

DALTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

Standard Operating Guideline

S.O.G.: FO-13
Effective: 09-30-2013
Revised: 12-19-2017
Reviewed: 02/27/2024

Fire Chief Signature

DATE

Title: Rapid Intervention Teams/Crews (RIT/RIC)

Reference: NFPA 1407, Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews, current edition

NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, current edition

NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, current edition

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134(g)(4), Personal Protective Equipment; Respiratory Protection

Scope: All personnel

Purpose: Operations at hazardous incidents require a backup team to be in place at the incident site. This team's responsibility is to be available to rescue any responders in need of aid at the incident should that need arise.

Procedure:

The Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) shall be assigned as soon as possible on any incident where personnel are operating in a hazardous area. If the incident covers a large geographic area, more than one RIT may be required.

The initial stages of an incident shall encompass the tasks undertaken by the first arriving companies with only one entry team assigned or operating in the hazardous area.

During these initial stages, the rapid intervention crew(s) shall be either:

- (a) On-scene members designated and dedicated as rapid intervention crew(s).
- (b) On-scene personnel performing command or safety functions but ready to re-deploy to perform rapid intervention crew functions.

The initial RIT shall consist of a minimum of two fully equipped members with the necessary rescue tools. These tools may include forcible entry tools, search ropes, thermal imaging camera, cribbing, spare air packs, saws, etc. and should be tailored to occupancy and construction type. The RIT will report directly to the Incident Commander.

When a second entry team is assigned or operating in the hazardous area, the incident shall no longer be considered in the initial stages and at least one company of a minimum of three personnel shall be assigned as RIT.

The RIT Leader shall perform a 360-degree size-up of the structure to identify the structural layout, operating areas, potential hazards, and possible means of access and egress. Additional 360s shall be conducted throughout the incident to monitor for changing conditions.

The RIT shall monitor tactical radio channels to maintain contact with command and have an accurate understanding of operations and changing conditions. The RIT may perform exterior support functions (e.g., secure utilities, throw ladders for egress, etc.) but must remain prepared to deploy and perform RIT duties.

The IC shall evaluate the situation and the risks to operating crews and shall provide one or more RITs based on the needs of the situation (e.g., large commercial occupancy, health care facility, etc.). Nothing in this guideline is meant to preclude firefighters from performing rescue activities before an entire team has been assembled if there are fewer than three team members available and an individual inside the burning structure must be rescued immediately.

Whenever personnel are operating in positions or performing functions (including special operations) that would subject them to immediate danger, at least one rapid intervention crew shall be standing by with equipment to provide assistance or rescue.

Termination of RIT shall be at the discretion of the Incident Commander.

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Standard Operating Procedure

S.O.P.: GP- 12

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Reviewed: 02/27/2024

Fire Chief Signature

DATE

Title: On Duty Injury / Workers' Compensation Procedures

Scope: All Personnel

Policy:

While you are actively at work, you are covered (with limited exceptions) under the city's workers compensation policy. This policy is designed to cover you should you become injured on the job. If you should become injured in any way, report the injury to your supervisor as soon as possible, but no longer than 24 hours after the occurrence.

Personnel should refer to the Georgia State Board of Workers' Compensation Official Notice posted in all locations for a list of approved physicians.

PROCEDURE:

Responsibilities of the injured employee:

Immediate advanced treatment required:

- If needed, contact 911 for an ambulance.
- Notify your supervisor immediately.
- Complete Georgia State Board of Workers' Compensation form WC-1 and submit to your supervisor as soon as possible after the injury. All injuries must be reported within 24 hours. If the employee is unable to complete the form due to the injury, the supervisor shall complete the form.
- See addendum in DFD documents.

Advanced treatment is not immediately required:

- Notify your supervisor immediately.
- Treat the injury.
- Complete the Georgia State Board of Workers' Compensation form WC-1 and submit to your supervisor as soon as possible after the injury. All injuries must

be reported within 24 hours. If the employee is unable to complete the form due to the injury, the supervisor shall complete the form.

- If medical treatment is needed at a later date, contact administration for further assistance.

Responsibilities of the Supervisor:

Immediate advanced treatment required:

- Evaluate and provide first aid.
- Notify 911 for an ambulance if necessary.
- Notify the Shift Commander of the injury.
- Complete the Georgia State Board of Workers' Compensation form WC-1 (if not done so by the employee) and submit to GMA Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund (GMA WCSIF) within 24 hours of the incident. Submitting new claims can be completed using the following options:
 - Corvel Reporting Line 1800-685-4267 option 2
 - Email: fno_fax@corvel.com
 - Fax: 1-866-777-1668
- Submit the Georgia State Board of Workers' Compensation form WC-1 to administration
- See addendum in DFD documents

Advanced treatment is not immediately required:

- Treat the injury.
- Ensure the Georgia State Board of Workers' Compensation form WC-1 has been completed and submitted to GMA Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund (GMA WCSIF) within 24 hours of the incident.
- If NONE is checked under the Initial Treatment given by the employee, submit new claim as File Only-No Medical Treatment given in the subject line and email to the following:
 - Email: fno_fax@corvel.com
- Submit the Georgia State Board of Workers' Compensation form WC-1 to administration.
- Notify the Shift Commander.

Follow Up Physician and Rehabilitation

- It is the responsibility of the employee to schedule follow up and rehabilitation appointments. Do not pay for any treatment with your health insurance when being treated for a workers compensation claim.

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Standard Operating Procedure

S.O.P.: T-3
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Fire Chief Signature

DATE

Title: Safety on the Training Ground

Scope: All personnel

Policy:

All training evolutions shall be conducted in accordance with the most recent editions of the following codes and standards:

- NFPA 1001, *Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications*
- NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*
- O.C.G.A. 205-1-3, Minimum Requirements for Firefighters Operating in the State of Georgia

All live fire training evolutions shall be conducted in accordance with Dalton Fire Department SOP T-2.

Helmet shall be worn at all times when working near charged hose lines, aerial or ground ladders, rope work, etc.

Eye protection shall be worn when conducting cutting/breaking/breaching operations with hand tools, saws, or torches.

It will be the responsibility of the lead instructor(s) to ensure proper PPE usage for a given training evolution from setup through termination.

Ladders thrown to the burn building that will be utilized for climbing shall be tied off at tip and heel using provided anchors. Ladders used on other structures/props shall be tied off or heeled.

Safety lines and fall protection harnesses shall be utilized in training evolutions where a fall hazard exists (e.g., bailouts, RIT rescues above grade, etc.).

Full PPE and SCBA w /PASS shall be worn during live smoke training or where an IDLH environment is present.

Training evolutions may be postponed or cancelled as necessary to reduce the risk of injury caused by extreme weather conditions. The burn building shall not be occupied when lightning is reported in the area.