

Reference Materials

The jurisdictional entity in which the rescue personnel serves must have access to the most current editions of the following training manuals:

NFPA

NFPA 1006: Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications

NFPA 1670: Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents

IFSTA

Fire Service Technical Search and Rescue

Other

Jurisdictionally developed codes and Protocols

Minimum Requirements

The Certification Program offers two (2) levels of Machinery Rescue Certification:

Machinery Rescue Level I

The applicant must:

1. meet all qualifications for, **and hold or apply concurrently for** the SFFMA Rescue Apprentice
AND
2. have completed or hold one of the following:
 - a. SFFMA Machinery Rescue Level I coursework;
 - b. Machinery Rescue Level I as defined by NFPA 1006;
 - c. TEEK Machinery Rescue I

Machinery Rescue Level II

The applicant must:

1. meet all qualifications for, **and hold or apply concurrently for** the following SFFMA certificates:
 - a. Rescue Apprentice; AND
 - b. Machinery Rescue Level I
AND
2. have completed or hold one of the following:
 - a. SFFMA Machinery Rescue Level II coursework;
 - b. Machinery Rescue Level II as defined by NFPA 1006;
 - c. TEEK Machinery Rescue II

Curriculum for Machinery Rescue Level I

MR-01.01 Plan for a machinery incident, and conduct an initial and ongoing size-up, given agency guidelines, planning forms, and an operations-level machinery incident or simulation, so that a standard approach is used during training and operational scenarios; emergency situation hazards are identified; isolation methods and scene security measures are considered; fire suppression and safety measures are identified; machinery stabilization needs are evaluated; and resource needs are identified and documented for future use.

NFPA 1006 19.1.1

MR-01.02 Establish “scene” safety zones, given scene security barriers, incident location, incident information, and personal protective equipment, so that hot, warm, and cold safety zones are designated; zone perimeters are consistent with incident requirements; perimeter markings can be recognized and understood by others; zone boundaries are communicated to incident command; and only authorized personnel are allowed access to the rescue scene.

NFPA 1006 19.1.2

MR-01.03 Establish fire protection, given an extrication incident and fire control support, so that fire and explosion potential is managed and fire hazards and rescue objectives are communicated to the fire support team.

NFPA 1006 19.1.3

MR-01.04 Stabilize a small or simple machine, given a machinery tool kit and personal protective equipment, so that the machinery is prevented from moving during the rescue operations; entry, exit, and tool placement points are not compromised; anticipated rescue activities will not compromise machinery stability; selected stabilization points are structurally sound; stabilization equipment can be monitored; and the risk to rescuers is minimized.

NFPA 1006 19.1.4

MR-01.05 Isolate potentially harmful energy sources, given machinery tool kit and personal protective equipment, so that all hazards are identified; systems are managed; beneficial system use is evaluated; and hazards to rescue personnel and victims are minimized.

NFPA 1006 19.1.5

MR-01.06 Determine small machinery access and egress points, given the structural and damage characteristics and potential victim location(s), so that victim location(s) is identified; entry and exit points for victims, rescuers, and equipment are designated; flows of personnel, victims(s), and equipment are identified; existing entry points are used; time constraints are factored; selected entry and egress points do not compromise stability; chosen points can be protected; equipment and victim stabilization are initiated; and AHJ safety and emergency procedures are enforced.

NFPA 1006 19.1.6

MR-01.07 Create access and egress openings for rescue from a small or simple machine, given a machinery tool kit, specialized tools and equipment, personal protective equipment, and an assignment, so that the movement of rescuers and equipment complements victim care and removal; an emergency escape route is provided; the technique chosen is expedient; victim and rescuer protection is afforded; and stability is maintained.

NFPA 1006 19.1.7

MR-01.08 Disentangle victim(s), given an extrication involving a small or simple machine, a machinery tool kit, personal protective equipment, and specialized equipment, so that undue victim injury is prevented; victim protection is provided; and stabilization is maintained.

NFPA 1006 19.1.8

MR-01.09 Remove a packaged victim to a designated safe area, as a member of a team, given a victim transfer device, a designated egress route, and personal protective equipment, so that the team effort is coordinated; the designated egress route is used; the victim is removed without compromising victim packaging; undue injury is prevented; and stabilization is maintained.

NFPA 1006 19.1.9

MR-01.10 Terminate a Level I machinery incident, given personal protective equipment specific to the incident, isolation barriers, and an extrication tool kit, so that rescuers and bystanders are protected during termination operations; the party responsible for the operation, maintenance, or removal of the affected machinery is notified of any modification or damage created during the extrication process; scene control is transferred to a responsible party; potential or existing hazards are communicated to that responsible party; and command is terminated.

NFPA 1006 19.1.10

Curriculum for Machinery Rescue Level II

MR-02.01 Plan for a large machinery incident, and conduct initial and ongoing size-up, given agency guidelines, planning forms, and operations-level machinery incident or simulation, so that a standard approach is used during training and operational scenarios; emergency situation hazards are identified; isolation methods and scene security measures are considered; fire suppression and safety measures are identified; machinery stabilization needs are evaluated; and resource needs are identified and documented for future use.

NFPA 1006 19.2.1

MR-02.02 Stabilize large machinery, given a machinery tool kit and personal protective equipment, so that the machinery is prevented from moving during the rescue operations; entry, exit, and tool placement points are not compromised; anticipated rescue activities will not compromise machinery stability; selected stabilization points are structurally sound; stabilization equipment can be monitored; and the risk to rescuers is minimized.

NFPA 1006 19.2.2

MR-02.03 Determine large machinery access and egress points, given the structural and damage characteristics and potential victim location(s), so that victim location(s) is identified; entry and exit points for victims, rescuers, and equipment are designated; flows of personnel, victim(s), and equipment are identified; existing entry points are used; time constraints are factored; selected entry and egress points do not compromise machinery stability; chosen points can be protected; equipment and victim stabilization are initiated; and AHJ safety and emergency procedures are enforced.

NFPA 1006 19.2.3

MR-02.04 Create access and egress openings for rescue from large machinery, given a machinery tool kit, specialized tools and equipment, personal protective equipment, and an assignment, so that the movement of rescuers and equipment complements victim care and removal; an emergency escape route is provided; the technique chosen is expedient; victim and rescuer protection is afforded; and stability is maintained.

NFPA 1006 19.2.4

MR-02.05 Disentangle victim(s), given a Level II extrication incident, a machinery tool kit, personal protective equipment, and specialized equipment, so that undue victim injury is prevented; victim protection is provided; and stabilization is maintained.

NFPA 1006 19.2.5