



Scene Safety – A Review

Emergency Vehicle Markings

High-Visibility Safety Apparel

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Agenda

1. How emergency vehicle markings can improve scene safety
2. Recommendations for emergency-vehicle lighting as set forth in the MUTCD
3. High-visibility Safety Apparel requirements for incident responders

Emergency Vehicles

- Old vs Today



Emergency Vehicle Markings





NFPA 1901 – Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus (2009)

NFPA 1917 – Standard for Automotive Ambulances (2013)

- At least 50% of the rear vertical surfaces of the apparatus shall be equipped with 6 inch (minimum) retroreflective striping, alternating yellow and red, in a chevron pattern sloping downward and away from the centerline of the vehicle at an angle of 45°





Law Enforcement Vehicle Markings – New Vs. Old





- Though essential for safety, use of too many lights at an incident scene can be distracting and can create confusion for approaching road users



High-visibility vests are only one component of a system of protective strategies to protect responders from being struck by vehicles while working along roadways.



MUTCD Section 6D.03 states:

All workers, including emergency responders, within the right-of-way of a roadway who are exposed either to traffic (vehicles using the highway for purposes of travel) or to work vehicles and construction equipment **SHALL** wear high-visibility safety apparel...

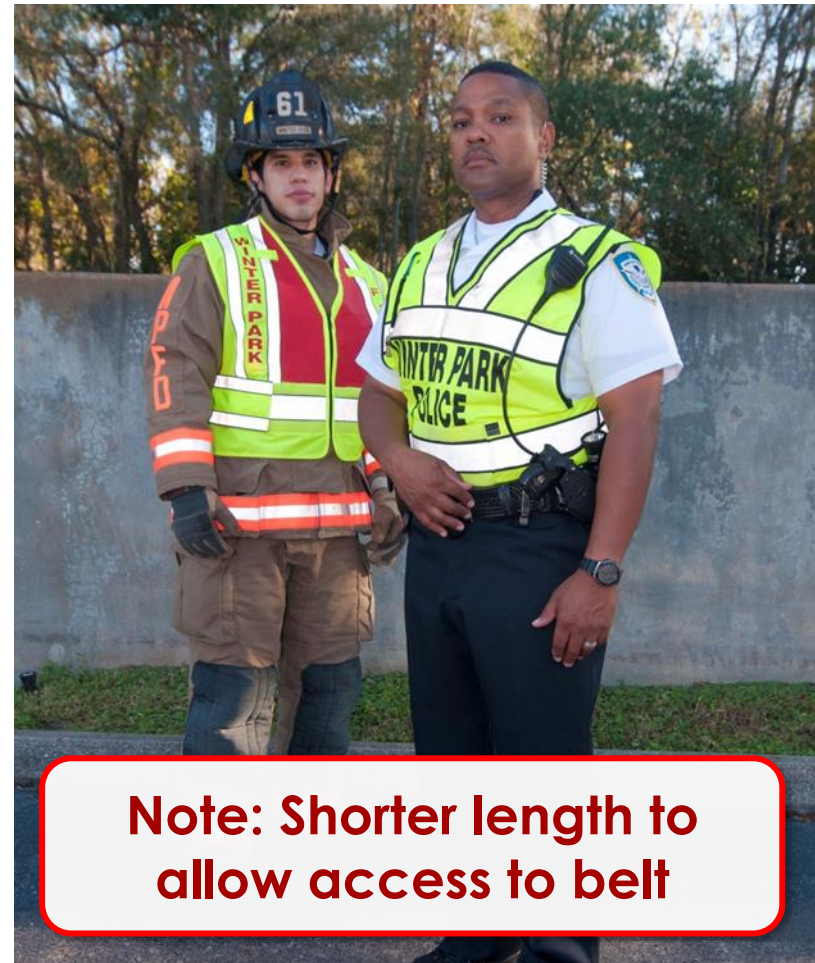
- Must meet, and be labeled as meeting one of two standards:
 - ANSI/ISEA 107, Standard Performance for:
 - Class II
 - Class III
 - ANSI/ISEA 207, Public Safety Vests



ANSI 107 Class II Vest



ANSI 207 Public Safety Vest



Note: Shorter length to allow access to belt

- Firefighters or other responders engaged in emergency operations that directly expose them to flame, fire, heat, and/or hazardous materials



- Law enforcement when actively engaged in potentially confrontational law enforcement activities (i.e., tactical operations)





Coverage

- If injury is caused by the knowing refusal of the employee to use a safety appliance or observe a safety rule required by statute or lawfully adopted by the department, and brought prior to the accident to the employee's knowledge, or if injury is caused by the knowing refusal of the employee to use a safety appliance provided by the employer, **the compensation shall be reduced 25 percent.**