

Reference Materials

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

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

Principles of Vehicle Extrication

Other

Jurisdictionally developed codes and protocols

Minimum Requirements

The Certification Program offers two (2) levels of Vehicle Rescuer Certification:

Vehicle Rescue Level I

Applicants 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 Vehicle Rescue Level I coursework;
 - b. Vehicle Rescue Level I as defined by NFPA 1006; or
 - c. TEEX Vehicle Extrication Technician **I & II** coursework (this also includes courses like Katy Rescue School, etc.)
3. Vehicle Extrication Technician II certifications with an effective date prior to January 1, 2015 are grandfathered into the Vehicle Rescue Level I certification.
4. The Certification Board suggests it will take a class of 40 individuals 24 hour to cover the objectives in this section (actual time may vary based on class size).

Vehicle Rescue Level II

Applicant must:

1. meet all qualifications for, **and hold or apply concurrently for** the following SFFMA certificates:
 - a. Rescue Apprentice; AND
 - b. Vehicle Rescue Level I (or Vehicle Extrication Technician II issued prior to January 1, 2015)
 2. have completed or hold one of the following:
 - a. SFFMA Vehicle Rescue Level II coursework;
 - b. Vehicle Rescue Level II as defined by NFPA 1006; or
 - c. TEEX Vehicle Extrication Technician III coursework.
 3. Vehicle Extrication Technician III certifications with an effective date prior to January 1, 2015 are grandfathered into the Vehicle Rescue Level II certification.
 4. The Certification Board suggests it will take a class of 40 individuals 24 hour to cover the objectives in this section (actual time may vary based on class size).
- C. Curriculum for Vehicle Extrication Technician

Curriculum for Vehicle Rescue Level I

- VR-01.01 Trainee shall plan for a vehicle incident, and conduct an initial and ongoing size-up, given agency guidelines, planning forms, and an operations-level vehicle 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; vehicle stabilization needs are evaluated; and resource needs are identified and documented for future use.
NFPA 1006 10.1.1
- VR-01.02 Trainee shall establish “scene” safety zones, given scene security barriers, incident location, incident information, and personal protective equipment, so that action 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 10.1.2
- VR-01.03 Trainee shall 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 10.1.3
- VR-01.04 Trainee shall stabilize a common passenger vehicle, given a vehicle tool kit and personal protective equipment, so that the vehicle is prevented from moving during the rescue operations; entry, exit, and tool placement points are not compromised; anticipated rescue activities will not compromise vehicle stability; selected stabilization points are structurally sound; stabilization equipment can be monitored; and the risk to rescuers is minimized.
NFPA 1006 10.1.4
- VR-01.05 Trainee shall isolate and manage potentially harmful energy sources, including propulsion power, restraint systems, and construction materials, given passenger vehicle, vehicle 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 10.1.5
- VR-01.06 Trainee shall determine the common passenger vehicle access and egress points, given the structural and damage characteristics and potential victim location(s), so that the victim location(s) is identified; entry and exit points for victims, rescuers, and equipment are designated; flows of personnel, victim, and equipment are identified; existing entry points are used; time constraints are factored; selected entry and egress points do not compromise vehicle stability; chosen points can be protected; equipment and victim stabilization are initiated; and AHJ safety and emergency procedures are enforced.
NFPA 1006 10.1.6
- VR-01.07 Trainee shall create access and egress openings for rescue from a common passenger vehicle, given a vehicle 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 vehicle stability is maintained.
NFPA 1006 10.1.7

- VR-01.08 Trainee shall disentangle victim(s), given an operations-level extrication incident, a vehicle 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 10.1.8
- VR-01.09 Trainee shall 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 10.1.9

Curriculum for Vehicle Rescue Level II

VR-02.01 Trainee shall plan for a commercial/heavy vehicle incident, and conduct initial and ongoing size-up, given agency guidelines, planning forms, and an operations-level vehicle 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; vehicle stabilization needs are evaluated; and resource needs are identified and documented for future use.

NFPA 1006 10.2.1

VR-02.02 Trainee shall stabilize commercial/heavy vehicles, given a vehicle and machinery tool kit and personal protective equipment, so that the vehicle is prevented from moving during the rescue operations; entry, exit, and tool placement points are not compromised; anticipated rescue activities will not compromise vehicle stability; selected stabilization points are structurally sound; stabilization equipment can be monitored; and the risk to rescuers is minimized.

NFPA 1006 10.2.2

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

NFPA 1006 10.2.3

VR-02.04 Trainee shall create access and egress openings for rescue from a heavy vehicle, given vehicle 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 vehicle stability is maintained.

NFPA 1006 10.2.4

VR-02.05 Trainee shall disentangle victim(s), given an extrication incident, a vehicle 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 10.2.5

VR-02.06 Trainee shall isolate and manage potentially harmful energy sources, including propulsion power, restraint systems, and construction materials, given heavy vehicle, vehicle 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 10.2.6