County Haz-Mat Units (HZ61, HZ72, HZ1)
1 Air Unit
1 Engine

4th Alarm

Hazmat Page 4
(Call out for off-duty Haz-Mat Technicians)

HZ72 Phone # (425)359-8889



WATER SUPPLY OFFICER

SEE COMMAND BOARD FOR WATER SUPPLY OFFICER

Water Supply Officer must know the incident desired gallons per minute.

TENDER GPM CAPACITY

Tender Capacity \div Round Trip Time = GPM available from Tender

ROUND TRIP TIME

Min. to Fill + Min. to Dump + Travel Time = Round Trip Time

EXAMPLE

T71 is 2500 gallons and the round trip time for a water fill/dump is 10 minutes.
The available GPM from T71 for this incident is 250 gpm.

T71 (SRFR)	2500 gallons
T31 (SRFR)	2500 gallons
T51 (Sultan)	3000 gallons
T54 (Gold Bar)	3000 gallons
T83 (SRFR)	3000 gallons
KCT66 (Duvall)	3000 gallons

Other considerations for water supply officer:

Portable tank location:

- Level ground.
- Workable area around tank.

Hydrants:

- Multiple hydrants for fill operations.
- Personnel to “staff” the hydrant.



RELAY PUMPING OP'S

These calculations are for GPM through one 4" hose line.

$$\frac{\text{RELAY DISTANCE (feet)}}{825} = \frac{\text{Flow}}{1000 \text{ gpm}} + 1 = \text{total pumpers needed}$$

$$\frac{\text{RELAY DISTANCE (feet)}}{525} = \frac{\text{Flow}}{1250 \text{ gpm}} + 1 = \text{total pumpers needed}$$

Example

$$\frac{2500 \text{ (ft. hose lay)}}{525 \text{ (standard \# for 4" LDH)}} = (4.76)5 + 1 = 6 \text{ pumpers needed}$$

Always round this number up!

2500 feet of LDH divided by 6 pumpers =
(416 rounded up) 500 feet between pumpers.

When considering distances the driver/operator must keep one other thing in mind. All fire department pumpers are rated to flow their maximum volume at 150 psi (discharge pressure). 70% of their maximum at 200 psi and 50% at 250 psi

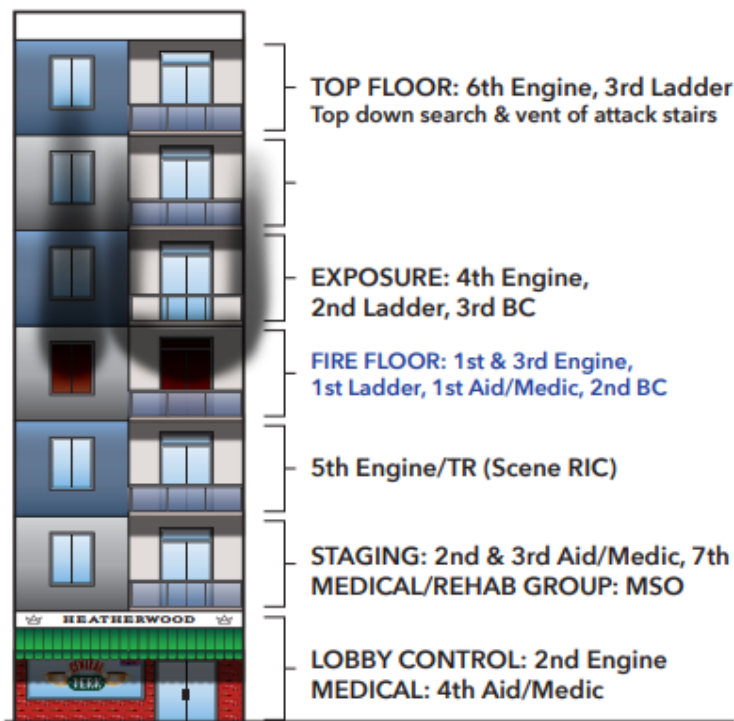
Pg. 317 IFSTA first edition pumping apparatus driver/operator handbook.



Mid-Rise Tool & Job Assignments

ENGINE / TECHNICAL RESCUE

APPARATUS	OFFICER	DRIVER	MIC 1	BATT CHIEF
1st Engine Fire Floor	50' 2.25" Hose TIC Knox Keys Consider Water Can	50' 2.25" Hose Standpipe Kit	50' 2.25" Hose Irons	1st Battalion IC MSO Med/Rehab Group
2nd Engine Lobby Control	RIC Bag to Lobby TIC Knox Keys	Establish Water Supply Standpipe/Sprinkler	Assist Driver w/ Hook-up Irons to Lobby Assist Lobby Control	2nd Battalion Fire Floor
3rd Engine Fire Floor	Same as 1st Engine	Same as 1st Engine	Same as 1st Engine	3rd Battalion Exposure Floor / Command Post
4th Engine Floor Above Fire	Same as 1st Engine	Same as 1st Engine	Same as 1st Engine	4th Battalion Exposure Floor / Command Post
5th Engine/TR[†] Floor Below Fire	RIC Compliment Spare Bottles	RIC Compliment Spare Bottles	RIC Compliment Spare Bottles	[†] RIC Consider Using Elevator (IC Approval)
6th Engine* Top Floor	50' 2.25" Hose to Staging TIC RIC Bag	50' 2.25" Hose to Staging Spare Bottles to Staging	50' 2.25" Hose to Staging Irons	* 6th Engine / 3rd Ladder coordinate vent of attack stairwell
7th Engine Staging 2 Floors Below Fire	Same as 1st Engine	Same as 1st Engine	Same as 1st Engine	



If the 1st Ladder is needed for exterior aerial ops then the 2nd Ladder will assume interior functions & tool assignment from the 1st Ladder. 3rd Ladder assumes 2nd due Ladder functions & tool assignments

Additional alarms repeat tool assignments of the 1st alarm unless directed by IC.

All units bring spare radio & TIC batteries

Recommend air monitor for gases above fire floors

OUTSIDE THE IDLH

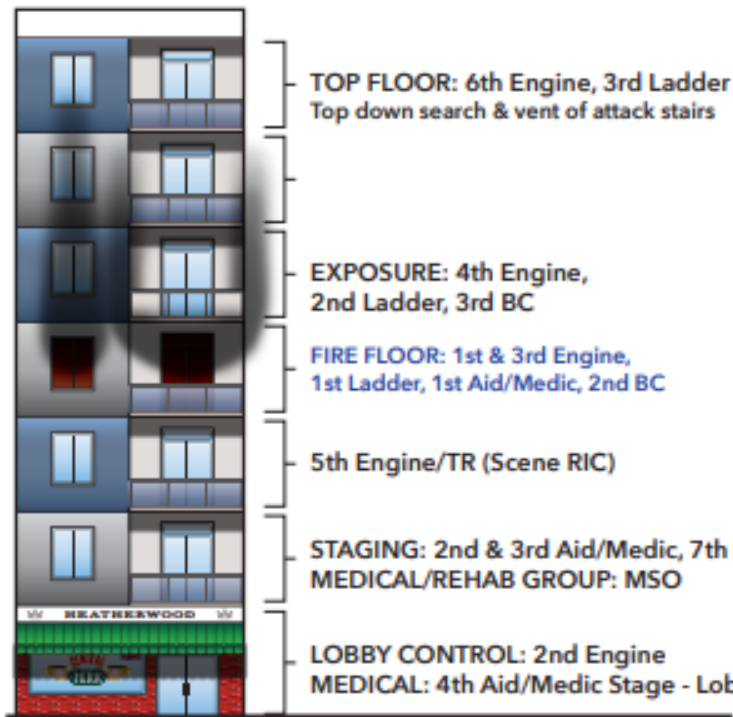
2nd Engine Driver	1st Battalion Chief
Air Unit	4th Battalion Chief
4th Aid/Medic - Lobby	



Mid-Rise Tool & Job Assignments

LADDER / EMS

APPARATUS	OFFICER	DRIVER	MIC 1	BATT CHIEF
1st Ladder Fire Floor	TIC Hook Knox Keys Spare Bottles to Staging	PPV to Lobby Hydraulic Door Opener Spare Bottles to Staging	Irons Water Can	1st Battalion IC MSO Med/Rehab Group
2nd Ladder Floor Above Fire	TIC Hook Knox Keys RIC Bag to Staging	PPV to Lobby / Attack Stair Hydraulic Door Opener Spare Bottles to Staging	Irons Water Can	2nd Battalion Fire Floor
3rd Ladder* Top Floor	Same as 1st Ladder	Same as 1st Ladder	Same as 1st Ladder	3rd Battalion Exposure Floor / Command Post
1st Aid/Medic Fire Floor	Irons Spare Bottles to Staging	Spare Bottles to Staging	Spare Bottles to Staging	4th Battalion Exposure Floor / Command Post
2nd Aid/Medic Staging Manager 2 Floors Below Fire Floor	IMS Board/Vest 1st & 2nd EMS Kits	Irons Spare Bottles to Staging	Spare Bottles to Staging	* 3rd Ladder / 6th Engine Coordinate Vent of Attack Stairwell
3rd Aid/Medic Medical / Staging Floor	EMS Kits Spare Bottles to Staging	Spare Bottles to Staging	Spare Bottles to Staging	3rd & 4th Aid/Medic work for Medical Group
4th Aid/Medic Medical / Lobby	EMS Kits Spare Bottles to Lobby	Gurney to Lobby Spare Bottles to Lobby	Spare Bottles to Lobby	



If the 1st Ladder is needed for exterior aerial ops then the 2nd Ladder will assume interior functions & tool assignment from the 1st Ladder. 3rd Ladder assumes 2nd due Ladder functions & tool assignments

Additional alarms repeat tool assignments of the 1st alarm unless directed by IC.

All units bring spare radio & TIC batteries

Recommend air monitor for gases above fire floors

OUTSIDE THE IDLH

2nd Engine Driver	1st Battalion Chief
Air Unit	4th Battalion Chief
4th Aid/Medic - Lobby	





TRAFFIC SAFETY ZONES

POSTED SPEED	X 10	+ ACCIDENT LENGTH	50' TERMINATION	= SAFETY ZONE
35 MPH	10	60 Feet	50 feet	460 feet
45 MPH	10	30 feet	50 feet	530 feet

GENERAL SCENE SAFETY:

Cones, strobes or flares should be spaced 10-35 feet apart. Always place and retrieve cones while facing oncoming traffic.

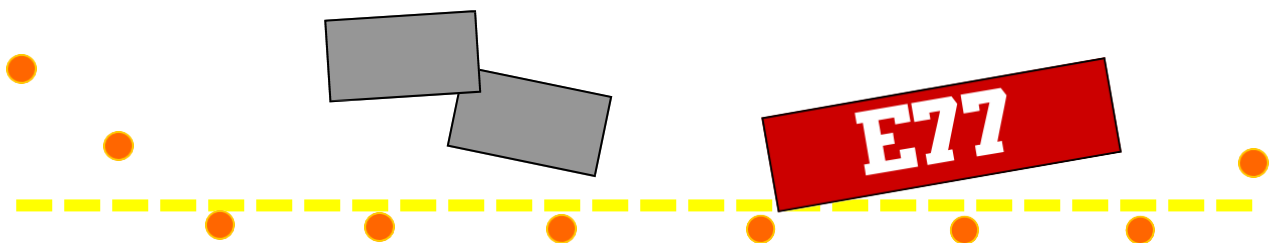
Where possible, angle your apparatus away from the curbside to block or divert traffic.

Walk along the should side of the apparatus...not the traffic side!

Be aware of limited visibility areas for traffic (hills, corners, etc.).

Be aware that the headlights from your apparatus may affect the vision of on-coming vehicles.

Wear your traffic safety vest! **IT's THE LAW!**



PHONETIC ALPHABET

A - ALPHA

B - BRAVO

C - CHARLIE

D - DELTA

E - ECHO

F - FOXTROT

G - GOLF

H - HOTEL

I - INDIA

J - JULIET

K - KILO

L - LIMA

M - MIKE

N - NOVEMBER

O - OSCAR

P - PAPA

Q - QUEBEC

R - ROMEO

S - SIERRA

T - TANGO

U - UNIFORM

V - VICTOR

W - WHISKEY

Y - YANKEE

Z - ZULU





UNATTENDED



Snohomish county EMS protocols - effective 09.01.07

Upon arrival at a scene in which the patient is obviously dead (pulseless and without respirations) and resuscitation efforts would be unsuccessful, resuscitation efforts of any kind may be withheld.

To withhold resuscitation efforts at least one of the following criteria should be present:

- RIGOR MORTIS.
- LIVOR MORTIS (LIVIDITY).
- OBVIOUS EXTERNAL EXSANGUINATION (BLEEDING OUT).
- TRUNCAL TRANSECTION (TRUNK SEPERATION).
- DECAPITATION.
- DECOMPOSITION.
- EXTRUDED BRAIN MATTER.
- BLUNT TRAUMATIC (CARDIAC) ARREST.
- PENETRATING TRAUMATIC (CARDIAC) ARREST WITH TRANSPORT TIME MORE THAN 10-MINUTES.
- SUSTAINED TIME DOWN PRIOR TO ARRIVAL WITHOUT CPR IN PROGRESS, WITH PRESENTING RHYTHM OF ASYSTOLE IN WARM ADULTS.

Note: Hypothermic arrests, near drowning events, and medical pediatric arrests deserve full resuscitative attempts.

Contact Medical Control for direction.

Providence 425 404 5099

REQUEST SCSO

REQUEST M.E.

CHAPLAIN?



CONFINED SPACE RESCUE

Operations Level Personnel

If ever in doubt, ask for a 2nd alarm Confined Space Response.

What is a confined space? Must have 3 parts. 1) Is large enough and so configured that a person can enter and perform work. 2) Has a limited or restricted means for entry or exit (tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, etc) 3) Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

Operations Level Personnel may attempt a non-entry or line of sight rescue when meeting the following:

- Viable Victim
- Maximum 25 feet of Horizontal Entrance
- Line of Sight with Victim
- Air Monitoring (LEL)
- Full PPE
- SCBA
- Tag Line Attached to Rescuer

Upon arrival at a “confined space” incident the first in company shall perform the following assessments and report to the incident commander.

- General Description of the incident and type of space.
- Potential electrical, mechanical and chemical storage hazards.
LOCK OUT - TAG OUT
- Locate and secure the job site foreman or witness (if present).
- Determine location and number of victims
- Obtain blue prints, maps or sketches of the site.
- Determine the mechanism of entrapment or nature of illness
- Determine if this incident is a RESCUE or RECOVERY.
- Determine the location and number of entry points.
- Assign and start a confined space rescue permit/documentation.



TRENCH RESCUE

Operations Level Personnel

WHAT IS A TRENCH?

A narrow excavation in relation to its length, made below the surface of the ground. In general, the depth is greater than the width, but the width is not greater than 15'.

If ever in doubt, ask for a 2nd alarm Trench Response.

KEEP EMERGENCY VEHICLES 100' FROM TRENCH AREA!

- Deny entry and establish visible access control points.
- Stop and detour traffic within 300' of the collapse zone.
- Establish a hazard zone at least 75' around the perimeter of the collapse zone.

Shut down all heavy equipment operations. Prior to touching or moving equipment or machinery check to ensure no contact with electrical wires.

Secure the keys to heavy equipment.

Upon arrival at a “trench rescue” incident the first in company shall perform the following assessments / actions and report to the incident commander.

- General Description of the incident and type of space.
Straight - Intersecting - “L” - “T”
- Potential electrical, mechanical and chemical storage hazards.
LOCK OUT - TAG OUT
- Locate and secure the job site foreman or witness (if present).
- Determine location and number of victims.
- Determine the mechanism of entrapment or nature of illness.
- Determine if this incident is a RESCUE or RECOVERY.
- Determine the location and number of entry points.
- Width, length and depth of trench.
- Clear a 2' area from the trench of all debris including loose dirt/spoil.
- Ladders at both ends; or all ends if multiple exist (T, X, L)



COLLAPSE RESCUE

Operations Level Personnel

- Establish Command
- Size Up

Upon arrival at a “collapse” incident the first in company shall perform the following assessments and report to the incident commander.

- Secure Utilities
- General Description of the incident and type of collapse.
Pancake - Lean To - V Collapse - Cantilever - A Frame
- Remove non-essential personnel.
- Assess incident scene hazards. Utilities, flowing water, mechanical or equipment hazards or hazardous materials.
- Determine if the building is a framed or unframed structure.
- Structural stability of adjacent buildings.
- Determine number and locations of victims and injuries.
- Determine if victims can self-rescue.
- Deny entry to collapse area(s).
- Determine the reason for collapse.
- Safety zones equaling 1 1/2 times the height of the building.
- Immediate rescue of surface casualties includes, victims found on top of the debris or lightly buried.
- Be on the lookout for secondary collapse!

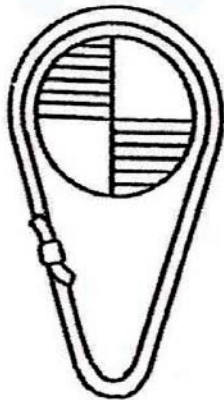


ROPE RESCUE

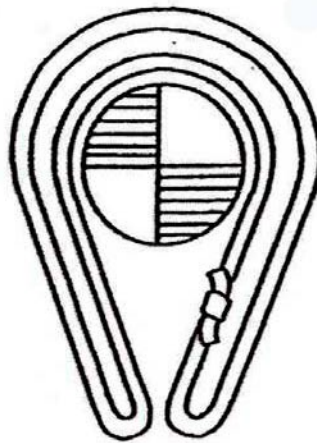
Operations Level Personnel

Common Anchor Wraps

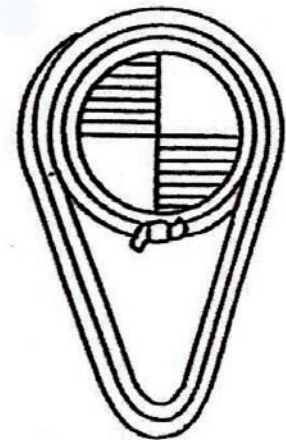
Single
Wrap



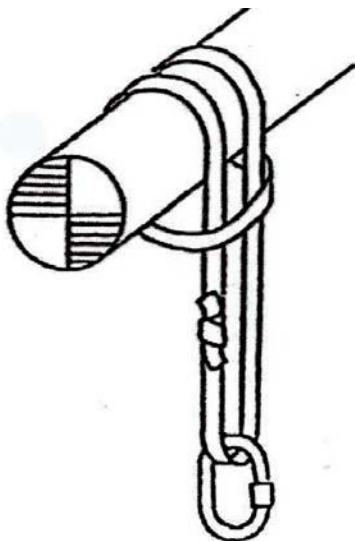
3 Bight



Wrap 3
Pull 2



Girth Hitch



Anchor Webbing

-  Orange - 1" W X 30' L
-  Red - 1" W X 20' L
-  Yellow - 1" W X 12' L
-  Green - 1" W X 5' L

1" tubular webbing is used for rescue anchor wraps.

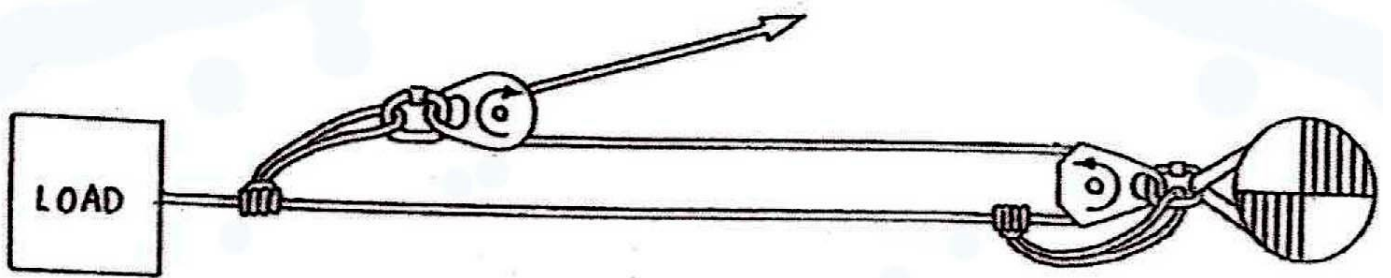
2" tubular webbing is used for vehicle stabilization only.



ROPE RESCUE

Operations Level Personnel

If ever in doubt, ask for a 2nd alarm Rope Response.



Simple 3:1 advantage pulley system

Three rules that apply to a simple pulley system.

- 1) If the rope is tied to or originates at the load...The pulley system has an odd number for the mechanical advantage.
(i.e 3:1, 9:1)
- 2) If the rope is tied to or originates at the anchor...The pulley system has an even number for the mechanical advantage.
(i.e. 2:1, 4:1)
- 3) If the last rope leading to the haul team is coming from the anchor pulley, the last pulley is a change of direction and has no effect on the mechanical advantage of the pulley ratio.

See previous
page for anchor
wraps.



INVESTIGATOR CALL-OUT 1/2



Investigator Call Out

ALL FIRES

Fire appears to be set or suspicious	YES
Fire damage is \$20,000 or greater	YES
There is a death or injury involved (Civilian or Firefighter)	YES
Multiple fires or unusual fire spread	YES
A possibility of an ignitable liquid used	YES
Unusual odors and/or burn patterns	YES
Other (similar) fires in the general area	YES
County owned property	YES
Commercial structure, including schools	YES
The cause of the fire is unknown	YES

VEHICLES

Operating at the time of fire	NO
Damage is \$20,000 or greater, not being driven	YES
Suspicious circumstances or evidence of Incendiary	YES
Obvious abandoned Junk vehicle	Call

QUESTIONS

Fire Code or life safety concerns	Call
Burn complaints	Call



INVESTIGATOR CALL-OUT 2/2



SCENE PRESERVATION WHEN AN INVESTIGATOR IS CALLED

- Tape off/secure the fire scene, including surrounding area.
- Keep citizens, media and non-essential fire personnel out of the area. Use Police if necessary.
- Delay overhaul until investigators give their permission.
- Do not touch or move items.
- Listen and observe owners, occupants and bystanders.
- Write down comments or odd behaviors, but **DO NOT** questions people or take statements.
- If witnesses are leaving the scene, ask to see their Identification. Obtain name, date of birth, address, contact phone numbers.
- Retain all clothing and personal items from burn patients and all PPE from injured firefighters.



WATER - ICE RESCUE

Operations Level Personnel

If ever in doubt, ask for a 2nd alarm Water/Ice Response.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL PERSONNEL TRAINED TO THE OP'S LEVEL FOR WATER/ICE RESCUE, ENTER INTO THE WATER OR UPON THE ICE TO ATTEMPT A RESCUE!

ALL PERSONNEL WORKING WITHIN 15' FROM THE EDGE OF THE WATER SHALL WEAR A PERSONAL FLOATATION DEVICE.
SWIFTWATER INCIDENTS ALSO REQUIRE A TAG LINE FOR PERSONNEL WITHIN 15' OF THE WATERS EDGE.

- Initiate Incident Command**
- Isolate the Scene and Deny Entry**
- Size Up**
 - -# of victims
 - -age of victims
 - -last known location
 - -last time victim was seen
- Rescue vs. Recovery**
- Consider Resources**
 - -Technical Rescue Response
 - 1st Alarm; Departments Resources
 - 2nd Alarm; Zone Resources (TR31, BT31)
 - 3rd Alarm; On Duty Resources from Zone 9, 11, 12
 - 4th Alarm; Off Duty Resources from Zone 9, 11, 12
- -SCSO Dive Team (Recovery)
- Rescue**
 - -reach (hose boom, hand tools, ladders, etc)
 - -throw (rope throw bags)
 - -assist technical rescue personnel

ICE THICKNESS

Approximate Weight Limits

2" = 1 person

5" = 1 snowmobile

8" = 1 passenger car

These numbers are provided for reference only.

Op's level personnel may not enter into the water or upon the ice!



ELEVATOR RESCUE

Operations Level Personnel

Recommended guidelines for
HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR EMERGENCIES

Ascertain a **TRUE** emergency, i.e.:

- Persons trapped in the elevator with a fire in the building.
- Persons trapped in the elevator with a medical emergency.
- Persons trapped in Doors, Shaft or on the Top/Bottom of elevator.
- Persons trapped in the elevator with poor structural integrity to the shaft.
- Request a qualified repair person to respond to the scene.

Upon Arrival

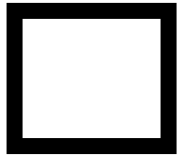
- Size up.
- Establish command (if needed).
- Make voice contact with elevator occupants.
- Ask the elevator occupants to press the “DOOR OPEN” button.

- If the elevator door does **NOT** open, then continue with STEP 1 of the instructions found in the elevator rescue kit.

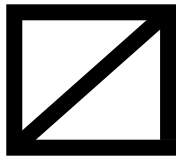


USAR MARKINGS

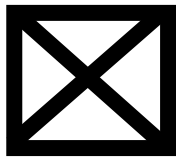
Structure/Hazards Evaluation Markings



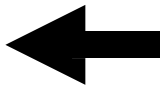
Structure is accessible and safe for search and rescue operations. Damage is minor with little danger of further collapse.



Structure is significantly damaged. Some areas are relatively safe, but other areas may need shoring, bracing, or removal of falling and collapse hazards



Structure is not safe for search and rescue operations and may be subject to sudden additional collapse.



Arrow located next to marking box indicated the direction to the SAFE entrance to the structure.

HM

Indicated that a HAZMAT condition exists in or adjacent to the structure.

EXAMPLE		7/5/70 0848 hrs. HM - Natural Gas WA-TF2
----------------	--	---

P H O N E T I C	A L P H A B E T	A	ALPHA	J	LIMA	S	SIERRA
		B	BRAVO	K	KILO	T	TANGO
		C	CHARLIE	L	LIMA	U	UNIFORM
		D	DELTA	M	MIKE	V	VICTOR
		E	ECHO	N	NOVEMBER	W	WHISKEY
		F	FOXTROT	O	OSCAR	Y	YANKEE
		G	GOLF	P	PAPA	Z	ZULU
		H	HOTEL	Q	QUEBEC		
		I	INDIA	R	ROMEO		



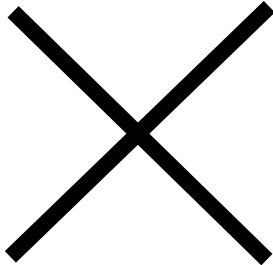
USAR MARKINGS

Search Assessment Markings

0707 hr
WA-TF1



Single Slash drawn upon entry to a structure or area indicates search operations are currently in progress. The time and TF identifier are posted as indicated



Crossing slash drawn upon exit of the TF from the structure or area.

Time/Date TF left the structure

10/08/08
0745 hrs

Task Force ID

WA-TF1

RATS

Personal Hazards

1 live
2 dead

Number of live and dead victims still inside the structure.

[0 = no victims]



REHAB GUIDELINES

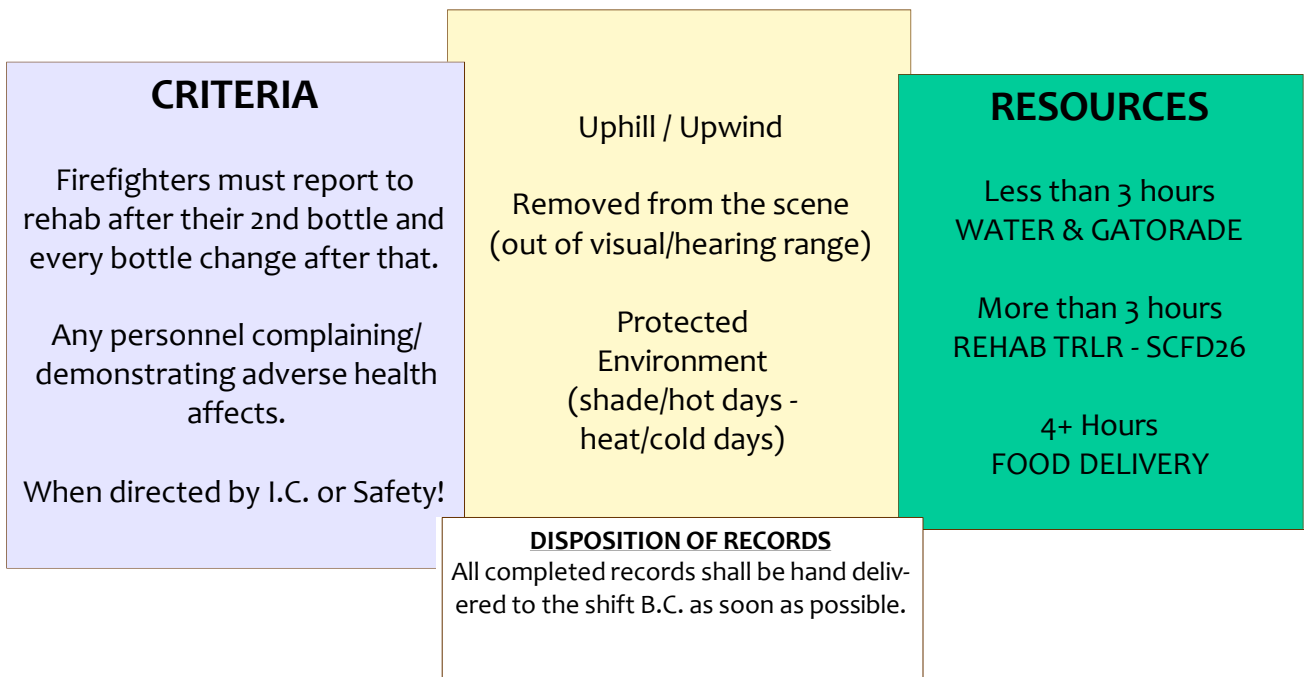
All personnel must pass through decon prior to entering rehab!

EVALUATION

If personnel exhibit any of the following signs or symptoms they shall report immediately to rehab.

- Headache
- Nausea / Vomiting
- Dizziness
- Blurred Vision
- Pulse rate below 60 or above 180 beats per minute
- B.P. Systolic below 60 or above 180
- B.P. Diastolic below 70 or above 110
- Respirations below 10 or above 28 per minute
- CO reading below 10% (RAD50)
(taken off-line until reading of 0% is reached)
- CO reading above 10% (RAD50)
(transported to hospital for evaluation)

LOCATION



WMD - CBRNE RESPONSE



Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive

Initial Isolation area should encompass all fatalities found upon arrival!

- ISOLATE AREA & ESTABLISH A PERIMETER
- MINIMUM 300' ISOLATION FROM THE SOURCE
- BE AWARE OF SECONDARY DEVICES
- MASS DECONTAMINATION
- CONSIDER A HAZ-MAT RESPONSE
- CONSIDER A MCI RESPONSE.

(relay # of potential patients to SnoPac and the dispatcher will send you the appropriate response level.)

SHELTER IN PLACE

- ◆ Chemical Release
- ◆ Biological Release

EVACUATION

- ◆ Explosion Potential
- ◆ Impending Natural Disasters

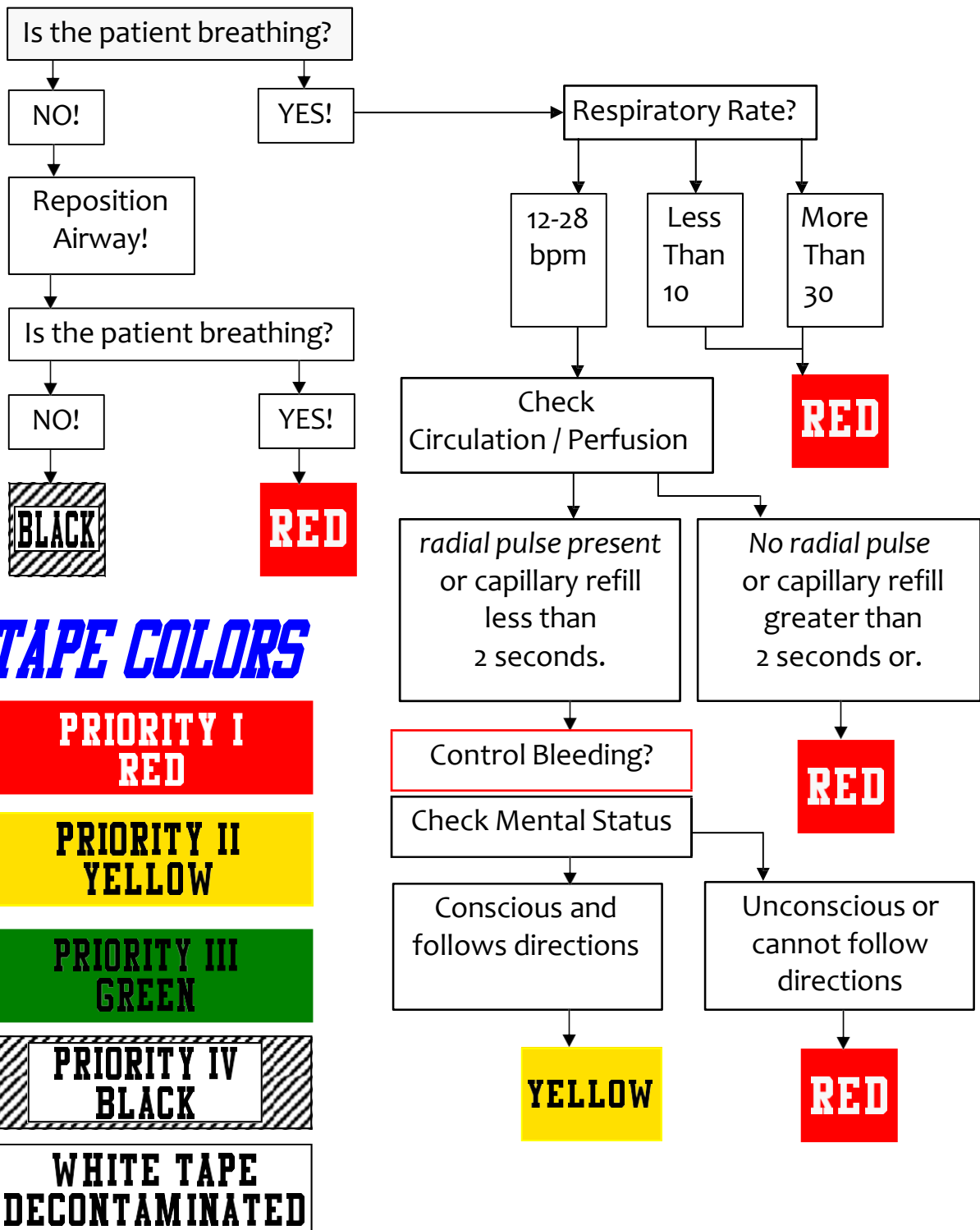
Seven indicators of a CBRNE attack.

- Symptoms of victims
- Mass casualties - many victims with similar symptoms and no obvious trauma or cause.
- Casualty pattern - victim distribution indicating source or direction of hazard.
- Presence of a dissemination device - a low order explosion with little collateral damage, formation of plume or canister equipment present.
- Dead animals or birds - lower tolerance to chemicals.
- Statements of victims - symptoms, noises heard or unusual sights.
- Things “out of place” at the scene - smells, liquid spills or devices.



TRIAGE

30 sec. patient eval.



TRIAGE

NUMBERING PATIENTS DURING TRIAGE:

The patients are numbered in series, starting with 1. As a patient enters the funnel to the treatment, they will receive their number. Place the number on their body with permanent marker in a place readily visible.

Black / Expectant

They are so severely injured that they are expected to die of their injuries, possibly in hours or days (large-body burns, severe trauma, lethal radiation dose), or in life-threatening medical crisis that they are unlikely to survive given the care available (cardiac arrest, septic shock, severe head or chest wounds); they should be taken to a holding area and given painkillers as required to reduce suffering.

Red / Immediate

They require immediate surgery or other life-saving intervention, and have first priority for surgical teams or transport to advanced facilities; they "cannot wait" but are likely to survive with immediate treatment.

Yellow / Observation

Their condition is stable for the moment but requires watching by trained persons and frequent re-triage, will need hospital care (and would receive immediate priority care under "normal" circumstances).

Green / Wait (walking wounded)

They will require a doctor's care in several hours or days but not immediately, may wait for a number of hours or be told to go home and come back the next day (broken bones without compound fractures, many soft tissue injuries).



RESPONSE TO ELECTRICAL EMERGENCIES

ALL POWER LINES ARE LIVE UNTIL ADVISED FROM PUD
THAT POWER HAS BEEN SECURED!

STEP POTENTIAL

If you feel tingling in your feet...stop and back away.
You are about to complete the circuit!

Radio Procedure Manual

“Immediate Life Safety” request – An incident that is an immediate threat to the life of a citizen or firefighter, i.e. where someone is trapped in a vehicle with live wires down on the vehicle and the vehicle is smoking or on fire. The Incident Commander will determine when there is an Immediate Life Safety issue and request that PUD ‘de-energize’ the circuit.

“High Priority” request – An incident that even with fire and/or police standing by the probability of injury or property damage is significant, i.e. wires down with high potential for citizen injury (children’s route to school), busy intersection, wires across vehicle, energized fence, electrocution, car/pole accidents, etc. Any citizen report that meets this definition without fire and/or police standing by shall be treated as a High Priority by the dispatch center until fire and/or police advise otherwise.

“Priority” request - A higher priority than Advisory. Where fire or police personnel feel they are required to stand by to avoid injuries to civilians or significant damage to property, i.e. Wires down possibly energized, wires involved with fire.

“Advisory” request – Notifications where no fire or police are standing by and the probability of damage or injury is very low or nonexistent, i.e. wires in the trees without fire, non-hazardous low hanging wires, minor damage to poles or other PUD property, power outages, etc. All situations that have not been assessed by fire or law enforcement personnel shall be treated as either Priority or High Priority by the dispatch center.



“PFC”

RESPONSE TO UNSECURED SCENES

Responding units shall stage 1/2 mile away from the scene until advised that law enforcement has secured the scene.

The responding units shall ensure that the on-duty Battalion Chief is advised of the alarm and request a response.

RESPONSE TO SLUMPER INCIDENTS

To assure the greatest level of member safety, it is best to request law enforcement to respond on slumper-type responses.

F.D. apparatus should park approx. 30' from the front of the slumper-vehicle, facing that vehicle. Use a P.A. system or siren to awake or get the attention of the patient.

Identify yourself and ask the patient if they require medical assistance.

If the patient does not respond, one crew member shall approach the vehicle. Watch for sudden movement and be aware of weapons. If weapons are seen immediately leave the area and await law enforcement.

If no weapons are present and you are close enough to determine this is a medical emergency, direct other personnel to assist you.



CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM

SCBA's ARE REQUIRED FOR CO MONITORING

Have all victims be evaluated for medical conditions related to carbon monoxide. (RAD50)

Close the doors and windows to recreate the atmosphere.

When monitoring the structure check high and low areas of the house. Monitor around appliances and heating vents.

Ensure it is not an expired or faulty detector.

Shut off appliances that could be causing the CO issue.

Inspect wood burning stoves for proper venting.

Per policy 3-31, a CO level finding of 30 ppm and below is not considered a dangerous or moderate level. Crews should not leave until the source of the CO leak is discovered and secured.

Where to investigate

- Fireplace
- Oven
- Furnace
- Water heater
- Running vehicle
- Dryer
- BBQ
- Supplemental heater
- Wall heater





LANDING ZONES

- A landing zone location should be located near the incident and according to the following provisions.
- 15' X 15' landing gear touchdown area.
- 100' X 100' landing perimeter.
- Spectators and FIRE / EMS personnel shall be a minimum of 200' away during.
- Clear of obstructions and overhead wires.
- Less than a 10 degree slope.
- Roadways, parking lots schools and field may be used.
- No White lights or strobes shall be used at the LZ.
- Girth size is required for patients over 400 pounds.
-Maximum girth measurement of 28".

LANDING ZONE OFFICER.

Do not name yourself "LZ COMMAND". Use the name of the landing zone or your apparatus designator if not at an pre-determined LZ.

Radio Channel **"ZONE R" and Channel 3 for "8TAC91"**

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Do not approach the aircraft until the rotor blades have stopped.
Approach from the front of the aircraft when directed by the crew.
NEVER walk around the tail, even when the aircraft is shut down.
Review known hazards with pilot before departure.





LANDING ZONES

SNOHAWK 10

REQUESTING THE AIRCRAFT

- ▶ Contact SnoPac through normal channels and state your request.
- ▶ Describe the nature of incident & if you require MCI equipped.
- ▶ # of victims to be airlifted.
- ▶ Radio frequency to be used for Air Op's.
- ▶ Expect a 45-minute response time.

COMMUNICATIONS

- ▶ Unit call sign - SNOHAWK 10.
- ▶ **"ZONE R" and Channel 3 for "8TAC91"**
- ▶ Designated frequency **MUST NOT** be main fire channel.

- Provide LZ manager.
- All personnel in the LZ wear helmets, hearing protection and eye protection.
- Look for a location with good approach.
- LZ size should be 300' X 100' with no obstructions.
- If possible spray paint a 6' tall - **H** - on the LZ site.
- Provide a wind indicator (smoke, tape in the corner)
- Maximum 7 degree slope.
- No White lights or strobes shall be used at the LZ.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Do not approach the aircraft until the rotor blades have stopped.
Approach from the front of the aircraft when directed by the crew.
NEVER walk around the tail, even when the aircraft is shut down.
Review known hazards with pilot before departure.

LANDING ZONE OFFICER

Do not name yourself "LZ COMMAND". Use the name of the landing zone, LZ MANAGER or your apparatus designator if not at an pre-determined LZ.



FIRE MOBILE SHORTCUTS

FIRE MOBILE KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS



UNIT STATUS

F2	En Route	F7	AIQ
F3	On Scene	F8	Depart Hospital
F4	Transport	F9	DetA
F5	At Hospital	F10	DetU
F6	Available		

Use of these keys brings up the Secondary Location Entry window – Press **ENTER** or click **SEND** to update status.

MAP

~	Follow	R	Route to My Call
F	Filter My FDID	N	Route None
C	Filter My Call	A	Find Address
U	Filter Unit(s)	Y	Route to Find Address
		X	Clear Find Address
+	Zoom IN		
-	Zoom Out		

MAIN MENU

<ctrl> 1	Utilities	<ctrl> 6	Mapping
<ctrl> 2	Chat	<ctrl> 7	Cleared Call Search
<ctrl> 3	Dispatch	<ctrl> 8	Location History
<ctrl> 4	Call List	<ctrl> 9	PrePlan Search
<ctrl> 5	Apparatus Status	<ctrl> 10	Unit Log Inquiry

UTILITIES

<ctrl> C	Change Unit Information	<ctrl> F	Full Screen
<ctrl> D	Day / Night Mode	F11	GPS Status



RADIO BANKS 1/3

+Bank A: FIRE ANA (ANALOG)	1	FIRE-TAC 1	Everret & Marysville	
	2	FIRE-TAC 2	South County, Mukilteo and Paine Field	
	3	FIRE-TAC 3	SRFR/ remaining Snohomish County depts	
	4	FIRE-TAC 4	-For larger scale operations like fires, <u>rescues</u> and etc. - <u>SnoComm</u> will designate this channel during the initial dispatch.	
	5	through FIRE-		
	6	TAC 15		
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
		16	SNO-EMER	EMERGENCY FREQUENCY (<u>SnoCom</u>)
Bank B: FIRE ANA (ANALOG)	1	FIRE DISP 1	Everett Fire	
	2	FIRE DISP 2	SRFR (South/East of County)	
	3		Marysville, Granite, Arlington, etc. (North of County)	
	4		South County Fire (South/West of County)	
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9		Search and Rescue	
	10			
	11		<i>(F-Train is on repeaters which is why you can hear anyone training)</i>	
	12		<i>(F-Train is a Duplex)</i>	
	13		<i>(F-Train is NOT monitored by dispatched)</i>	
	14			
	15		<i>Simplex is line of sight communication (walkie talkies) & NOT monitored</i>	
	16		<i>by dispatched. Simplex does NOT use repeaters (No beep when you key up)</i>	
Bank C: LAW ANA (ANALOG)	1	SC-TAC 1	POLICE	
	2	SC-Police 2		
	3	SC-TAC 2		
	4	SO-SOUTH		
	5	SO-SOUTH-TAC	SHERIFFS OFFICE	
	6	SO-NORTH		
	7	SO-NORTH-TAC		
	8	SO-EAST		
	9	SO-EAST-TAC		
	10	EVP-DISP		
	11	MPD-POL 1		EVERETT POLICE
	12	MPD-POL 2		MARYSVILLE POLICE
	13	SC-AIR-OPS 1		
	14	SO-SAR-SR		Air Operations
	15	SO-SAR	Search and Rescue	
	16			



RADIO BANKS 2/3

Bank D: FIRE DIG (DIGITAL)	1	FIRE-TAC 1	Everett FD – Primary Tac
	2	FIRE-TAC 2	Everett FD – Fire Tac
	3	FIRE-TAC 3	Rapid Dispatch – Primary Tac (<i>Granite-17,21,22, Sultan-5, Goldbar-26, Snoho-4</i>)
	4	FIRE-TAC 4	Rapid Dispatch – Fire Tac
	5	FIRE-TAC 5	Normal Dispatch – Primary Tac (<i>SRFR, Marysville, Arlington City, North County</i>)
	6	FIRE-TAC 6	Normal Dispatch – Fire Tac
	7	FIRE-TAC 7	South County – Primary Tac
	8	FIRE-TAC 8	South County – Fire Tac
	9	FIRE-TAC 9	South County – Fire Tac
	10	FIRE-TAC 10	South County – Fire Tac
	11	FIRE-TAC 11	Unassigned**
	12	FIRE-TAC 12	Unassigned**
	13	FIRE-TAC 13	Unassigned**
	14	FIRE-TAC 14	Unassigned**
	15	FIRE-TAC 15	Unassigned**
		16	SNO-EM-F
Bank E: FIRE DIG (DIGITAL)	1	Fire-Dispatch 1	Everett Fire
	2	Fire-Dispatch 2	SRFR (South/East of County)
	3	Fire-Dispatch 3	Marysville, Granite, Arlington, etc. (North of County)
	4	Fire-Dispatch 4	South County Fire (South/West of County)
	5	SNO-OPS 1	
	6	SNO-OPS 2	
	7	SNO-OPS 3	
	8	SNO-OPS 4	
	9	SO-SAR SR	Search and Rescue
	10	F-Train 1	<i>(F-Train is on repeaters which is why you can hear anyone training) (F-Train is a Duplex) (F-Train is NOT monitored by dispatched)</i>
	11	F-Train 2	
	12	F-Train 3	
	13	F-Train 4	
	14	F-Train 5	
	15	Simplex 1	<i>Simplex is line of sight communication (walkie talkies) & NOT monitored by dispatched. Simplex does NOT use repeaters (No beep when you key up)</i>
	16	Simplex 2	
Bank F: LAW DIG (DIGITAL)	1	SC-Police 1	POLICE
	2	SC-TAC 1	
	3	SC-Police 2	
	4	SC-TAC 2	
	5	SO-SOUTH	SHERIFFS OFFICE
	6	SO-SOUTH-TAC	
	7	SO-NORTH	
	8	SO-NORTH-TAC	
	9	SO-EAST	EVERETT POLICE
	10	SO-EAST-TAC	
	11	EVP-DISP	MARYSVILLE POLICE
	12	MPD-POL 1	
	13	MPD-POL 2	Air Operations
	14	SC-AIR-OPS 1	
	15	SO-SAR-SR	
	16	SO-SAR	



Radio Bank 3/3

Bank G: SNO-OPS ANA (ANALOG)	1	SNO-OPS 1	—
	2	SNO-OPS 2	
	3	SNO-OPS 3	
	4	SNO-OPS 4	
	5	SNO-OPS 5	
	6	SNO-OPS 6	
	7	SNO-OPS 7	
	8	SNO-OPS 8	
	9	SNO-OPS 9	
	10	SNO-OPS 10	
	11	SNO-OPS 11	
	12	SNO-OPS 12	
	13	SNO-OPS 13	
	14	SNO-OPS 14	
	15	SNO-OPS 15	
	16	SNO-OPS 16	

Bank H: SNO-OPS DIG (DIGITAL)	1	SNO-OPS 1	—
	2	SNO-OPS 2	
	3	SNO-OPS 3	
	4	SNO-OPS 4	
	5	SNO-OPS 5	
	6	SNO-OPS 6	
	7	SNO-OPS 7	
	8	SNO-OPS 8	
	9	SNO-OPS 9	
	10	SNO-OPS 10	
	11	SNO-OPS 11	
	12	SNO-OPS 12	
	13	SNO-OPS 13	
	14	SNO-OPS 14	
	15	SNO-OPS 15	
	16	SNO-OPS 16	

Bank I: NORCOM ANA (ANALOG)	1	NC FIRE-TAC 1	(King County) - Look at pager for what channel to respond on. - You need to announce to SnoCom that you are leaving to respond in King Co. & let NorCom know when you are in the area. (Duvall, Woodinville, Shoreline, Bothell, Kenmore)
	2	NC FIRE-TAC 2	
	3	NC FIRE-TAC 3	
	4	NC FIRE-TAC 4	
	5	NC FIRE-TAC 5	
	6	NC FIRE-TAC 6	
	7	NC FIRE-TAC 7	
	8	NC FIRE-TAC 8	
	9	NC FIRE-TAC 9	
	10	NC FIRE-TAC 10	
	11	NC FIRE-DISP 1	
	12	NC FIRE-DISP 2	
	13	NC EAST AMB	
	14	NC ALL GOV	
	15	ES ADMIN	
	16	EMER-Z1	

Bank J: NORCOM DIG (DIGITAL)	1	NC FIRE-TAC 1	(King County) - Look at pager for what channel to respond on. - You need to announce to SnoCom that you are leaving to respond in King Co. & let NorCom know when you are in the area. (Duvall, Woodinville, Shoreline, Bothell, Kenmore)
	2	NC FIRE-TAC 2	
	3	NC FIRE-TAC 3	
	4	NC FIRE-TAC 4	
	5	NC FIRE-TAC 5	
	6	NC FIRE-TAC 6	
	7	NC FIRE-TAC 7	
	8	NC FIRE-TAC 8	
	9	NC FIRE-TAC 9	
	10	NC FIRE-TAC 10	
	11	NC FIRE-DISP 1	
	12	NC FIRE-DISP 2	
	13	NC EAST AMB	
	14	NC ALL GOV	
	15	ES ADMIN	
	16	EMER-Z1	

Bank K: SNO IO ANA (ANALOG)	1	SNO IO CALL	Snohomish Interoperability For large events in Snohomish County
	2	SNO IO 2	
	3	SNO IO 3	
	4	SNO IO 4	
	5	SNO IO 5	
	6	SNO IO 6	
	7	SNO IO 7	
	8	SNO IO 8	
	9	SNO IO 9	
	10	SNO IO 10	
	11	SNO IO 11	
	12	SNO IO 12	
	13	SNO IO 13	
	14	SNO IO 14	
	15	SNO IO 15	
	16	SNO-EM-F	

Bank L: SNO IO DIG (DIGITAL)	1	SNO IO CALL	Snohomish Interoperability For large events in Snohomish County
	2	SNO IO 2	
	3	SNO IO 3	
	4	SNO IO 4	
	5	SNO IO 5	
	6	SNO IO 6	
	7	SNO IO 7	
	8	SNO IO 8	
	9	SNO IO 9	
	10	SNO IO 10	
	11	SNO IO 11	
	12	SNO IO 12	
	13	SNO IO 13	
	14	SNO IO 14	
	15	SNO IO 15	
	16	SNO-EM-F	

FR/FRC Alarms

FR

- 1 Command
- 1 Engine
- 1 Engine or Ladder

FR (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 1 Engine
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 1 Tender

FRC

- 2 Command
- 4 Engines
- 1 Ladder
- 1 Medic
- 1 MSO

FRC (No Hydrant)

- 2 Command
- 4 Engines
- 2 Tenders
- 1 Medic
- 1 MSO

FRC 2nd Alarm

- 1 Command
- 4 Engines
- 1 Ladder
- 1 Medic
- 1 Air

FRC 2nd Alarm (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 4 Engines
- 2 Tenders
- 1 Medic
- 1 Air
-

FRC 3rd/4th Alarm

- 1 Command
- 2 Engines
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 1 Medic or Aid

FRC 3rd/4th Alarm (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 2 Engines
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 1 Medic or Aid



FC/FCC Alarms

FC

- 1 Command
- 2 Engines
- 1 Ladder

FCC

- 2 Command
- 3 Engines
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 2 Ladders
- 1 Medic
- 1 MSO

FCC 2nd Alarm

- 2 Command
- 2 Engines
- 1 Engine or 1 Ladder
- 3 Ladders
- 1 Medic
- 1 Aid
- 1 Air

FCC 3rd/4th Alarm

- 1 Command
- 3 Engines
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 2 Ladders
- 1 Medic or Aid
- 1 MSO (3rd alarm only)

FC (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 1 Engine
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 1 Tender

FCC (No Hydrant)

- 2 Command
- 3 Engines
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 1 Ladder
- 2 Tenders
- 1 Medic
- 1 MSO

FCC 2nd Alarm (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 2 Engines
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 1 Ladder
- 2 Tenders
- 1 Medic or Aid
- 1 Air
- 1 Support

FCC 3rd/4th Alarm (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 2 Engines
- 1 Engine or Ladder
- 1 Ladder
- 1 Medic or Aid
- 2 Tenders
- 1 MSO (3rd Alarm Only)



FB/FWI

FWI

- 1 Command
- 3 Engines
- 2 Brush

FWI (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 3 Engines
- 2 Brush
- 1 Tender

FB

- 1 Command
- 1 Engine
- 2 Brush

FB (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 1 Engine
- 2 Brush
- 1 Tender

FB 2nd Alarm (No Hydrant)

- 1 Command
- 1 Engine
- 2 Brush
- 1 Tender
- SCFD22 UAS





Swift Water Response Guidelines

(River / Flood)

On initial dispatch

Inside SRFR District boundaries

Closest 5 Swift water techs should be coordinated on each response

Priority is the first 3 SWT's / Boat Crew respond in tow vehicle with boat.

The next 2 available SWT's to contact command and ask if there is any special equipment requested at scene. They can be used as upstream/downstream safety or deploy our own 2nd watercraft

Outside SRFR District boundaries

Closest 3 Swift water techs / Boat Crew respond in tow vehicle with boat.

5 SWT's make operations safer, so if requesting agency has no SWT's enroute, send an additional 2 SWT's in a utility vehicle.

Considerations:

- Request additional SWT's as you see fit. You can assign rescue group supervisor / safety officer during large operations
- River operations with boats? Ensure that 2nd boat is requested. All "in River" boat rescue operations should have a second boat for rescue team RIT, Safety, and Search coordination. Consider Boat 32, 82 or mutual aid.
- River operations without boats? Request additional SWT's.
- Request Drone when conducting search. Monroe PD, Sky Valley, Getchell...
- Unified Command with SCSO
- Request Helicopter
- Is this Rescue or Recovery? Expedite personnel or slow down response to assure resources.
- Request additional EMS unit for SWT's
- Do we need our SWT's on the river during hours of darkness? Have a plan in mind of when you need to pull your teams off the river.





Rescue Swimmer Response

(Static Water)

On initial dispatch

Inside SRFR District boundaries

Closest 3 Rescue Swimmers respond in their assigned EMS apparatus. Rescue Swimmers place themselves enroute over the radio and the number of rescue swimmers on your apparatus should be announced.

Outside SRFR District boundaries

Respond in your dispatched apparatus if you are dispatched to incident.

Rescue swimmer request with apparatus not on initial dispatch.

Closest rescue swimmer responds straight to the scene. Next 2 rescue swimmers rendezvous then proceed to the scene

Considerations:

- Getting the closest rescue swimmer to the scene without delay is the priority on all static water rescues.
- A minimum of **3** Rescue Swimmers should respond to all static water rescues when resources allow.
- Only the BC shall contact out of district units to offer rescue swimmer responses.
- If the incident is expected to be prolonged i.e. search for missing person, more rescue swimmers should be considered on the response for operational efficacy and safety of rescue swimmers.
- Boat 31 or 82 should be considered if the narrative sounds like the rescue is in any lake or pond. Boat 81 should be dispatched to all Lake Stevens rescues.
- If incident is on static water and a boat is on initial dispatch, rescue swimmer responses should not be delayed to the scene to make up a boat crew of water rescue team members are at different stations. Send your Rescue swimmer immediately to scene via EMS unit.
- Out of district responses: Remainder of crews could stay in district to staff an apparatus but the rescue swimmers should have a driver if possible so they can gear up in route.



PHONE LIST

B31 425 754 1242

B43 425 308 9434

B71 425 412 0220

B81 425 508 8647

B15 425 563 9441

B11 425 754 7167

DC73 (Titland) 360-722-4415

MSO71 425 308 8880

SNOCOM Supervisor 425 407 3930, 425 774 2531

SNOCOM non emergency line 425 407 3999

Snohomish County ME 425 438 6200



