

REDCOM
STANDARD OPERATIONAL GUIDELINE

REDCOM EVENT TYPE CRITERIA

Guideline

G-3

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Effective Date: March 1, 2008

Approvals


DOAG Chairperson


Communications Director

3.0 EVENT TYPE CRITERIA

The following is a list of Event Types used in the CAD system and descriptions of the criteria used by the REDCOM calltaker to select an event type when creating or updating an event.

- 3.1 MED (1054, 1056, 1056A, LAF): Any call that is Medical in nature excluding traffic collisions. In some cases, with medical facilities EMD can be used to make this an EMS only response.
- 3.2 TC (1179) (traffic collision): Any report of vehicle accident with either no extrication or no details at all. Vehicle vs. Pedestrian or Bicycle calls should be Medical Aids in nature and do not fall under the criteria of a vehicle accident.
- 3.3 TC-EX (traffic collision with extrication): Report of high mechanism/impact, rollover, impact into larger stationary objects; any report of entrapment; Smaller stationary objects such as a Hydrant, Street bollard, sign poles or fencing in general normally would not constitute a need for extrication, a well as any report of all occupants out of the vehicle. Decisions are based on information provided by reporting parties and may be altered as additional information becomes available.
- 3.4 RESCUE (Typically a combined Event w/law): Any event in which may require retrieve a patient from an otherwise non accessible location, since we do not use the Confined Space, High and Low Angle rescue event types, anything that fits this criteria would be done under this event type. Examples: An industrial or construction site accident involving an entrapment where the victim(s) may caught in machinery pinned under equipment or material, in a confined space such as tank, ditch, cave or other enclosure, or the victim(s) may be buried under dirt, sand, grain, gravel or debris. Fall from a cliff at the beach, Sinking boat, structural collapse.
- 3.5 RES-SW (swift water rescue): Any report of person trapped in moving water with no escape. If in a vehicle, you must ask if the water is moving and if so how fast and how high is the water. Water that is truly moving and reaches the bottom of the door of the vehicle would meet the criteria of this event type, otherwise should be coded as a public assist, vehicle stuck in water

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3.6 **STRUC (Structure Fire):** Any fire involving a building, in a building or threatening a building. This includes a fire involving structural members or spaces such as attic, closet, room or other spaces. This includes *active* fires in the structure such as stove top fires, chimney fire or *active* appliance fire (dryer, vacuum, refrigerator); a visible smoke condition in a structure from unknown source; a vehicle fire inside a residential or commercial garage, parking structure, carport or next to a structure; other fires next to a structure that is creating a direct threat to the structure such as vegetation, dumpster, wood pile, attached outside deck or connecting fence fire, significant smoke in a building from a known or unknown source, excluding burnt food. Here are a few items that DO NOT meet this criterion: Smell of smoke but smoke can't be seen, smoking appliance that is disconnected or only puffed a small amount of smoke, an arching and sparking plug.

3.7 **VEG (Vegetation Fire):** Any vegetation fire during the season; multiple reports of visible smoke from a distance during the season; any brush or timber fire during unusual weather pattern off season. Any report of Vegetation on fire, excluding decorative landscaping in urban areas which should be code at DEBF (Debris Fire). We need to always attempt to get the size of the area involved, the rate of spread and any fuel information and if it is threatening anything such as a People, Wildlife or structures.

Note: there are two sets of criteria for Vegetation fires, fire season and non-fire season.

Non-Fire Season: Report of small spot burning in wet conditions, Small spot started from a downed power line in a rain storm, it's OK to use the VEG event type but use your best judgment. It is probably OK to just send a single engine from the primary agency to handle.

Fire Season: Standard Vegetation responses apply.

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- 3.8 DEBF (Debris fire): Dumpster / trash can fire; decorative landscaping in urban areas such as bark and shrubbery, homeless encampment which is not attached to or immediately threatening a building or the (summertime) vegetation
- 3.9 VEHF (Vehicle Fire): Any report of a vehicle fire or smoking vehicle, ranging from a motorcycle to a full size pickup. If the vehicle is in a carport, garage or parking structure, use Structure (STRUC). If the vehicle fire is threatening vegetation and it is Fire Season, be prepared to upgrade the call to a VEG assignment.
- 3.10 VEHFULL (Vehicle Fire Full): The same criteria applies as the Vehicle Fire except the vehicle type is consider to be a full sized vehicle such as a Semi truck, Bus, RV, etc. If the caller states that a Motor Home, trailer or RV is on fire, you should ask the question if someone is living in it, if it is in a trailer park of some type, if so input the call as a Structure Fire.
- 3.11 INV-O (Odor investigation): The investigation of any strange odor, this includes gas and electrical of an unknown origin and smoke.
- 3.12 INV-S (Smoke investigation): The investigation of reported smoke, check for any controlled burns in the area. During Fire Season CDF is to be notified on all smoke checks in the SRA, also multiple callers reporting smoke during fire season should be treated as a Vegetation Fire and dispatched accordingly. Query your callers, how much smoke, is it thick, and is it a single column? Single columns can indicate that it is localized, thick clouds of smoke indicates that there could be a large area burning. Use good judgment and the input from others.
- 3.13 INV-E (Electrical investigation): Popping or arching electrical outlet, transformer or appliance without significant signs of active fire.
- 3.14 INV-F (Fire investigation): Illegal burn, possible escaped control burn; a fire that was burning now reported out, anything investigatory that related to some type of fire.
- 3.15 FA-COM (Commercial fire alarm): Any business location in which people do not reside this does includes Hospitals.

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- 3.16 FA-CO (Carbon Monoxide alarm): Reports of Carbon Monoxide alarm activation whether or not a commercial or residential location, normally an investigatory response of a single engine.
- 3.17 FA-RES (Residential fire alarm): Any location that has a residential occupancy, this includes apartment complex's and residential facilities. . (NOTE: A trouble alarm does NOT warrant any fire unit response. Callers reporting a trouble alarm should usually be referred to their alarm company.)
- 3.18 FA-RST (Fire alarm reset): Any request to reset an alarm or a caller that reports that there is an alarm but confirms that there is no sign of smoke or fire, then a reset may be more appropriate.
- 3.19 GAS-IN (Gas leak in a structure): Report of a Natural Gas or Propane Leak inside of a structure. In the event that there is a Gasoline leak inside of a structure (not highly likely but could occur) use the HC (Hazardous Condition) or HAZ (Hazmat) event type depending on the size of the leak or spill.
- 3.20 GAS-OUT (Gas leak outside a structure): Report of a Natural Gas or Propane Leak outside of a structure. For Gasoline leak or spill use the HC (Hazardous Condition) or HAZ (Hazmat) event type depending on the size of the leak or spill.
- 3.21 C1000: A reported aircraft crash of any size anywhere in the county EXCEPT Sonoma County Airport which uses #LEVELA and #LEVELB and is a catalogued alarm. This includes Hot Air Balloons.
- 3.22 HC (Hazardous condition): Wires down, trees down, spills <than 5 gallons (includes but not limited to paint, gas, oil, sewer, etc.)
- 3.23 Hazmat: Chemical leaks such as chlorine, spills > than 5 gallons (includes but not limited to paint, gas, oil, sewer, etc.)
- 3.23.1 Hazfull: Any confirmed Hazmat incident that may require additional resources up to and including the activation of a hazmat team. Typically would be the upgrade of assignment from Hazmat and normally only initiated by request of enroute or on scene.
- 3.24 SER-PA (Public assist): uninjured falls that need help up, Lift assist, lock outs (vehicle or home) for vehicles lockouts, ask if it is running and when small children are involved on hot days an ambulance can be sent as a precaution.

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- 3.25 SER-AA (Agency assist): Any agency requesting the assistance of the Fire Department. This excludes Explosive Ordinance Standby's, for these please use LAW-SB when it goes into effect.
- 3.26 SER-SB (Stand By): Fire or EMS standby, normally pre-arranged for an event in which fire and ems services may be needed due to injuries. Examples: Ball games, races, fairs, etc.
- 3.27 EMS-DEMO (EMS Demonstration/Show and Tell)
- 3.28 LAW-SB (Law Enforcement Standby) Request's from Law Enforcement to standby with either Fire, EMS or both. This could be for EOD (Explosive Ordinance Disposal), SWAT or any other reason that LAW may request units to standby. This does not include staging for medical calls.