Incident information

- Provide relevant information to the fire control room when requesting proportionate control of the railway

- Use location markers on fixed structures to confirm and communicate exact location

- Request advice and assistance from rail or tram network operators regarding the most appropriate access

- Identify whether trains or trams are informed, run at caution, stopped or stopped and power off and isolated

- Identify rail power systems and determine whether the line is electrified and involved in the incident

- All incident information:

- Gather information from available sources to gain accurate situational awareness and understanding

- Question the responsible person, other responders and witnesses to understand incident factors and history

- Confirm and communicate the involvement, number and severity of any casualties (persons or animals)

- Ensure that a scene survey is carried out at the earliest opportunity

- Access any operational or site specific risk information (SSRI) and confirm accuracy

- Debrief crews that have withdrawn from a working area during an incident to gain operational intelligence

- Maintain situational awareness and identify changes during the incident through active monitoring and regular briefings

- **Further incident information**

    - Access risk information including emergency plans held at stations, signal boxes and

other locations

- Identify any limited clearance areas and take notice of warning signs

- Identify the impact of tunnels, bridges, viaducts and flyovers on access, resources and incident plan

- Identify and communicate the speed and type of line, for example single or multi-directional

- Identify utilities installed adjacent to railway lines and assess the impact on the incident and the safety of personnel

- Investigate the scene looking for indicators of occupancy considering seating and standing capacities

- Identify the status of ventilation systems, pressurised escape areas and intervention/access shafts

- All incident information:

- Use local knowledge, topography and map reading skills to aid navigation to an incident

- Ensure that tracks and pathways are suitable for fire service vehicles

- Consider the least damaging routes to incidents and where possible, stay on marked paths and tracks

- Consider Step 1-2-3 Plus: Safety Triggers for Emergency Personnel

- Access past, present and future weather information from sources such as the Met Office

- Ascertain the availability of pre-arranged evacuation strategies and policies

- Consider pollution prevention information contained within site specific risk plans

- Seek advice from landowners and other bodies on susceptible areas of the environment

- Review situational awareness following an emergency evacuation or tactical withdrawal

Resource information

- Request adequate resources to enable effective search and timely extrication of casualties

- Establish and maintain contact with the rail infrastructure controller or Rail Incident Officer (RIO)

- Request attendance of heavy or specialist rescue equipment (consider other agencies and USAR)

- Request medical support at rescue incidents as soon as a need is identified

- Consider requesting specialist resources to transport people and equipment to the scene

- All incident information:

- Request sufficient resources to implement initial actions, the incident plan and support contingency plan

- Consider requesting the attendance of a competent person, subject matter expert or tactical adviser

- Consider resources that may be available from neighbouring fire and rescue services and partner agencies

- Inform and/or seek advice from environment agencies and/or sewage undertakers where necessary

- Consider whether appliances, personnel, equipment and other resources can be released from the incident

- Regularly update fire control on the availability status of appliances and other resources

- **Further resource information**

  - Identify best access route, rendezvous point (RVP) and marshalling area and

communicate to all responders

- All incident information:

- Identify best access route, rendezvous point (RVP) and marshalling area and communicate to all responders

- Consider requesting facilities for the welfare of crews deployed at protracted incidents

- Consider the availability of pollution control equipment and/or pollution containment facilities on site

- Make use of specialist fire and rescue service or on-site environmental protection equipment

- Consider the appointment of a HMA (or equivalent) to oversee environmental protection activities

Risk information

- **Moving rail stock**

  - Where possible await the arrival of the Rail Incident Officer (RIO) before entering the track area

  - Establish a 3 metre exclusion zone until trains have been confirmed as stopped, power off and earthed

  - Identify the proportionate level of control over the railway

  - Ensure high visibility clothing is worn where compatible with other PPE

  - Consider trains may coast for considerable distances after power has been isolated

  - Seek assistance from the police or other relevant responder agency to secure a safe working area

  - Brief crews that are moving around the rail infrastructure on Personal Track Safety guidelines

- **Difficult access and egress**

  - Consider the impact of the transport infrastructure on safe access and egress routes

  - Consider a range of means of accessing incident including the use of specialist vehicles
  - Define routes using physical barriers and clearly illuminate where there is reduced visibility

  - Consider the effects of geography on equipment logistics, casualties and crew welfare

  - Gain access to railway carriages and rolling stock via doors, corridor connectors, and windows, or create an opening

- **Working environment and rail infrastructure**

  - Establish, identify and communicate safe traffic routes, establish clear zones and equipment points

  - Identify and communicate trackside hazards (e.g. power, utilities, biological materials, undergrowth)

  - Consider the impact of stations, tunnels, sidings, depots and other rolling stock on incident response

  - Assess the weight of the object, its stability and its impact on the mode of transport and any casualties

  - Keep feet clear of track points that may move without warning

- **Fuel and power systems**

  - For the rescue of live person(s) personnel and equipment must not come within 1 metre of OLE

  - Consider making electrical gloves available for personnel to use at incidents involving live electricity supply.

  - Request the use of short-circuiting (SCD) or earthing devices – to be used only by qualified personnel

- Identify the presence and status of any Battery Electric Multiple Units

- Establish a 3 metre exclusion zone until trains have been confirmed as stopped, power off and earthed

- Consider additional risks presented by steam trains (Extreme temperatures, high pressure steam)

- Request isolation of live power systems (infrastructure and on-board)

- **Vehicle construction and contents**

  - Identify materials and systems used within a vehicle and communicate to all emergency responders

  - Identify and communicate hazards relating to pressurised systems to all responders

  - Identify the design and construction of the mode of transport, and the most appropriate tools for gaining access to it

  - Assess the weight of the object, its stability and its impact on the mode of transport and any casualties

  - Consider removing or stabilising vehicle contents if they are likely to hamper response

  - Identify the likely direction of travel for any loads that may move

- **Unstable mode of transport**

  - Assess and communicate hazards relating to instability to all emergency responders

  - Implement and monitor appropriate stabilisation methods for the mode of transport, taking into account the required operational activity

  - Regularly assess the effectiveness of the stabilisation techniques employed

  - Consider appointing safety officers to monitor the stability of the mode of transport, and the impact of operational activity on this

- **Hazardous materials**

  - Approach the vicinity of the incident cautiously and at slow speed

  - Identify potential sources of biological contamination (e.g. waste from sanitary conveniences)

  - Identify and communicate any diesel, grease, asbestos, detonators and track welding powder

  - Identify any hazardous materials signage and other indicators as part of scene survey

  - Ensure that appropriate inner and outer cordons are established following an assessment of the risk to crews, other agencies and the public

  - Identify whether the incident should be reclassified as a hazardous materials response

- **Rescue tools**

  - Consider extrication methods which do not require the use of tools or equipment

  - Select the appropriate rescue tool considering the condition of the casualty, extrication plan and materials
  - Provide hard and soft protection between the tool and the casualties, operators and other responders
  - Monitor rescue tool performance for indicators of unidentified materials

  - Ensure all personnel wear PPE according to service risk assessment and procedures for rescue incidents

- **Bodyfluids**

  - Avoid contact with body fluids where possible

  - Isolate or cover body fluids following casualty removal

  - Wear body fluid gloves and cover broken skin with waterproof dressing

  - Instigate decontamination procedures following exposure of personnel and equipment to body fluids

- All incident information:

- **Working environment**

  - Identify bodies of water, unstable ground and risks of falling from height in working environment

  - Consider the effect of weather conditions and time of day on the working environment

  - Ensure that all personnel are briefed on the current hazards, risks, control measures and tactical mode

  - Establish and maintain safe means of access to and egress from scene of operations at all times

  - Establish, identify and communicate safe traffic routes, establish clear zones and equipment points

  - Provide lighting to illuminate hazards to personnel in poorly lit environments

  - Ensure that all personnel wear the level of PPE identified by service risk assessments, procedures and training

- **Weather conditions**

  - Monitor personnel for signs and symptoms of fatigue, dehydration, heat or cold stress

  - Consider task rotation when personnel are carrying out manual handling tasks

  - Consider relief and welfare arrangements to reduce the effects of stress and fatigue on themselves and others

  - Instigate appropriate medical interventions if personnel show signs and symptoms of physiological stress

- **Noise**

  - Consider isolating sources of noise

  - Keep the number of people exposed to the hazard at a minimum and reduce time of exposure through personnel rotation

- ○ Ensure personnel wear appropriate hearing protectors

- ## **Heavy and bulky objects**

  - ○ Consider using machinery or other equipment to assist with manual handling risk

  - ○ Request additional or specialist resources to assist with manual handling tasks

  - ○ Consider the task, individual capabilities, load and environment (TILE) when carrying out risk assessments for manual handling

  - ○ Ensure personnel adopt the provided safe system of manual handling

- ## **Moving vehicles**

  - ○ Be vigilant and co-operate with service procedures relating to vehicle movements

  - ○ Position appliances to fend-off vehicles and use warning signs, lights and cones

  - ○ Consider taking steps to minimise the risk of collisions

- ## **Animals**

  - ○ Avoid, contain or control animals if necessary

  - ○ Request support with managing animals from owners, keepers, police, vets or welfare organisations

- ## **Hazardous materials**

  - ○ Identify whether the incident should be reclassified as a hazardous materials response
  - ○ Remove unaffected chemicals from the hazard area if safe to do so

  - ○ Comply with service protocols when handling substances that are hazardous to health

  - ○ Ensure open wounds, cuts and grazes are covered by a waterproof dressing

  - ○ Comply with hygiene arrangements and do not eat, drink, smoke or vape

- **Body fluids**

  - Avoid contact with body fluids where possible

  - Isolate or cover body fluids following casualty removal

  - Wear body fluid gloves and cover broken skin with waterproof dressing

  - Instigate decontamination procedures following exposure of personnel and equipment to body fluids

- **Distressing or traumatic scenes**

  - Minimise number of personnel exposed to traumatic scenes where possible

  - Handover responsibility for traumatic incidents to an appropriate agency where the fire service does not have primacy

  - Erect screens to restrict the view of traumatic scenes

- **Violence and aggression**

  - Consider adopting defensive tactics if people are displaying unpredictable, aggressive, violent or illegal behaviour

  - Request police support at incidents involving violence and aggression towards crews

Powers, policies and procedures

- All incident information:
- Consider the legal exemptions in relation to environmental protection i.e.
  - A discharge is made in an emergency to avoid danger to human health
  - All reasonably practicable steps were taken to minimise pollution
  - The relevant environment agency is informed of the incident as soon as possible
- Enter premises or a place, by force if necessary, without the consent of the owner or occupier of the premises:
  - if they reasonably believe an emergency to have occurred
  - if they reasonably believe a fire to have broken out or to be about to break out
  - for the purpose of extinguishing or preventing the fire or protecting life or property
  - **NB** Does not apply to Crown property (including ministry of defence) and diplomatic or consular premises
  - **NB** The Master of the ship (or delegated officer) of a merchant vessel must give permission to board

- Restrict the access of persons to premises or a place if they reasonably believe an emergency to have occurred

- Enter premises or a place, by force if necessary, without the consent of the owner or occupier of the premises:
    - if they reasonably believe an emergency to have occurred
    - if they reasonably believe a fire to have broken out or to be about to break out
    - for the purpose of extinguishing or preventing the fire or protecting life or property
    - **NB** Does not apply to Crown property (including ministry of defence) and diplomatic or consular premises
    - **NB** The Master of the ship (or delegated officer) of a merchant vessel must give permission to board

Why?	Expectations?	Benefit vs Risk?

Objectives

- Maintain the safety of all personnel, other responders and the public

- Save life and reduce harm

- Provide medical care and release trapped casualties

- All incident information:

- Maintain the safety of all personnel, other responders and the public

- Save life and reduce harm

- Minimise the impact of the incident and fire service actions on any identified environmental risk

- Promote community recovery and restore normal operations

- **Further objectives**
    - Promote community recovery and restore normal operations

    - Minimise the impact of the incident and fire service actions on any identified environmental risk

    - All incident information:

- Consider the JESIP principles at all incidents involving multi-agency operations

- Consider taking action to prevent a serious escalation of the incident

- Protect Critical National Infrastructure and/or local critical infrastructure

- Secure the scene to ensure evidence is preserved for internal and external investigations

Tactical priorities

- Identify the proportionate level of control over the railway

- Establish a safe working environment for fire crews and other responders
- Identify the number of casualties requiring medical attention and instigate a triage process

- Stabilise life threatening injuries or conditions and maintain casualty care throughout incident

- Develop and communicate immediate release, emergency and full extrication plans

- All incident information:

- Carry out a dynamic risk assessment, identify hazards, evaluate risk and implement safe systems of work

- Declare the tactical mode and communicate to all personnel and fire control

- Instigate the completion of an analytical risk assessment and record significant findings

- Establish emergency arrangements appropriate to the size and complexity of the incident

- **Further tactical priorities**

  - Consider taking action to prevent a serious escalation of the incident

  - Consider appointing a search co-ordinator to ensure all areas have been systematically searched

  - Co-ordinate the simultaneous activities of extrication teams and tool operators
  - All incident information:

- Apply the firefighter safety maxim and safe person principles at operational incidents

- Identify and communicate the hazard area and establish a safe working area as soon as is practicable

- Anticipate the likely development of the incident and evaluate the potential consequences of a range of actions

- Develop and communicate an incident plan considering contingencies arrangements

- Consider the competence of individuals and teams when allocating tasks

- Regularly review and update incident plan in response to active monitoring of the situation against expected outcomes

- Review the tactical mode following active monitoring and briefings with sector commanders

- Periodically review the analytical risk assessment using situational awareness from active monitoring

- Use the Joint Decision Model to co-ordinate an effective response at multi-agency incidents

- Identify the need to evacuate and develop a strategy in liaison with partner agencies

- Communicate emergency evacuation signal and muster point arrangements to all personnel

- Secure the scene to ensure evidence is preserved for internal and external investigations

- Carry out an environmental risk assessment and monitor the impact of tactics on the identified risk

- Consider preservation of evidence when planning, communicating and implementing tactics

Operational tactics

- Implement a co-ordinated search plan, define parameters and sub-divide the area where necessary

- Stabilise the vehicle and create initial access to casualties

- Reveal hidden areas to aid identification of components that could damage tools or cause uncontrolled release
- Implement appropriate space creation techniques in line with the casualty extrication plan

- Extricate the casualty considering their injuries and overall threat to life

- Create and resource a suitable casualty care point
- All incident information:

- Gain access to premises causing minimal damage considering the urgency of the situation

- Establish and resource a casualty care point

- Determine whether people should be advised to evacuate, shelter in place or 'stay put'

- When evacuation is necessary, identify the number of people affected and develop a plan

- ## Further operational tactics

  - Stay 1 metre from live parts of the system when performing a rescue of person in contact with live electricity

  - All incident information:
  - Consider the potential effects of incident development when positioning appliances
  - Identify the number of casualties requiring medical attention and instigate a triage process

  - Instigate and communicate hygiene arrangements, facilities and consider decontamination

  - Implement an appropriate protection plan when an identified nature conservation site is at risk

  - Consider screening casualties from the view of the public, media or other casualties

Communication

- Establish and maintain contact with the rail infrastructure controller or Rail Incident Officer (RIO)

- Brief crews that are moving around the rail infrastructure on Personal Track Safety guidelines

- Establish incident ground communications considering working environment and infrastructure

- Provide a structured handover when transferring casualty to medical responders
- All incident information:

- Establish and maintain an incident ground communication plan considering other agencies and remote resources

- Ensure that all personnel are briefed on the current hazards, risks, control measures and tactical mode

- Communicate the incident situation to other responders via fire control using the M\ETHANE message protocol

- Provide a structured brief when handing over and taking over command

- Communicate findings of analytical risk assessment to all personnel and other agencies

- **Further communications**

  - Communicate the contents of any M\ETHANE message transmitted to all responders

  - Ensure communication systems are effective in subsurface and tunnel environments

  - Establish a media liaison point and brief a nominated media liaison officer

Control

- Ensure that appropriate inner and outer cordons are established, identified and communicated following an assessment of risk to crews, other agencies and the public

- All incident information:

- Establish an incident command structure appropriate to the likely size and complexity of the incident

- Ensure that appropriate inner and outer cordons are established, identified and communicated following an assessment of risk to crews, other agencies and the public

- Control access to the inner cordon using methods proportionate to the size and complexity of the incident

- Appoint competent safety officers to monitor specific hazards or activities

- Instigate a tactical withdrawal of personnel when the mode changes from offensive to defensive

- **Further control**

  - Commit only minimum number of essential personnel to hazard area

  - Consider establishing a forward control point

  - All incident information:

  - Be prepared to adopt a leadership role at multi-agency incidents

  - Establish a scene access control point to log all persons operating within the inner cordon when appropriate

  - Consider the use of command support systems and equipment where required

  - Monitor the performance of personnel and where necessary modify plans to available competencies

  - Keep contemporaneous records and/or decision logs to capture key events, critical decisions and rationale

  - Instigate a safety sector at large or complex incidents under the control of a safety sector commander

  - Implement exclusion zones where intolerable risks to safety are identified

- Request the police to establish a traffic cordon where necessary

- Request an air exclusion zone through the appropriate authority if required

- Maintain effective command and control in an emergency situation and review incident priorities, tactics and resources

- Carry out a roll call of fire service and all other personnel at the scene following an emergency evacuation

- Communicate the tactical withdrawal and emergency evacuation arrangements to all personnel

Incident closure and handover

- Inform network rail when incident is completed and all personnel are at a place of safety

- Ensure that hazards are identified when handing over responsibility for safety to the responsible person

- Consider decontamination of personnel, PPE and equipment prior to redeployment

- All incident information:

- Ensure that effective supervision of operational activity is maintained until the conclusion of the incident

- Instigate and co-operate with post incident investigations where necessary

- Ensure that hazards and risk controls are identified when handing over safety to the responsible person

- Take measures to secure premises where no responsible person can be identified
- Conduct a structured debrief at a level appropriate to the size of the incident
- Consider community recovery protocols and arrange appropriate assistance prior to leaving the incident

- Instigate and co-operate with post incident investigations where necessary

Additional information