



# Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

SPECIAL INCIDENT

**TOPIC:** Vehicle Accident - Scene Management

**TIME FRAME:** 1:00

**LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION:** Level I

**BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:**

*Condition:* Given a written quiz

*Behavior:* The student will list and describe the components of vehicle accident scene management.

*Standard:* With a minimum of 80% accuracy

**MATERIALS NEEDED:**

- Appropriate visual aids and supplies
- One roll Life Hazard flagging
- One **STOP/SLOW** traffic control sign
- MUTCD/ANSI approved traffic safety vest
- MUTCD approved temporary traffic control devices (cones)

**REFERENCES:**

- IFSTA, Essentials of Firefighting, 5th Edition, Chapter 2 pp. 72-75
- FIRESCOPE ICS 420-1 Chapters 20 and 21 July, 2007
- <http://www.respondersafety.com/>
- Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, 2003 Edition Part 6, revised 12/2007 at [http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/kno\\_2003r1r2.htm](http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/kno_2003r1r2.htm)

**PREPARATION:**

There are over 5 million vehicle accidents in the U.S. each year. The safety of rescue personnel and the care for injured victims is a top priority. Proper size up of a vehicle accident scene is the first step in recognizing hazards and developing a plan of action.



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VEHICLE ACCIDENT-SCENE  
MANAGEMENT

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p><b>I. PREPARATION</b></p> <p>A. Mental Preparation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Control emotions</li><li>2. Understand personal limitations</li></ol> <p>B. Physical Preparation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Personnel must be trained<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Builds confidence in self and crew</li><li>b. Crew learns to work as a team</li></ol></li><li>2. Consider response times<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Ambulance</li><li>b. Helicopter (Air Ambulance)</li><li>c. Law enforcement</li><li>d. Coroner</li><li>e. Traffic control assistance</li><li>f. Tow truck</li><li>g. Special tools, (i.e. jaws)</li></ol></li><li>3. Be aware of the area you serve<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Know general unsafe areas/or roadways</li><li>b. Talk with others about past accidents worked in the area</li></ol></li></ol>	<p>Discuss local time frames and role of law enforcement in local area. (Traffic control, scene management)</p> <p>Discuss resources such as Caltrans, County Roads Dept, etc.</p> <p>Where do accidents frequently happen in</p>



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<p>4. Have equipment ready</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Serviced regularly</li> <li>b. Stored in proper place</li> <li>c. Keep an inventory</li> <li>d. Check equipment regularly and document inspections and repairs</li> </ul> <p>5. Have structural personal protective clothing and equipment ready</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Full structural PPE required</li> <li>b. Structural helmet with eye protection required</li> <li>c. Structure fire gloves required</li> <li>d. Safety traffic vests</li> </ul> <p><b>II. SIZE UP</b></p> <p>A. Size Up Before Arrival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Morning personnel and equipment status</li> <li>2. Information received during alarm is important to the success of operation and will aid in the overall size up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Location of accident</li> <li>b. Types of vehicles involved</li> <li>c. Number of vehicles involved</li> <li>d. Condition of vehicles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Off road</li> <li>(2) Roll over</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>this jurisdiction or response area?</p> <p>Have students discuss service schedule for vehicle and tools.</p> <p>When does it start?</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(3) Head on</li><li>e. Number of people injured, types of injury</li><li>f. Any special hazards</li><li>g. Other resources responding</li><li>3. Information to consider enroute<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Day of the week</li><li>b. Time of day</li><li>c. Weather</li><li>d. Detours</li><li>e. Railroad delays</li><li>f. Bridges and tunnels</li><li>g. Schools, hospitals, other public assembly areas</li></ul></li><li>B. Size Up Upon Arrival<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Evaluate traffic hazards<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. If personnel are exposed to traffic, spot engine to form a barrier or "bank shot"</li><li>b. If personnel not exposed to traffic, spot apparatus to keep roadway clear<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) At least 100' from scene</li></ul></li><li>c. All other units should be spotted out of roadway</li><li>d. Consider traffic control needs and make requests</li><li>e. Roadway alignment (curved or straight)</li><li>f. Placement of warning devices</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	<p>Ask about local area</p> <p>Discuss management of private vehicles, canceling unneeded resources</p>





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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Handie-talkie preferable</li><li>(4) May use red warning flags</li><li>2. Check for electrical hazards<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Do not enter an accident zone where there are downed wires</li><li>b. Assume all downed wires as energized</li><li>c. Notify E.C.C. of power lines down<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Control perimeter</li></ul></li><li>d. Flag hazard area with white and red Life Hazard striped hazard flagging a minimum of 25'</li><li>e. Do not attempt to move downed wires<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Have utility company handle down lines</li></ul></li><li>f. Advise occupants of vehicle to stay in vehicle if wire is touching vehicle</li></ul></li><li>3. Evaluate possibility of fire<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Deploy minimum 1-1/2" charged protection line when<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Occupants cannot safely walk away from vehicle</li><li>(2) Fuel has spilled</li><li>(3) Rescuers are exposed to any potential fire hazard</li></ul></li><li>b. Remove ignition sources</li><li>c. If leaking fuel, considering plugging hole, and/or crimping fuel line</li><li>d. Dike spill as appropriate</li></ul></li></ul>	<p>What are the considerations for downed electrical wires?</p>





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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>6. Avoid getting involved in the minor hands-on procedures</li><li>7. Establish I.C.P., observe the scene and direct resources as needed</li></ul>	



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## **SUMMARY:**

Recognizing the life safety hazards, conducting an effective size up and implementing an incident action plan to mitigate the incident are the major components of effective motor vehicle accident scene management.

## **EVALUATION:**

A written quiz.

## **ASSIGNMENT:**

To be determined by instructor(s).