
Overview

This standard covers the fire-fighter's role in extricating casualties from situations of entrapment. A casualty may be :

- 1 physically entrapped – not necessarily affected by injury but unable to extricate themselves from the situation due to damage sustained
- 2 medically entrapped – not trapped by damage but unable to use normal means of escape due to nature of injuries
- 3 medically and physically entrapped – unable to escape due to nature of injuries and impeded by damage

Situations of entrapment in this context cover all forms of transportation, machinery and static circumstances such as fences.

B plan and A plan have been used as the current most commonly used terms throughout this standard, however it is recognised that different services use different terminology and as such you should apply your own terminology.

Target group

Fire service personnel who have had appropriate training in extrication techniques.

Performance criteria

You must be able to:

- P1 contribute to dynamic assessment of risk to crew and casualties
- P2 contribute to the identification of an appropriate B and A plan
- P3 inform and reassure the casualties about the extrication process
- P4 stabilise the scene of the incident using approved methods
- P5 assess condition of the casualties and provide necessary care
- P6 maintain on-going communication with incident commander and on-scene medical personnel in relation to condition of casualties and progress of extrication
- P7 protect the casualty from the effects of the extrication process
- P8 manage hazards associated with the extrication to minimise the risk to the casualty and those involved in the extrication
- P9 use appropriate techniques and equipment to access casualties
- P10 use appropriate techniques and equipment to remove casualties to a place of safety
- P11 preserve evidence to support the investigation of the incident where this does not conflict with the extrication of the casualties
- P12 complete all necessary records in relation to the use and testing of extrication equipment

Knowledge and understanding

You need to know and understand:

- K1 hazards associated with the features, construction and technology of the vehicle/machinery during the extrication process
- K2 principles of dynamic risk assessment
- K3 how the characteristics of the scene affect the dynamic risk assessment, including vehicle flow, live rails and people at the scene
- K4 relationship between the types of impact and the consequences on the casualties
- K5 the principles of stabilising the scene and the reasons for doing so
- K6 principles and methods of primary survey/ casualties assessment
- K7 principles of initial casualty care
- K8 the importance of establishing and maintaining communication with all persons involved
- K9 hazards in the extrication process that may put the casualties/ crew at risk
- K10 purpose, use and limitations of equipment used to extricate
- K11 principles of the plan B and plan A strategy
- K12 techniques for handling casualties taking into consideration their known or potential injuries
- K13 roles and responsibilities of other partner agencies involved in the incident
- K14 the importance of scene preservation

Additional Information

Scope/range

- 1 Circumstances of the casualty
 - 1.1 physically entrapped
 - 1.2 medically entrapped
 - 1.3 medically and physically entrapped
- 2 Equipment
 - 2.1 spreading
 - 2.2 cutting
 - 2.3 lifting
 - 2.4 dismantling
- 3 Hazards
 - 3.1 as associated with transportation
 - 3.2 as associated with machinery
 - 3.3 as associated with static circumstances

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Extricate casualties from situations of entrapment

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