

The following are command and special situations that may be encountered:

- On/off roadways
- Special situations; head on, t-bone/broadside, under-rides, on roof, on side, vehicle vs. immovable object
- Multi vehicle
- Mass Casualty (MCI)
- Hazmat

SPECIFIC INCIDENT CONSIDERATION FOR IC

While reviewing this section, keep in mind your tactical objectives to be accomplished, these would include; scene safety, patient assessment, vehicle stabilization, vehicle separation, patient considerations and disentanglement/removal.

Head On crash impacts may cause the vehicles to bounce apart, creating separate locations where tools and IC sources are needed. Additional resources may be required for sectoring of the operation such as mutual aid for medical and rescue apparatus for use on both vehicles.

T-Bone or Broadside situations are more complex when vehicles are unequal in size, the smaller vehicles usually lose. Larger vehicles may be on or cause the folding down of the smaller vehicle sides. Possible solutions to consider for tactical objectives would be, vehicle separation and pulling wreckage free of the victim. Techniques used for this tactical objective may include; dash roll-up, side removal, third door conversion, or any combination.

Vehicle vs. Immovable Object, such as a utility pole or building may cause limited access and reduce the working area. Vehicle stabilization can be difficult. Watch for hazards associated with the immovable object and secure or address the same.

Vehicle Underrides are more common accidents involving tractor trailer trucks and busses, this will most likely be a rescue airbag operation. Additional tactical benchmarks would include:

- Identify occupant and load
- Crib and lift the upper vehicle
- Separate vehicles; consider towing vehicle underneath

Vehicles on the Side/Roof present a greater hazard with regards to fuel leaks and stabilization. Safety of the rescuers and the patient(s) is very important. To prevent movement, as with any situation, it is important to stabilize the vehicle well before entry is made. This may be done by building a cradle, the use of high lift jacks, chains, and airbags all in conjunction with cribbing. Keep rescuers off vehicles, maintain low center of gravity to limit movement.

When trying to gain access to a pancaked roof, the following should be considered:

- If the vehicle is upright...
 - Remove or flap the roof

- If the vehicle is on the roof...
 - Ensure safety line is in place and charged 1½ or greater
 - Stabilize vehicle as needed
 - Side removal, remove both doors and "B" pillar if two door
 - If needed, make entry through floor
 - Third door conversion if the vehicle is a two door

Hazmat Incidents can occur at any accident. When a suspected incident occurs, the following are steps you can follow, but not limited to:

- Identify before entry
- Manifest, bill of lading, air cargo sheet, interview operator
- Use DOT book for guidance and initial action. Don't attempt to handle an incident you are not equipped for

VALUE OF STAGING FOR IC

When managing an incident, call for resources when you think you may need them. Don't wait until you are sure you need them. Move your resources closer to the incident to reduce response time. Staging reduces congestion at the scene and maintains span of control. IC should employ a staging area for additional resources that are responding. If in a safe zone, one to two blocks would be considered a good staging site for additional apparatus, personnel, and equipment. This principle can present all of these. When dealing with an MCI, you may have enough EMS Personnel on scene for treatment, but need additional ambulances for transport. Staging ambulances gives the reduced response time and at the same time controls the number of rescuers on site.

Critical Incident Stress is a factor which the IC should prepare for. The fire service is now learning more about the effects of injury from CIS, and should recognize the value of Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD). For more information with regards to CIS/CISD, contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency, United States Fire Administration, County CISD Teams, Local Hospitals, Mental Health Agencies and Doctors.

SUMMARY

Incident Command must be established early and maintained for the duration of the incident. The basic principle of IC is that it can expand with the complexity of the incident. Size up gives an indication of what will be required to mitigate the incident. A proactive commander will identify hazards and employ an action plan to address them improving safety for all involved. *Remember to call for help before you actually need it!*

☐ First Alarm ☐ Second Alarm ☐ _____

TIME

Occupancy: _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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☐ Under Control☐Quadrant & Exposures

COMMAND

INCIDENT COMMANDER				INCIDENT COMMANDER			
INCIDENT:				INCIDENT:			
TIME:				TIME:			
ADD:				ADD:			
IC:				IC:			
	UNIT	MANPOWER	ASSIGNMENT		UNIT	MANPOWER	ASSIGNMENT
E				E			
E				E			
E				E			
E				E			
E				E			
T				T			
T				T			
AMB				AMB			
AMB				AMB			

TASK	NOTIFICATIONS, ETC.	TASK	NOTIFICATIONS, ETC.
Rescue	Chief	Rescue	Chief
Primary	Deputy	Primary	Deputy
Secondary	Fire Marshal	Secondary	Fire Marshal
All Clear	Elect. Insp.	All Clear	Elect. Insp.
Fire Attack	Bldg. Insp.	Fire Attack	Bldg. Insp.
Exposures	Health Insp.	Exposures	Health Insp.
Extension	Gas Co.	Extension	Gas Co.
Extinguishment	Power Co.	Extinguishment	Power Co.
Ventilation	D.P.W.	Ventilation	D.P.W.
Salvage	Fuel	Salvage	Fuel
Overhaul	Red Cross	Overhaul	Red Cross
Support	EMS	Support	EMS
Liaison	Comm.	Liaison	Comm.
Relief (Manpower)	Triage	Relief (Manpower)	Triage
Staging	Extrication	Staging	Extrication
Rehab	Treatment	Rehab	Treatment
Water Supply	Transport	Water Supply	Transport
Safety	Spec. Resc.	Safety	Spec. Resc.
P.I.O.		P.I.O.	
Police		Police	
Haz Mat		Haz Mat	

CONCLUSION

Scanning

All personnel should practice the task of scanning during vehicle extrication. This process will start on arrival and end at the termination of the incident. This is a process where personnel will be searching for all hazards at the site, including safety violations of responders. Scanning will include the search for, but not limited to the following:

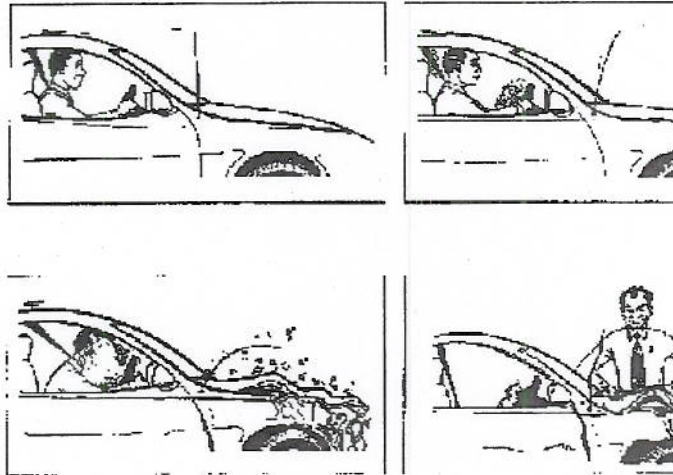
- Hazardous Fuel Leaks
- Airbag Indicators
- Pretensioners
- SRS Inflator Locations
- SRS Sensors and Controllers
- Battery Locations
- Glazing Material
- Automatic Rollover Protection ROPS/RPS
- ROPS/RPS Controller Units
- Mechanism of Injury
- Locating the Need to Use the Electrical Power
- Safety Violations by All Personnel

Mechanism of Injury

Injuries are now masked, prior to airbags, soft tissue injuries gave EMS personnel a clue of underlying injuries from a crash. Since the introduction of SRS, often internal injuries are not detected on scene, patients may develop complications from internal injuries after the incident. From a liability standpoint, organizations should encourage patients to seek medical assistance and be transported by ambulance to the nearest emergency care unit.

Incident Command System

Any member of a fire department could be the senior member upon arrival, as such, they will assume the role of Incident Commander (IC). It is important to start the Incident Command System (ICS) as soon as possible. ICS is your friend, it will help you cope with any situation, large or small. Remember to call for help before it is needed, calling when it is needed may actually be too late.



The question should no longer be does this vehicle have airbags, the question should now be, where are the airbags and does this vehicle have ROPS? Protecting yourself and co-worker is just as important as providing the same protection for your patient. While working around deployed or undeployed airbags, maintain a safe operating distance. Use the general rule of thumb for all airbags:

5-10-20 Inch Rule

- 5 inches from all seat, pillar or door mounted side impact airbags
- 10 inches from all driver frontal airbags
- 20 inches from all passenger frontal airbags

This is a very simple rule to learn, just remember that the first airbag you encounter will be the smaller SIPS, the next will most likely be the driver frontal airbag and the next will be the passenger frontal airbag.

Dual Action Airbags

In the past it has been taught that un-deployed airbags were harmless and could not re-deploy, this is no longer true! The dual action airbags will re-deploy, in conjunction with the seatbelt pretensioners, from two separate inflators according to the severity of a crash.

It may be possible for rescuers to arrive on scene and assume that since the airbag deployed once, it is rendered harmless. This could be a serious mistake, all airbags should now be considered to be active. This technology could very well be used in other types of airbags without warning.

Use the 5-10-20 inch rule, while this is not a standard for all airbags currently developed, it will give you a general rule of thumb to judge distances and thereby reduce the risk and severity of injury should there be an accidental deployment.

Automatic Roll Bars (ROPS/RPS)

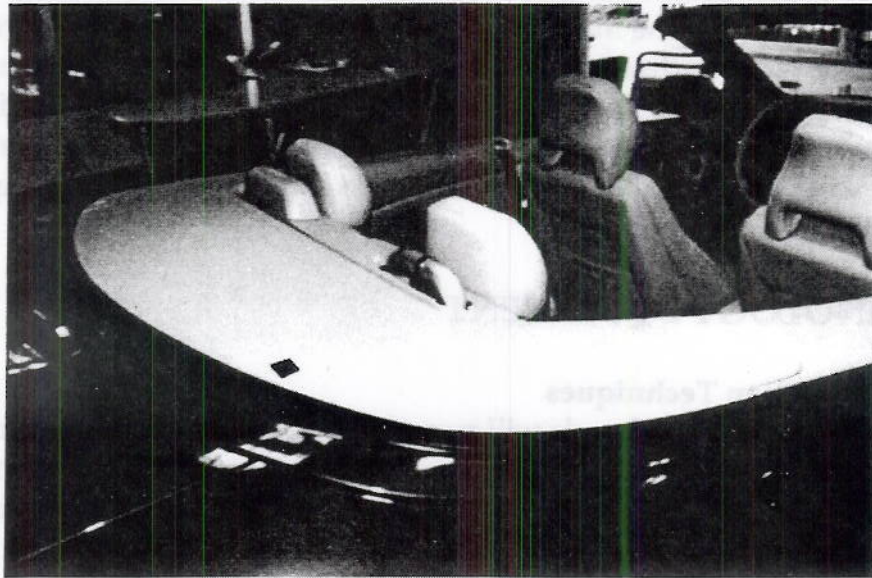


Photo by Extrication.Com

Automatic roll bars, deploy within .3 seconds, severe injury could occur if within the travel limit when deployed. Mercedes RPS can safely be manually deployed using the dash mounted operators manual toggle switch.

EPG and Polycarbonate Glazing

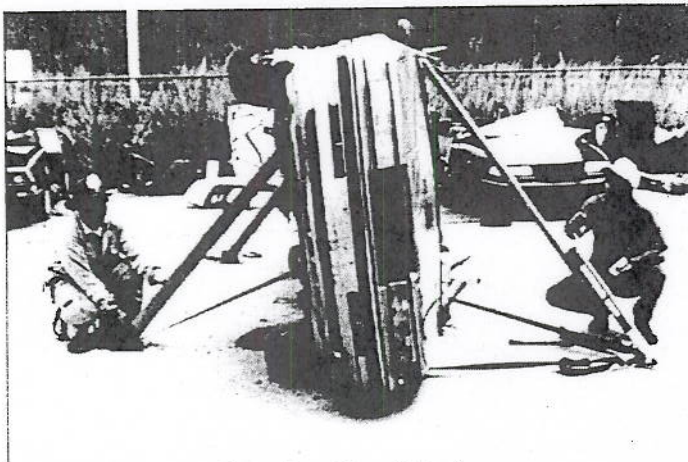


New materials such as EPG or polycarbonate windows will cause rescuers to seek alternate methods or techniques. One of the most versatile tools will be the cordless Sawszall with a proper extrication blade for the material to be cut. Personnel should be retrained in getting back to the basics. Some older hydraulic cutters/spreaders may not be able to cut or displace the harder materials used in modern vehicle construction. Departments should consult the heavy hydraulic tool companies or their authorized dealers to see if the equipment they have will perform while working with all the modern vehicle components. For example; HSLA, micro-alloy and boron steel members.

NEW TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT

Advanced Stabilization Techniques

Res-Q-jacks, and Zmag ground pads will provide a quick safe, alternative to the conventional block cribbing that has been used for decades. While the equipment will not completely replace block cribbing, it will eliminate the need to carry as much cribbing as required for most applications for passenger and light duty truck extrication.



<Zmag Ground Pads - ResQjack>

Think Safety!

GLOSSARY

The Techniques of Extrication

This glossary is provided for the students in order that they may have a more in-depth reference of the terms for understanding this program. You will notice that there are terms provided that may or may not be located in the Carbuster's Video Series.

ACTION CIRCLE - A "clear zone" established early on an extrication scene, ten to fifteen feet in all directions from the vehicles involved in an accident.

AIR CHISEL - A metal cutting hand tool adapted from industry for use on the extrication scene. It is a system comprised of an air chisel gun, compressed air hose, regulator, and compressed air supply.

AIR RESCUE BAGS - An extrication tool, consisting of air sacs or bags, filler hoses, air regulator, control valves, and a supply of compressed air.

AIR BAG RESTRAINT DEVICE - A part of the passive passenger restraint system of a passenger car. It consists of a deflated air bag which fills quickly with a gas, either electrically or mechanically activated on impact of the vehicle. This bag system affords extra protection of the front seat occupants during a vehicle accident.

BASE CRIB - A type of specialized cribbing used as a base of support for rescue tools to rest upon while in use. Usually made of 2" x 8" boards of variable lengths.

BIEL TOOL - A specialized rescue ax that has a uniquely designed ax head and a metal cutting, (can opener type), blade at the bottom end of the ax handle.

BLANKET ROLL - A C-Spine immobilization tool used to immobilize the C-Spine of a patient lying on a long backboard.

BODY POSITION - The general term applied to the positioning of the rescuer's body away from dangerous areas near rescue tools while they are in operation under force.

BOX CRIB - This is an arrangement of 4" x 4" or 2" x 4" wood cribbing where it is stacked in parallel pairs at right angles to the parallel pair immediately below.

BROAD-BASED COMMAND - A command concept developed for vehicle extrication which describes the use of rescue personnel. Simply stated it means that more than one task is accomplished simultaneously by multiple rescue personnel.

C-SPINE - A very common term in vehicle extrication trauma patient care, this is short for cervical spine or neck area.

CARGO COMPARTMENT - The rear, (or front area on rear engine driven vehicles), compartment area of a passenger vehicle that is used to store or carry items.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER - A part of a passenger car's exhaust system pollution control that super heats exhaust fumes turning them into inert gases. This device can be extremely hot and is located under the car body in the undercarriage area.

CERVICAL SPINE IMMOBILIZATION - An important procedure of initial patient care where the cervical area of the spine is controlled by the rescuer with as little movement as possible of this area in order to prevent further injury to the cervical spine.

CIRCLE SURVEY - A method for rescue personnel to conduct a thorough survey of the accident scene which includes walking in a 360 degree circle of the entire scene.

COME ALONG - A lifting or pulling tool. This is a portable hand operated winch. It includes an operating handle, cable spindle and casing, cables, and hooks. It is designed to be used in conjunction with rescue chains or rescue chain sling devices. A lifting or pulling tool.

COMMAND - A term used either to describe the person in control of an emergency scene, or to denote the action of controlling an emergency scene.

COMMAND POST - The central control position on an emergency scene where the overall scene commander will be located.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE - Diseases that can be transmitted from one person to another through body fluids, air ingestion, or skin contact.

COWL CROSS MEMBER BAR - A bar made of high strength low alloy (HSLA) steel running along the underside of the dashboard.

CRIBBING - Generally refers to the specially cut and/or assembled pieces of wood used to support raised objects, as ground pads or bases to placed tools that are working, and as block over which chains and cables pass while moving objects.

CROWD CONTROL - The safe and efficient removal of unnecessary people from around the vehicles involved in an accident. This can be accomplished by initially arriving rescuers and law enforcement personnel.

CRUMPLE ZONES - Portions of the vehicle designed to collapse to absorb energy during a collision.

DASH ROLL-UP - An actual displacement procedure where the front dash of an automobile is rolled or pulled up using chains and heavy hydraulic or hand tools.

DASH LIFT - A lifting maneuver on the front dash of an automobile used to lift the dash assembly up and off of trapped patients. This is usually done with heavy hydraulic spreaders, cutters and/or rams.

DISASTER BOX - A large box that is stocked with basic first aid supplies and stored for use by rescue personnel for use on scenes that involve a very large number of patients.

DISPLACEMENT - A movement term that describes the moving of a part of a vehicle beyond its normal operating range, making space for the access and removal of trapped patients.

DOOR LATCH ASSEMBLY - The device which keeps the door of a vehicle closed. It is generally made up of a pin in the door jamb upon which a clasp device in the door itself hooks when the door is closed.

D.O.T. - A common abbreviation term designating the United States Department of Transportation.

ENGINE COMPARTMENT - The area of the vehicle in which the engine is located. It is generally separated from the vehicle passenger area by a heavily constructed fire wall.

EVOLUTION - Usually used as an educational term denoting a practical procedure, i.e., roof flap evolution.

EXTRICATION - A very common vehicle rescue term that is used in this text to describe procedures used by rescue personnel to remove trapped patients, trapped by the wreckage or by their injuries, from vehicles involved in accidents.

EXTRICATION SECTOR - The designation of a sub command level of control on the scene that is generally responsible for supervising the actual rescue efforts of moving wreckage and freeing the patient for removal.

FREEZE - An international term used when a rescuer wants other rescuers to make an emergency stop to their activities on the scene.

FUEL SYSTEM - These are the systems within a vehicle which provide fuel for the engine. The components include the fuel tank, fuel lines which carry the fuel to the engine, the fuel pumping device, and the fuel distributing device at the engine itself.

FULL FRAME - A type of vehicle construction in the undercarriage that is used in some station wagon type automobiles and light trucks.

FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING - Specially designed protective clothing that is worn by rescue personnel while performing vehicle rescue procedures in and around the vehicle. Specifications depend on local requirements, however, they should include head, hand, foot, and body protection.

GOLDEN HOUR - That special first hour after the incident, where a traumatized patient has the best chance for recovery from that trauma if they can be safely delivered to an emergency medical facility and a surgeon.

GPM - An abbreviation for Gallons Per Minute flow of a liquid.

HATCHBACK - Common description of a vehicle that has a rear access door to the passenger compartment area or rear storage area.

HAZARD CONTROL - This describes the handling of hazards on the extrication scene. It can also denote a command sector or sub-division of command on the scene that is concerned with hazards.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - Any materials exposed on an emergency scene that are hazardous by being poisonous, flammable, explosive, carcinogenic, or environmental pollutants. This is also known as HazMat in the emergency services.

HIGH LIFT JACK - A lifting device that is designed to mechanically lift a vehicle which sits high off the ground level. Used in vehicle extrication for metal moving and stabilization.

HIGH STRENGTH LOW ALLOY (HSLA) STEEL - A carbon steel developed for the automobile industry, approximately three times the strength of mild steel.

HOSE LINE - A fire services term that denotes water hose lines that carry water to the emergency scene from the fire engine.

INCIDENT COMMAND - A system of control of the emergency scene which is set up by predetermined procedures for effective control of complex emergency operations, such as extrication operations.

INNER CIRCLE SURVEY - The term that describes the procedure of assessing a vehicle that has been involved in an accident. This involves the full circling of the vehicle and assessment of the area in, around, and under the vehicle.

JACKING THE DASH - This is the technique where a dash is lifted up, rather than rolling the dash forward.

JOINT COMMAND POST - (see also Command Post), A command post that is used by multiple emergency agencies on the scene of an emergency.

KENDRICK EXTRICATION DEVICE - A specially designed device used in removing automobile accident patients. It is composed of the body sling with straps and handles, chin and head straps, and a space compensatory pad.

LAMINATED GLASS - Specially designed glass used in automobile windshields that is comprised of layered plate glass separated by clear plastic.

LOADED BUMPER - A safety term describing vehicle bumpers that are impacted during an accident, compressing them upon their shock absorbing pistons, and held in this compressed position by the subsequent wreckage.

LOG ROLL - A backboarding technique for placing a patient on a long backboard.

LONG BACKBOARD - A spinal immobilization device upon which any patients suspected of having spinal column trauma are placed.

MANUAL HYDRAULICS - Hydraulically operated rescue tools in which the hydraulic power is generated by human effort on a manual pumping device.

MAY - This term is used to state a permissive use or an alternative to a specified requirement.

MECHANISMS OF INJURY - The actions or objects that cause trauma injury to a patient during a vehicle accident.

MICRO-ALLOY BAR - A piece of Boron-steel tubing inside automobile doors to resist intrusion.

NADER PIN - A door latch mechanism in American made automobiles designed to assist in keeping the doors closed during an auto accident. Also referred to as the striker bolt.

NARROW BASED COMMAND - A command concept developed for vehicle extrication which describes the use of rescue personnel. Simply stated it means that multiple rescue personnel perform only one task at a time.

100 PERCENT TECHNIQUES - A descriptive term that denotes the success anticipated for individual tasks used to move metal and wreckage. This concept is used in the theory that we should try the more successful procedures first, and go to less successful options if these fail.

OBJECTIVES - Outcome achieved through the application of skill or knowledge, or both.

OVERALL SCENE SAFETY - Terminology describing the safety concerns of rescuers for the entire scene of a vehicle accident. It is subdivided into personal safety, patient safety, hazard control, traffic control, crowd control, and agency control.

PANCAKED VEHICLE - A vehicle rescue term used to describe an accident situation where the vehicle has come to rest on its roof, with the roof crushed in upon the passenger compartment area.

PATIENT ACCESS - A descriptive term that denotes the action of a rescuer getting to the trapped patient for patient assessment and care.

PATIENT SAFETY - A term describing the well-being and protection that is necessary for patients involved or entrapped in vehicle accidents.

PERSONAL SAFETY - This term describes the well-being and protection of rescue personnel during extrication operations.

PILLAR CRIB - A specialized vehicle rescue term describing a long piece of wood board, usually 4" x 4" x 5-6", used to stabilize vehicles that are on their sides.

PILLAR/POSTS - A vehicle anatomy term meaning the rolled sheet metal assemblies on vehicles that attach the roof to the main body of the vehicle, i.e., (A-Post, B-Post, etc.). Although post was a common term for years, it is now called a pillar by the car industry.

PNEUMATIC POWER - Compressed air power. Any tool or device power source that is actuated by the application of compressed air from an air compressor or compressed air tanks.

POWERED HYDRAULICS - Hydraulically powered rescue tools where the hydraulic operation is powered by a gasoline engine, electric motor, or PTO off the rescue unit.

PRIMARY SURVEY - In vehicle rescue, this is the initial patient check done by rescuers of trapped patients.

PROCEDURE - The series of actions, conducted in an approved manner and sequence, designed to achieve the intended outcome.

PTO - An abbreviation for the term Power Take Off. This refers to tools and equipment that are attached to the rescue apparatus and operate off the engine of that apparatus.

PURCHASE POINT - A small opening made in wreckage that makes room for the insertion of rescue tools to move that wreckage.

RAPID PATIENT REMOVAL - A procedure of quick removal of a patient necessitated by the patient's condition or his exposure to hazards present on a vehicle accident scene.

RECIPROCATING SAW - A rescue tool designed for cutting metal and wreckage. It consists of an electrically powered saw unit which moves the blade in an in-and-out motion.

RESCUE CHAIN SLING ASSEMBLY - Chain assemblies, usually provided in pairs, that are used as anchor devices to which pulling tools are attached to move metal. These are made in the configuration of a sling and include hooks, connectors, chain, round or oblong link, chain shorteners, and an identification tag.

ROCKER CHANNEL SHOE - Buttress plate used in conjunction with rams. Disperses force applied from ram and allows shorter ram to move closer along rocker panel to object to be displaced.

ROOF FLAP - The displacement procedure on an extrication scene that involves the cutting and folding up and away the roof of the vehicle.

ROPS/RPS - Rollover protection system that deploys an automatic rollbar in anticipation of a rollover collision.

SAFETY - To perform the objective without risk of injury to self or to others.

SECTORIZATION - The implementation of subdivisions of command on a scene into smaller areas of control called sectors.

SECTORS - Subdivisions of the incident command that place specific tasks or areas of the scene under direction of individuals who report to command.

SHALL - Indicates a mandatory requirement.

SHORT BACKBOARD - A shortened version of a long backboard which is used to immobilize the spinal column of a sitting patient for removal from a vehicle. SEE SHORT SPINE BOARD.

SHORT SPINE BOARD - A shorter version of the long backboard, (see long backboard), that is usually used to immobilize the spine of an injured patient in the sitting position.

SPACE-FRAME - A type of vehicle construction that uses a "bird cage" type frame assembly to which body panels and parts are attached.

SPINAL IMMOBILIZATION - Critical trauma patient care that involves the maintenance of the spinal column, in-line, in place so that further injury to that area will be prevented due to patient removal or handling.

SPINAL TRAUMA - Physical injury to the spinal cord.

SPLIT STEERING COLUMN - A specific steering column design made up of two or more pieces in the straight column assembly.

SPREADER - The part of a hydraulic rescue tool system that is used to spread apart wreckage. It can be manually powered or powered by mechanically driven power units.

SPRING LOADED CENTER PUNCH - A tool adapted to the vehicle extrication scene that is used to break tempered glass for controlled removal. It is a small spring loaded cylinder with a pointed tip which loads into the handle as it is being pressed down and fires out rapidly as pressure is applied, thus breaking tempered glass.

STABILIZATION - In vehicle rescue this usually refers to the securing of the wrecked vehicle in which an injured patient is trapped. It can also refer to the gaining control of and handling of a chaotic emergency scene or hazardous condition.

STACK CRIB - Also known as a box crib. This is the configuration of 2" x 4" or 4" x 4" wood cribs that are placed in a stack as an object is being lifted by tools.

STAGING AREA - A designated area away from the extrication scene where additional apparatus and manpower are placed in reserve until needed at the scene.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES - Formal guidelines developed by emergency organizations to assist in pre-planning emergency operations and procedures prior to the incident.

STEERING DISPLACEMENT - The moving or forcing of a steering assembly out of its normal operating range in order to provide room for patient access and removal.

STEP CHOCKS - Specialized cribbing assemblies made out of wood blocks assembled in a stair step configuration. These are usually used to stabilize vehicles.

STRADDLE SLIDE - A method of placing a prone patient on a long backboard by sliding the patient onto the board.

STRADDLE LIFT - A method of placing a prone patient on a long board by lifting the patient and sliding the long backboard under the patient.

TEAM APPROACH - The idea behind modern vehicle extrication procedures where one person is placed in charge of a rescue team and coordinates the team's efforts into successful and efficient results.

TEAM/GROUP - Two or more individuals who are in communication with each other through visual, audible, physical safety guide rope, electronics, or other means to coordinate their activities and who are in close proximity to each other to provide assistance in case of emergency.

TENSIONING BUTTRESS - A brace used to stabilize vehicles found on their side for extrication.

T-BONE - A descriptive term that denotes the type of vehicle accident where one vehicle collides into the side of another vehicle.

TEMPERED GLASS - Specially designed glass used in automobile side and rear windows that is very resistant to breakage.

THIRD DOOR CONVERSION - A term that describes a displacement evolution used to open the rear side panel of a two door automobile creating a "third door" or access opening to the trapped patient.

TILT WHEEL STEERING - This is the type of steering column assembly of a vehicle that adjusts up or down for the driver.

TOOL REACTION - This term describes the movement of rescue tools while force is being applied by them on wreckage. This reaction can be the turning of the tool, the slipping off of the tool, or the sudden release of the tool under force.

TOOL STAGING - A general vehicle rescue scene operation where tools and equipment are placed in a central designated area for potential use on the damaged vehicles.

TRACK CRIBBING - A cribbing set up that entails the placing of 4" x 4" cribs so that they slide on themselves as chains or cables pass over them during steering displacement or metal moving operations. Also referred to as slide cribbing.

TRAFFIC CONTROL - The term used to describe the safe rerouting or halting of vehicle traffic on a roadway in order to provide for the safety of the rescue effort.

TRAFFIC CONTROL SECTOR - the command designation of that person assigned to coordinate the control of traffic at a vehicle accident scene.

TRAINING EVOLUTION - Learning operations, generally practical in nature, that develop hands-on skills for fire/rescue personnel.

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR - The command designation of that person assigned to provide for the transportation of injured patients from a vehicle accident scene.

TRAUMA - A general descriptive term that denotes injuries to a person resulting from being struck by, hit against, or penetrated by an outside object or force.

TRIAGE - A decision process where problems presented are given priority, giving the situation more orderliness for solution. Usually used in context with patient handling and treatment of injuries.

TRIAGE SECTOR - The command designation of that person assigned to determine the priority of treatment of injured patients on a vehicle accident scene.

TRUNK ACCESS - The procedure for opening the cargo compartment area of a vehicle.

UNIT-BODY - (Also known as Uni-Body), A type of vehicle construction that uses the floor panels and undercarriage as a structural element of the vehicle eliminating the need of a full chassis for vehicle body support.

WEDGE CRIBBING - Cribbing shaped in the form of a wedge that is used to tighten and secure cribbing assemblies supporting weight. Usually used as a "gap" filler.

WORKING LOAD LIMIT - The recommended limit of force, measured in pounds of weight, that rope, chain, or cable can be safely operated with. It denotes how much weight the rope, chain, or cable can lift safely. (Also denoted by abbreviation, W.L.L.).