1st Due: Tower Rescue Incident

Rescue of an individual from a height on a tower or other elevated (man-made) structure.

1. **Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.**
   - ❑ IAP
   - ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis ❑ Rescue or Recovery
2. **Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.**
   - ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
3. **Recognize the Incident as a Tower Rescue Incident**.
   - ❑ Person on tower?
   - ❑ Person above highest FD elevated device?
4. **Call for Appropriate Resources.**
   - ❑ Rope Rescue Team with Tower Rescue Capabilities
5. **Victim Assessment/PLS.**
   - ❑ Number Of Victims?
   - ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
   - ❑ Worker or Civilian?
   - ❑ On Fall Protection/Rope or Clinging?
   - ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed.
6. **Victim Communication.**
   - ❑ Verbal, Cell Phone, Other?
7. **Identify Hazards.**
   - ❑ Electrical, Radio Frequency?
   - ❑ Fall from Heights & Falling Objects
   - ❑ Weather
   - ❑ Tower Stability
8. **Gather Information.**
   - ❑ Witnesses or Other Workers, Supervisors, Site Managers?
9. **Consider Non-Climbing Techniques.**
10. **Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.**
    - ❑ FD Aerial Device or Ladder to Victim – NO RESCUERS ON TOWER!
    - ❑ LOTO/Energy Control Measures
    - ❑ Beyond reach – A technician-level response.

Closest Tower Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Rope Rescue Incident

Situation where individuals need to be rescued from environments that are difficult to access or egress using standard methods, requiring specialized rope-based techniques and equipment.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ☐ Rescue or Recovery

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones

3. Recognize the Incident as a Rope Rescue Incident.

- ❑ Low Angle (Less than 45°)
- ❑ High Angle (Greater than 45°)

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Rope Rescue Team

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation Found?
- ❑ On Fall Protection/Rope or Clinging?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed.

6. Victim Communication.

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Rock Fall
- ❑ Fall from Heights & Falling Objects
- ❑ Tripping
- ❑ Weather

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses or Site Personnel?

9. Consider Non-Rope Techniques.

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ FD Aerial Device or Ladder to Victim
- ❑ Lower Stabilizing Rope

Closest Rope Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Building Collapse Incident

Situation where a structure has partially or completely fallen, trapping individuals within the debris.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis □ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Cause of Collapse/Situation?
- ❑ # of Bldg's Involved
- ❑ Occupancy/Construction Type

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Adhere to Collapse Zones – Consider additional collapse potential

3. Recognize the Incident as a Building Collapse Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Structural Collapse Search & Rescue or US&R Team

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed.

6. Victim Communication.

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Integrity/Stability of Structure(s)
- ❑ Utility Control Measures
- ❑ Shut Down Vibration/Traffic
- ❑ Weather Considerations

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses or Site Personnel?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Non-Entry/Surface Rescue Techniques.

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Initiate a search with proper PPE.
- ❑ Sight and hailing procedures.
- ❑ Assist Surface Victims via support or ladders.
- ❑ Non-Entry Void Searches
- ❑ Initial Victim Markings

Closest Structural Collapse Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Confined Space Rescue Incident

Rescue of individuals from an area that is not designed for continuous occupancy and has limited or restricted means for entry or exit.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis ❑ Rescue or Recovery

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones

3. Recognize the Incident as a Confined Space Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation? Entrapment, Engulfment, Over-exertion, Injured, or Unknown?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed.

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Hazardous Materials
- ❑ Potential for Hazardous Atmospheres
- ❑ Utility Control Measures/LOTO and Energy Isolation
- ❑ Weather Considerations

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses or Site Personnel?
- ❑ *Confined Space Permit* on hand?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Non-Entry/Surface Rescue Techniques.

- ❑ Use of Worker Fall Protection, Tripod & Winch – *Must have a clear line of sight!*
- ❑ Reach with a Hook or Reach Pole?

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Rescuers Protected from Fall Hazards
- ❑ Prevent Unauthorized Entry
- ❑ Initiate Space Isolation Procedures/LOTO
- ❑ Monitor and Metering – O.F.T.
- ❑ Consider Ventilation if Appropriate

Closest Confined Space Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: MVA/Common Passenger Vehicle Incident

Removal of individuals who are trapped inside a standard passenger vehicle, such as a car, SUV, or light truck, following a collision or other emergency situation.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ # and Type of Vehicles
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Slow and Control Traffic
- ❑ Traffic Safety Zones and Blocking Apparatus

3. Recognize the Incident as an MVA/ Common Passenger Vehicle Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation? Entrapment?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed.

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Unstable vehicles
- ❑ Hazardous Materials
- ❑ Gasoline, Electric, or Alternative Fuel?
- ❑ Powerlines or other Utilities Involved?
- ❑ Weather Considerations

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses?
- ❑ Vehicle Information? Apps and Guidebooks.
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Pre-Extrication Rescue Techniques.

- ❑Quick Cribbing & Stabilization
- ❑Force door or cut glass with firefighting tools?

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Shut down/de-energize systems but consider beneficial systems.
- ❑ Fire Protection and RIT
- ❑ Stabilization in all 3 dimensions
- ❑ Defensive HazMat procedures
- ❑ Covering/shielding of victims

Closest Vehicle Extrication Team:_____

1st Due: MVA/Heavy Vehicle Incident

Safe removal of individuals who are trapped inside or underneath large vehicles, such as trucks, buses, construction machinery, or other heavy equipment, following a collision or other emergency situation.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ # and Type of Vehicles
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Slow and Control Traffic
- ❑ Traffic Safety Zones and Blocking Apparatus

3. Recognize the Incident as an MVA/ Common Passenger Vehicle Rescue Incident.

- ❑ Involvement of Bus, Truck, Construction Equip., Tractor Trailer, Garbage Truck, etc.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation? Entrapment?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed.

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Leaking fuel
- ❑ Fires
- ❑ Unstable Vehicles
- ❑ Hazardous Materials
- ❑ Gasoline, Electric, or Alternative fuel?
- ❑ Powerlines or other Utilities Involved?
- ❑ Weather Considerations

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses?
- ❑ Vehicle Information? Apps and Guidebooks.
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Pre-Extrication Rescue Techniques.

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Shut down/de-energize systems but consider beneficial systems.
- ❑ Fire Protection and RIT
- ❑ Stabilization in all 3 dimensions
- ❑ Defensive HazMat procedures
- ❑ Covering/shielding of victims
- ❑ Call for a Tow Truck (Rotator)

Closest Heavy Vehicle Extrication Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Trench Rescue Incident

An emergency situation where individuals are trapped in a trench or excavation site that has partially or fully collapsed.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ Extent of Collapse/Situation
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Control Traffic
- ❑ Prevent Unauthorized Entry – ***No one goes in the trench!***

3. Recognize the Incident as a Trench Collapse Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Consider 2 vacuum trucks if the victim is buried.

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation? Entrapment, Engulfment, or Removal Concerns?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed.

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Additional Collapse
- ❑ Unstable Areas or Unstable Machinery
- ❑ Hazardous Materials
- ❑ Hazardous Atmospheres
- ❑ Look for Utility Markings or Flags
- ❑ Underground, Electric, Gas, Steam, Sewer, Water, Tel-Comm or other utilities involved?
- ❑ Weather Considerations

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses or Competent Persons?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Non-Entry Rescue Techniques.

- ❑ Covering/shielding of victims
- ❑ Victim self-Rescue
- ❑ Shovels and uncovering of mouth/face.

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Shut down/de-energize systems/LOTO
- ❑ Defensive HazMat procedures
- ❑ Covering/shielding of victims
- ❑ Shutdown Traffic & Vibration Sources
- ❑ Ground Pads on Site?
- ❑ Safety Ladder into Trench

Closest Trench Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Man in Machine (Machinery Extrication)

Involves the rescue of individuals who are trapped in or under machinery, equipment, or industrial devices.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ Type of Machinery
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Prevent Unauthorized Entry

3. Recognize the Incident as a Machinery Extrication Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation? Entrapment, Pinned, or other concerns?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed.

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Moving Parts
- ❑ Hazardous Materials
- ❑ Hazardous Atmospheres
- ❑ Energy Sources: Gas, Steam, Elec., Sewer, Water, or other Utilities involved?
- ❑ Weather Considerations

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses or On-site Supervisor/Facility Manager/Mechanic with Knowledge of Equipment?
- ❑ Machinery Information? Manuals or Specs?
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Initial Rescue Techniques.

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Emergency Shut Down
- ❑ Shut down/de-energize systems/LOTO
- ❑ Covering/shielding of victims
- ❑ Stabilize to prevent movement and further harm

Closest Machinery Extrication Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Surface Water Rescue Incident

The emergency response to individuals who are in distress or trapped in water environments where rescue operations are conducted on or near the surface of the water.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Current Conditions
- ❑ Lake ❑ River ❑ Pond ❑ Pool

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Within 15' of water edge requires a PFD.

3. Recognize the Incident as a Surface Water Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Drone
- ❑ SCUBA

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed. *Consider Hypothermia*

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Currents? Consider Swiftwater incident if over 1 knot (1.15 MPH)
- ❑ Debris
- ❑ Weather

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Non-Entry Rescue Techniques.

- ❑ Talk
- ❑ Reach
- ❑ Throw

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Extending a hand, pole, or other object to pull the victim to safety.
- ❑ Throwing a flotation device or rope to the victim.

Closest Surface Water Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Swiftwater Rescue Incident

The emergency response to individuals who are in distress or trapped in rapidly moving water, such as rivers, streams, or floodwaters. Water moving @ > 1 Knot (1.15 MPH)

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Current Conditions

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Within 15' of water edge requires a PFD.

3. Recognize the Incident as a Swiftwater Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Drone
- ❑ SCUBA
- ❑ Consider resources downstream if a dynamic incident

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed. *Consider Hypothermia*

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Currents? *Swiftwater incident is H2O moving over 1 knot (1.15 MPH)*
- ❑ Debris
- ❑ Weather

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Non-Entry Rescue Techniques.

- ❑ Talk
- ❑ Reach
- ❑ Throw

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Throw Objects/Milking/Dye to Ascertain Flow Rate
- ❑ Upstream Observer
- ❑ Extending a hand, pole, or other object to pull the victim to safety.
- ❑ Throwing a flotation device or rope to the victim.

Closest Swiftwater Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Ice Rescue Incident

The emergency response to individuals who are in distress or trapped on ice-covered bodies of water, such as frozen lakes, ponds, rivers, or streams.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Current Conditions

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Within 15' of water edge requires a PFD
- ❑ Ensure FF's wear appropriate Cold Weather Gear

3. Recognize the Incident as an Ice Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Drone
- ❑ SCUBA

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive? *Unresponsive/Heads-Down is a true emergency!*
- ❑ Situation?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed. *Consider Hypothermia*

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Currents? Consider Swiftwater incident if H2O moving over 1 knot (1.15 MPH)
- ❑ Debris & Obstructions
- ❑ Weather

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations
- ❑ Ice Thickness

9. Consider Non-Entry Rescue Techniques.

- ❑ ***Stay Off the Ice!***
- ❑ Talk
- ❑ Reach
- ❑ Throw

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Throw Objects
- ❑ Extending a hand, pole, fire service ladder, inflated hose line, or other object to pull the victim to safety.
- ❑ Throwing a flotation device or rope to the victim.

Closest Ice Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Surf Rescue Incident

The emergency response to individuals who are in distress or facing danger while in the surf zone, typically along coastal areas where waves break near the shoreline.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP ☐ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis ☐ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Current Conditions
- ❑ ***Situation:*** ☐ *Rip Current* ☐ *Large Waves* ☐ *Swept Away* ☐ *Exhaustion*

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Within 15' of water edge requires a PFD

3. Recognize the Incident as a Surf Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Drone ☐ SCUBA
- ❑ Lifeguards

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims?
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ Situation found?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed. *Consider Hypothermia*

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Currents?
- ❑ Debris & Obstructions
- ❑ Weather
- ❑ Rip Currents, Rocks/Submerged Objects, Undertow?

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations
- ❑ Wind and Currents
- ❑ Wave Height

9. Consider Non-Entry Rescue Techniques.

- ❑ Talk
- ❑ Reach
- ❑ Throw

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Throw Objects/Milking/dye
- ❑ Extending a hand, pole, inflated hose line, or other object to pull the victim to safety.
- ❑ Throwing a flotation device, rescue buoy, boogie board, or rope to the victim.

Closest Surf Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Watercraft Rescue Incident

The emergency response to individuals who are in distress or facing danger while aboard watercraft such as boats, kayaks, canoes, jet skis, or sailboats.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ Current Conditions
- ❑ # & Type of Craft Involved
- ❑ ***Situation:*** ❑ *Vessel Malfunction* ❑ *Capsize* ❑ *Collision* ❑ *Person Overboard*

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Within 15' of water edge requires a PFD.

3. Recognize the Incident as a Watercraft Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Marine Units/ Rescue Boats
- ❑ Coast Guard
- ❑ Drone
- ❑ SCUBA

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims? *Consider MCI*
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed. *Consider Hypothermia*

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Sinking or Submerged Watercraft?
- ❑ Hazardous Materials
- ❑ Weather
- ❑ Water Currents, Rip Currents, Rocks/Submerged Objects, Undertow?

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Non-Entry Rescue Techniques.

- ❑ Talk
- ❑ Reach
- ❑ Throw

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Marking - Throw Objects/Milking/Dye
- ❑ Extending a hand, pole, or other object to pull the victim to safety.
- ❑ Throwing a flotation device or rope to the victim.

Closest Watercraft Rescue Team:_____

1st Due: Floodwater Rescue Incident

The emergency response to individuals who are in distress or trapped in floodwaters resulting from heavy rainfall, overflowing rivers, storm surges, or other natural disasters.

1. Scene Size-Up, IMS, and Safety.

- ❑ IAP
- ❑ Risk vs. Benefit Analysis
- ❑ Rescue or Recovery
- ❑ ***Nature of Incident:***
  - ❑ *Weather/Rain*
  - ❑ *River Overflow*
  - ❑ *Storm Surge*
  - ❑ *Natural Disaster*
- ❑ Structures or Vehicles Involved
- ❑ Current Conditions

2. Establish Perimeter and Scene/Crowd Control.

- ❑ Hot, Warm, Cold Zones
- ❑ Within 15’ of water edge requires a PFD.

3. Recognize the Incident as a Flood Rescue Incident.

4. Call for Appropriate Resources.

- ❑ Marine Units/ Rescue Boats
- ❑ Coast Guard
- ❑ Drone
- ❑ SCUBA

5. Victim Assessment/PLS.

- ❑ Number Of Known vs. Potential Victims? *Consider MCI*
- ❑ Responsive or Unresponsive?
- ❑ EMS and advanced care if needed. *Consider Hypothermia*

6. Victim Communication

7. Identify Hazards.

- ❑ Is water level rising, steady, or subsiding?
- ❑ Hazardous Materials
- ❑ If currents are above 1 knot (1.15 MPH) consider Swiftwater.
- ❑ Submerged debris and obstructions
- ❑ Submerged suction, strainers, and open utility covers.
- ❑ Weather

8. Gather Information.

- ❑ Witnesses?
- ❑ Access
- ❑ Victim Locations

9. Consider Non-Entry Rescue Techniques.

- ❑ Talk
- ❑ Reach
- ❑ Throw

10. Initial Actions to Stabilize Situation/Victim.

- ❑ Extending a hand, pole, or other object to pull the victim to safety.
- ❑ Throwing a flotation device or rope to the victim.

Closest Floodwater Rescue Team:_____