Standards

1. Initial Team Approach			Linked sections
1.1 Outer Scene Survey	1	Make a safe approach at an appropriate speed and consider vehicle damage, casualties, fuel spills, fire, electricity, water, environment etc	3.1.4
	2	Ensure that a scene survey is carried out at the earliest opportunity. Full 360 complete where possible	3.6.1
	3	Hazards and the risk to emergency responders and members of public identified i.e. Vehicle types, Hazardous material, electricity, Water, Fire etc	4.3.5
	4	Gather information from available sources to gain accurate situational awareness and understanding. E.g. from vehicle occupant, bystander etc	3.3.3
	5	Initial Dynamic Risk Assessment completed and controls adopted: Extinguisher media, isolation, Safe working distance etc	4.3.2
	6	Confirm the involvement, number and severity of any casualties (persons or animals), outside the vehicles	
	7	Ensure any bystanders are used as a source of information, were applicable and removed to an area of safety	
	8	Information communicated and acknowledged	3.3.1
1.2 Inner Survey	1	Confirm the involvement, number and severity of any casualties (persons or animals), inside the vehicle	1.3.2
	2	Identify the number of vehicles involved their contents, cargo and any hazardous materials information	3.3.3
	3	Control and remove to a point of safety any non-injured members of the public	
	3	Identify fuel type (hydrocarbon, LPG, electric, hybrid, hydrogen), fuel spillages/leaks and potential ignition sources	4.3.5
	4	Identify vehicle construction materials, pressurised air systems, hydraulics, and refrigerants	4.3.5
	5	Survey the vehicle internally and externally for signs of un-deployed vehicle safety systems	4.3.5
	6	Systematically search for casualties including underneath vehicles, in hidden voids and surrounding areas	1.4.1
	7	Isolate any utilities that may affect the incident or responder safety, and secure against reconnection	4.3.5
	8	Update Dynamic Risk Assessment and introduce additional controls as necessary i.e. battery disconnection	4.3.5
	9	Information gathered on vehicle systems and structure - Seats, Windows, Access, Vehicle deformation	2.1.2
	10	Information communicated and acknowledged	3.3.7
	11	Identify the likely movement of any loads	4.4.1
1.3 Priorities given	1	Establish a safe working environment for fire crews and other responders	1.1.5
	2	Identify the number of casualties requiring medical attention and instigate a triage process	1.2.6
	3	Action to stabilise life threatening injuries or conditions and maintain casualty care	1.4.1
	4	Implement actions to allow for the immediate release of time critical casualties or those in danger from a related hazard i.e. Fire	2.1.1
	5	Ensure any immediate fire risk is dealt with and a means of extinguishing fires during the scenario is provided	1.1.5
	6	Direct stabilisation to ensure early initial access for the casualty is given	1.4.4
	7	Direct the management of any glass that might affect access or immediate rescue operations	2.3.5
	8	Decide tactical priorities	1.4.2
	9	Safe system of work introduced	1.2.8
	10	Information communicated and acknowledged	3.3.2
1.4 Type of casualty entrapment	1	Locate and establish contact with all casualties within an expectable timeframe	3.3.2
	2	Degree of physical or medical entrapment identified within times appropriate to the scenario	2.2.1
	3	Anticipate casualty condition and potential survivability given the environmental situation	2.2.1
	4	Identify the casualty's level of consciousness and provide reassurance where possible	3.3.8
	5	Information communicated and acknowledged	3.3.9

2. Planning			
2.1 Plans - Objectives and Priorities	1	Plans are prioritised to reflect casualty triage and available access	1.3.2
	2	Plans include the early release of any physical entrapment and the creation of an emergency plan should the casualty situation deteriorate	1.4.2, 2.1.1
	3	Objectives are Identified, and prioritised. A plan is developed that reflect the needs of the incident	1.3.9, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 3.2.4, 3.3.2
	4	Identifies and prioritises problems	2.2.
	6	Plans are clearly briefed and acknowledged to other emergency responders	3.3
2.2 Planning	1	Planning takes into consideration the available resources, number of casualties, level of entrapment their injuries, triage, and casualty size and physical needs	1.2.1,1.4.2
	2	Planning takes into consideration, vehicles, equipment, environment and risks to personnel	1.1.4
	3	Planning takes in to consideration the inner and outer survey	1.1.4, 1.2.5, 1.2.6
	4	Information has been gathered from available sources to provide accurate situational awareness and understanding to influence planning	1.1.4, 1.2, 1.4.2
	5	Plans will provide pathways that minimises the impact on the casualties injuries	1.4.3
	6	Input has been given and considered from team and other emergency service responders	1.2.10, 1.3.10, 1.4.5, 3.3.1
	7	Plans are appropriate to the situation - Immediate release, Full extrication and Emergency extrication	1.4.2, 1.4.3
2.3 Plan Progression	1	Regularly review and update incident plan in response to active monitoring of the situation against expected outcomes	3.3.1
	2	Predicting the consequences of actions and pre plan for deviations	3.3.3
	3	Regular review effectiveness of extrication plan	3.3.3
	4	Communicate changes effectively with the rescue team	3.3
	5	Coordinate team activity and ensure simultaneous activity	3.4.2
	6	Establish a pace to match the needs of the extrication	2.1.1, 3.3.8, 4.5.5
	7	Ensures a calm environment is maintained	3.2
	8	Motivate the team to a speedy, safe and successful casualty(s) extrication	3.4.7 - 9
3.Command and Control			
3.1 Positioning	1	Incident Commander is readily identifiable	3.3.9
	2	Adopts a position to monitor all actions undertaken are done safely and without risk to casualty, rescuer or others	1.1.5, 1.2.8, 4.4.1
	3	Adopts a position to that allows ongoing communication with other emergency responders	3.3.1, 3.3.9
	4	Relocates at appropriate times to maintain situational awareness	1.1.4, 3.2.2, 3.3.1
3.2 Team Leadership	1	Has sound situational awareness of self, others and environment	1.1.4, 3.1.4, 3.3.1
	2	Is able to communicate effectively and can lead, direct and instruct others	
	3	Can apply sound judgement and effective decision-making and is able to adapt to changing situations	3.2.1
	4	Remains calm and controlled under pressure and displays the leadership needed to resolve the situation	
	5	Display the leadership needed to and operate effectively under the pressures of an incident	
	6	Assertive, effective and safe command skills	
	7	Is able to assess the risk to emergency service responder and members of the public and make the appropriate decisions to reduce or mitigate to an acceptable level	1.1.5, 1.2.8, 4.3.5
on	1	Maintain situational awareness and identify changes during the scenario through active monitoring and regular briefings	1.1.4, 3.2.2
	2	Communicate objectives, priorities and tactics to be adopted in resolving the scenario	1.3.10, 2.1.6
	3	Share situational awareness and establish a joint understanding of risk and priorities	2.1.6, 2.2.5, 3.2.8

3.3 Communicatio	4	Provide information that is: Clear, Relevant and concise, Timely, Be easily understood, Be delivered confidently, Include active listening, Ensure verbal and non-verbal communications are aligned, Ensure assumptions are questioned	1.1.8, 1.2.10, 1.3.10, 2.1.6, 2.2.5, 2.3.5
	5	Communicate plans to others and ensure they are understood	2.1.6
	6	Communication channels are maintained and shared information is acknowledged and understood	1.1.8, 1.2.10, 1.3.10, 2.1.6, 2.2.5, 2.3.5
	7	Maintain awareness of casualties condition throughout and provides the medic with team control at appropriate point	1.4.1 - 4, 4.5.1 - 4
	8	Maintain communication lines with own team and other responders throughout	1.1.8, 1.2.10, 1.3.10, 2.1.6, 2.2.5, 2.3.5
3.4 Team management	1	Oversee the Implementation of appropriate space creation techniques in line with the casualty extrication plans	2.1.1
	2	Co-ordinate the simultaneous activities of extrication teams	2.3.7
	3	Where appropriate ensure task rotation when personnel are undertaking manual handling activities	4.4.1
	4	Co-ordinate and control activity in line with their plans	2.1.1
	5	Monitor the health & safety of all on the incident ground	4.1.1
	6	Hands on or coaching should be appropriate, not overbearing and support safety or technical processes	
	7	Demonstrate leadership behaviours that instil confidence, foster trust and promote two-way communication - i.e. confident, controlled, supportive	3.2.6
	8	Apply the most appropriate leadership behaviours, technical knowledge and command skills to resolve an incident - i.e. decisive, assertive, positive	3.2
	9	Allow for team to challenge instruction to formulate the best extrication plan	3.3.7
4. Safety			
4.1 PPE Use and Control	1	Ensure that all personnel wear appropriate levels of PPE	1.1, 1.2
	2	Ensure Casualty and Rescuer are protected appropriately at all times	4.5.2
	3	Maintain a safe environment for all involved	1.2.1
	4	Ensure hard and soft protection is provided between the tool and the casualties, operators and other responders where required	4.2.4
	5	Minimise the production of airborne particulates during extrication and ensure respiratory protection is used	4.4.1, 4.4.2
	6	Ensure sharps protection is used as necessary around deformed metal and broken glass	4.4.1, 4.4.2
4.2 Tool Control	1	Consider extrication methods which do not require the use of tools or equipment	2.2.2
	2	Select the appropriate rescue tool considering the condition of the casualty, extrication plan and materials	2.2.2
	3	Identification of components that could damage tools or cause uncontrolled release	1.2.5
	4	Ensure other responders and casualties are protected from hazards created by tool operations	1.2.3, 1.2.5, 1.2.9
4.3 Scenario Organisation	1	Establish and resource a casualty care area	4.4.10
	2	Ensure that appropriate inner cordons are established, identified and communicated following an assessment of risk to crews	4.4.10
	3	Identifies an appropriate area for equipment, tools, or debris	4.4.10
	4	Hazards are identified and risk are controlled throughout the scenario	4.1.1
easures	1	Carry out a dynamic risk assessment:- identify hazards, evaluate risk and implement safe systems of work	1.1, 1.2
	2	Identify and communicate the hazard area and establish a safe working area as soon as is practicable	1.3
	3	Ensure vehicle power or fuel source is isolated by removing keys or operate emergency shut-offs when safe to do so	1.2.3
	4	Isolate the vehicle battery considering the operation of any powered systems (e.g. windows, seats)	1.2.8
	5	Have an awareness of the vehicle fuel lines and high voltage cables when planning stabilisation and extrication	1.2.3

4.4 Control m	6	Ensure any contact with live electrical power systems is avoided and the appropriate PPE worn when dealing with them. This includes vehicles or street furniture	1.2.8, 1.4.1
	7	Provide extinguishing media and control ignition sources where fuel is not contained	1.2.3
	8	Monitor the placing of solid objects near to undeployed vehicle safety systems, and monitor and maintain safe working distances	3.3.9
	9	Ensure the hazards relating to pressurised systems are communicated to all responders	3.3.9
	10	Minimise trip hazards within cordons	4.3
	11	Consider the effects of stress and fatigue on personnel	3.4.3
	12	Restrict entry to the passenger cell until hazards have been assessed and controlled	1.3.1
4.5 Casualty awareness	1	Make a safe approach to casualties	1.1.1
	2	Identify and control risk to casualties	1.2.1
	3	Identify the contents of the vehicle and the potential effect on the extrication plans and impact on casualties	1.2.2
	4	Ensure suitable protection is in place for the casualties throughout the scenario	4.1
	5	Ensures the casualty extrication plan is casualty focused	3.3.8
	6	Establish and maintain good communication with Medical team	3.3
	7	Takes appropriate action to secure up-dates on the casualties condition	3.3.7
	8	Confirms the actions of the technical team meet the needs of the casualty	3.3
	9	Confirm hand over of team control during casualty extrication	3.3.8