

# VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION GUIDELINES FOR RESCUE SQUADS

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## I. PERSONNEL

- A. Rescue Squad applications will contain information defining the staffing patterns of the organization.

## II. TRAINING

### A. Initial Training

1. All active rescue squad members must complete training in Fire Fighter standards for Basic Extrication and State of Indiana standards for fire extinguisher use and personal safety.
2. All active rescue squad members who will be actively involved in patient handling or patient treatment must, at a minimum, be and Indiana Certified First Responder.

### B. In-service

1. All active rescue squad members involved in extrication are required to participate in eight (8) hours of extrication training annually.

## III. VEHICLES

- A. Each vehicle must meet the following criteria:

### B. Performance Characteristics

1. Braking system, steering system, suspension system, and tires shall meet the manufacturer specifications for the make and model of the vehicle.
2. The weight of the equipment carried on the vehicle shall not cause the vehicle to exceed its maximum gross vehicle weight.
3. The electrical generating system shall consist of a one hundred five (105) ampere alternator minimum.
4. Exterior floodlights shall illuminate a half-circle as wide as the vehicle to a point six (6) feet behind the vehicle on its centerline.
5. All circuits shall be protected by automatic circuit breakers of proper capacity.
6. Warning light of red, or red and white at the discretion of the owner, shall conform to Indiana law.
7. Radio equipment shall be appropriately licensed through the Federal Communications Commission and have a channel available for communications between the rescue vehicle and area ambulance service(s) vehicles and fire dispatch.
8. An audible back-up warning device shall be provided that is activated when the vehicle is shifted into reverse.
9. Type and number of sirens shall be at the discretion of the owner and shall conform to Indiana law.

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## IV. EQUIPMENT

### A. Protective Clothing

Firefighter type protective clothing for on scene personnel shall consist of:

1. Face and eye protection (goggles, shields, etc.)
2. Helmets or hardhats
3. Flame-retardant coats or jumpsuits
4. Fire and/or rescue gloves
5. Protective footwear

### B. Rescue Equipment

1. Forcible entry bar, Pry Ax, or Halligan tool
2. Single-blade fire ax
3. Appropriate device(s) for windshield removal
4. Rescue blanket (Aluminized, Nomex, or Kynol)
5. 2 ½ gallon stainless steel water extinguisher or pressurized water source on the vehicle
6. Extinguisher 20 lb. ABC
7. Bolt cutters
8. Port-a-power extrication kit or hydraulic spreading device
9. Heave duty com-a-long with three (3) handles
10. 5 foot chain, heavy duty
11. 12 foot chain, heavy duty
12. Air chisel with minimum force of 300 psi and minimum 15 foot hose
13. Air cylinders, 72 cubic feet capacity or greater
14. Current D.O.T. Hazardous Material Emergency Response guidebook
15. 5/8 inch appropriate rescue ropes, 2 each-50 foot minimum length
16. 4 lb. hammer

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17. Wedges, 4inch x 4inch and 4 inch x 2 inch
18. Cribbing, 4 inch x 4 inch and 2 inch x 4 inch
19. Tin snips
20. Hand lantern or flashlights with batteries
21. Tool kit containing the following:
  - a. Complete ½ inch drive socket set with extensions
  - b. ½ inch breaker bar, 14 inch or greater
  - c. Vise grip, 7 or 10 inch
  - d. Needle-nose pliers
  - e. Standard screwdriver set
  - f. Phillips screwdriver set
  - g. Channel-lock pliers
  - h. Hacksaw with blades
  - i. Open-end or box-end wrenches
  - j. Hex-head wrench set
  - k. Spray bottle with soapy water
  - l. Fuses, flares, or non-combustible warning devices
  - m. Duct tape
  - n. Spring-loaded center punch
  - o. Wheel chocks
  - p. Push broom
  - q. Shovel
  - r. Floor dry

### C. Patient Care Equipment

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It is recommended that the following patient care equipment be carried on the rescue vehicle. The equipment may, however, be carried on another vehicle that responds simultaneously.

1. Medical box or bag designed for easy transport and organization of equipment
2. Utility scissors
3. 4 inch x 3 inch gauze dressings\*
4. 5 inch x 9 inch gauze dressings\*
5. 10 inch x 36 inch trauma dressings\*
6. 4 inch roller gauze bandages\*
7. Sterile burn sheets\*
8. Splinting materials\*
9. Rigid extrication collars (small, medium, large, and pediatric)\*
10. Triangular bandages\*
11. Tape\*
12. Exam gloves
13. Portable oxygen equipment of at least three hundred (300) liters capacity (D size cylinder) with yoke, medical regulator, pressure gauge, and non-dependent flow meter
14. Oxygen tubing
15. High concentration oxygen delivery devices in adult, child, and infant sizes
16. Pocket mask with one way valve
17. Bag-mask ventilation units, hand operated, with clear face masks and oxygen reservoirs with oxygen tubing in adult and pediatric sizes
18. Oropharyngeal airways in adult, child, and infant sizes
19. Nasopharyngeal airways in small, medium, and large sizes
20. Portable suction apparatus, capable of a minimum vacuum of three hundred (300) milliliters mercury, equipped with wide-bore tubing and rigid pharyngeal suction tip
21. Blood pressure manometer, cuff, and stethoscope
22. Spinal immobilization device

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23. Long spine board with straps and head stabilization device

*\* Appropriate quantities for bandaging and splinting*

## V. ADMINISTRATION

- A. Application must be on forms prescribed by the Emergency Medical Services Commission.
- B. A run report form shall include the following:
  - 1. Date
  - 2. Times
    - a. Dispatch
    - b. On-scene
    - c. Patient free
    - d. Return to service
  - 3. location
  - 4. situation
  - 5. vehicle identification
  - 6. patient(s) name(s)
  - 7. Patient(s) disposition
  - 8. Agencies on the scene
  - 9. Equipment used
  - 10. Narrative, including patient(s) injuries and care given
  - 11. Personnel on run
- C. The implementation of a quality assurance program is recommended
- D. Training records shall be maintained including date, topic, instructor, length of program, and an attendance roster.