

Renton Fire and Emergency Services Department
Standard Operating Procedure

Subject: Risk Management	Number: 2102
Effective Date: March 1, 2008	Revised:

1.0 Statement of Policy

1.1. Though the mission of the Fire and Emergency Services Department involves response to emergency incidents, the preservation of life (including those of Fire and Emergency Services Department members) is paramount.

1.1.1. No property is worth the life of a member of the Fire and Emergency Services Department.

1.1.1.1. Fire and Emergency Services Department members shall NOT be committed to interior firefighting operations in any structure that is obviously abandoned, derelict, known or reasonably believed to be unoccupied.

1.1.1.2. Fire and Emergency Services Department members shall NOT make entry into a hazardous environment without the material or substance being identified for other than life saving purposes and then only with appropriate training and equipment.

1.1.1.3. Fire and Emergency Services Department members shall NOT make entry into an unshored collapsed structure or trench for other than immediate life safety reasons, and then only with appropriate training and equipment.

1.1.2. A basic level of risk is recognized and accepted, in a measured and controlled manner, in efforts that are routinely employed to save lives and property; however, no level of risk to responders is acceptable in situations where there is no potential to save lives or property.

1.1.3. A higher level of risk is acceptable ONLY when there is a realistic potential to save known endangered lives.

- 1.1.3.1. This elevated risk shall be limited to operations that are specifically directed towards rescue and where there is a realistic potential to save person(s) known to be in danger.
 - 1.2. Evaluation of safety conditions shall be on-going and a part of all tactical and strategic decision making at an incident or training session simulating incident conditions.
 - 1.3. Communication of safety related information is required by ALL members:
 - 1.3.1. Members functioning in a supervisory role at the scene of an emergency shall accept and act upon all safety related information as soon as practical to make the scene safer.
 - 1.3.2. The questioning of orders or directives that appear to the recipient to be unsafe is REQUIRED, PRIOR to taking such actions.
 - 1.3.2.1. If an action appears to be unsafe, it is to be questioned IMMEDIATELY.
 - 1.3.2.2. The questioning of orders or directives shall address a stated concern, therefore giving the supervisor information to assess the question.
 - 1.3.2.3. If there is a continued lack of agreement on whether to proceed based on the safety risks:
 - 1.3.2.3.1. The action shall not be taken by the work group with the question; and
 - 1.3.2.3.2. The next level of supervision is to be immediately notified of the issue in question; and
 - 1.3.2.3.3. Alternate methods of accomplishing the task in question shall be considered.
 - 1.3.2.4. ANY MEMBER is authorized to not follow a directive that is in violation of a safety related SOP or standard practice.
 - 1.4. Corrective action and safety information:
 - 1.4.1. Corrective action SHALL NOT be initiated against any member questioning an unsafe action at an emergency that could obviously

be expected to cause injury to themselves or members of their work group.

- 1.4.2. Corrective action MAY be initiated against any member questioning an unsafe action at an emergency if the concern is presented in what would obviously be determined as an insubordinate or disrespectful manner.
- 1.4.3. Corrective action SHALL be initiated in a situation where a member who is found to have:
 - 1.4.3.1. Intentionally violated safety directives at an incident.
 - 1.4.3.2. Intentionally given a directive that violates a safety related SOP or standard practice, whether it results in the injury of a member or not.
 - 1.4.3.3. Questioned a perceived unsafe action at any time if it is obviously in an insubordinate or disrespectful manner.

2.0 Objectives

- 2.1. The objective of “rules of engagement” is to provide parameters for decision making and action, especially at incidents to minimize the potential for the injury, duty related illness or death of a Fire and Emergency Services Department member.
- 2.2. The objective of this SOP is to identify “rules of engagement” for incidents that pose a safety risk to members responding.
- 2.3. This SOP shall serve as the Department’s “risk management” policy with respect to operations at emergency and non-emergency incidents.

3.0 Responsibility

- 3.1. All members are responsible for:
 - 3.1.1. Their own safety as well as the safety of those working with them.
 - 3.1.2. Continuously identifying unsafe actions.
 - 3.1.3. Reporting unsafe actions to their immediate supervisor or nearest, most accessible IMS management element.
 - 3.1.4. Maintaining a knowledge of safety related SOPs and standard practices, so as to minimize the potential for the injury, duty related illness or death of themselves or those with whom they work.

- 3.2. Supervisory personnel are responsible for:
 - 3.2.1. Conducting a risk assessment at every incident, with an associated plan to minimize those risks.
 - 3.2.2. Maintaining a knowledge of safety related SOPs and standard practices, so as to minimize the potential for the injury, duty related illness or death of those that they supervise.
- 3.3. Incident Commanders are responsible for:
 - 3.3.1. Evaluating the level of risk at every incident to include the following as a minimum:
 - 3.3.1.1. The presence, survivability and potential to rescue human life.
 - 3.3.1.2. The presence of savable property that requires minimal risk to responders.
 - 3.3.1.3. The presence of conditions that could create a risk to responders including the presence of hazardous environments, unstable structures, chemicals, biological agents (including contagious diseases) or explosive devices.
 - 3.3.1.4. The “mechanism of incident” or the cause of the incident and the potential that the cause of the incident itself may manifest itself in a way that will increase the risk to responders, such as unstable weather patterns, unruly patients or growing civil disturbances.
 - 3.3.2. Re-evaluating incident conditions as often as necessary, but not less than every ten (10) minutes.
 - 3.3.3. Assigning a Safety Officer and Assistant Safety Officer(s), as necessary, in conformance with Department SOPs.

4.0 Procedures

- 4.1. Risk Assessment for Firefighting shall include the following as a minimum:
 - 4.1.1. Building/Container Characteristics
 - 4.1.1.1. Construction type and size
 - 4.1.1.2. Structural condition

- 4.1.1.3. Occupancy and/or contents
- 4.1.2. Fire Factors
 - 4.1.2.1. Location and extent of fire
 - 4.1.2.2. Estimated time of involvement
 - 4.1.2.3. Smoke conditions
 - 4.1.2.3.1. Volume
 - 4.1.2.3.2. Velocity
 - 4.1.2.3.3. Color
 - 4.1.2.3.4. Density
- 4.1.3. Risk to Occupants
 - 4.1.3.1. Known or probable occupants
 - 4.1.3.2. Occupant survival profile
- 4.1.4. Firefighting Capabilities
 - 4.1.4.1. Available resources
 - 4.1.4.2. Operational capabilities and limitations
- 4.2. Risk Assessment for Emergency Medical operations shall include but not be limited to:
 - 4.2.1. Survey the scene for:
 - 4.2.1.1. Traffic hazards
 - 4.2.1.2. Structural hazards
 - 4.2.1.3. Visible signs of violence or potential violence, especially situations that could escalate to involve responders.
 - 4.2.2. Survey the patient for:
 - 4.2.2.1. Weapons or other items that could injure responders
 - 4.2.2.2. Obvious signs of blood borne pathogens

- 4.2.3. Evaluate information acquired for:
 - 4.2.3.1. Unseen hazards to responders
 - 4.2.3.2. Potential situations that could pose a risk to responders
- 4.3. Risk Assessment for Hazardous Material operations shall include but not be limited to:
 - 4.3.1. Identification of chemicals or materials involved
 - 4.3.2. Potential that chemicals or materials involved may increase the risk to responders if they escape their current container or react to the surrounding environment
- 4.4. Risk Assessment for Technical Rescue operations shall include but not be limited to:
 - 4.4.1. Evaluation of training and equipment of the members on scene to affect rescue
 - 4.4.2. Evaluation of the availability of “non-entry” rescue options
 - 4.4.3. Evaluation of time invested in rescue operations and the viability of rescue vs. the need to shift to recovery operations

5.0 Reference

- 5.1. IAFC Health and Safety Committee - Ten Rules of Engagement for Structural Firefighting and Acceptability of Risk

6.0 Appendix

- 6.1. Ten Rules of Structural Firefighting

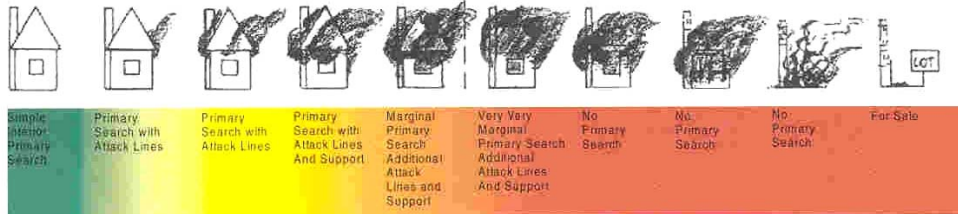
10 Rules of Engagement for Structural Fire Fighting

Acceptability of Risk

- 1 No building or property is worth the life of a fire fighter.
- 2 All interior fire fighting involves an inherent risk.
- 3 Some risk is acceptable, in a measured and controlled manner.
- 4 No level of risk is acceptable where there is no potential to save lives or savable property.
- 5 Fire fighters shall not be committed to interior offensive fire fighting operations in abandoned or derelict buildings.

Risk Assessment

- 1 All feasible measures shall be taken to limit or avoid risks through risk assessment by a qualified officer.
- 2 It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to evaluate the level of risk in every situation.
- 3 Risk assessment is a continuous process for the entire duration of each incident.
- 4 If conditions change, and risk increases, change strategy and tactics.
- 5 No building or property is worth the life of a fire fighter.



Risk Assessment/Rules of Engagement			
Fire Fighter Injury/ Life Safety Risk	High Probability of Success	Marginal Probability of Success	Low Probability of Success
Low Risk	Initiate offensive operations. Continue to monitor risk factors.	Initiate offensive operations. Continue to monitor risk factors.	Initiate offensive operations. Continue to monitor risk factors.
Medium Risk	Initiate offensive operations. Continue to monitor risk factors. Employ all available risk control options.	Initiate offensive operations. Continue to monitor risk factors. Be prepared to go defensive if risk increases.	Do not initiate offensive operations. Reduce risk to fire fighters and actively pursue risk control options.
High Risk	Initiate offensive operations only with confirmation of realistic potential to save endangered lives.	Do not initiate offensive operations that will put fire fighters at risk for injury or fatality.	Initiate defensive operations only.