


Title:	Highway Emergencies			
Section:	400 Fire Operations			
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Effective Date:	January 1, 2024	Reviewed Date:		
Authorized By:	Fox River Fire District Chiefs			

A. PURPOSE

To provide information that will increase safety and efficiency during the fire department's response to emergency incidents on highways.

B. SCOPE

This guideline applies to multiple injury situations, flammable liquid spills, hazardous materials incidents, and/or fires that occur on highways.

C. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

There are no special terms or definitions in this section.

D. GUIDELINE

- 1) Wear full protective clothing. This includes traffic safety vests.
- 2) Whenever possible, place apparatus between the emergency and oncoming traffic. At the same time, be aware of the need to stage apparatus upwind and upgrade to be out of spill runoff or vapor clouds.
- 3) Use traffic cones and emergency scene signs when necessary to alert oncoming traffic to the emergency operations.
- 4) Water Supply.
 - a) Water supply to expressway incidents must be pre-planned by first due companies and may necessitate alternative means such as:
 - i) Orange Knox box keys are used to access Highway dry standpipe system.
 - ii) Relay lines.
 - iii) Water tenders. Tenders may be included in the initial dispatch.
 - b) An engine or ladder company placed on an access street may provide the best method of obtaining a supply line to elevated sections of expressways.

5) Response.

a) When the direction of travel is unknown on divided highways, or if information indicates difficulty can be expected in reaching the scene, a second engine company will be dispatched and will approach from the opposite direction.

b) The first fire company approaching the scene shall advise other companies of alternate access. If unable to reach the scene, specific directions should be given to other responding companies.

6) Operations. The first arriving fire company of a multiple-company incident shall establish command and give an initial report that should include:

a) Entrapment.

b) Injuries.

c) Number of patients.

d) Fire/no fire.

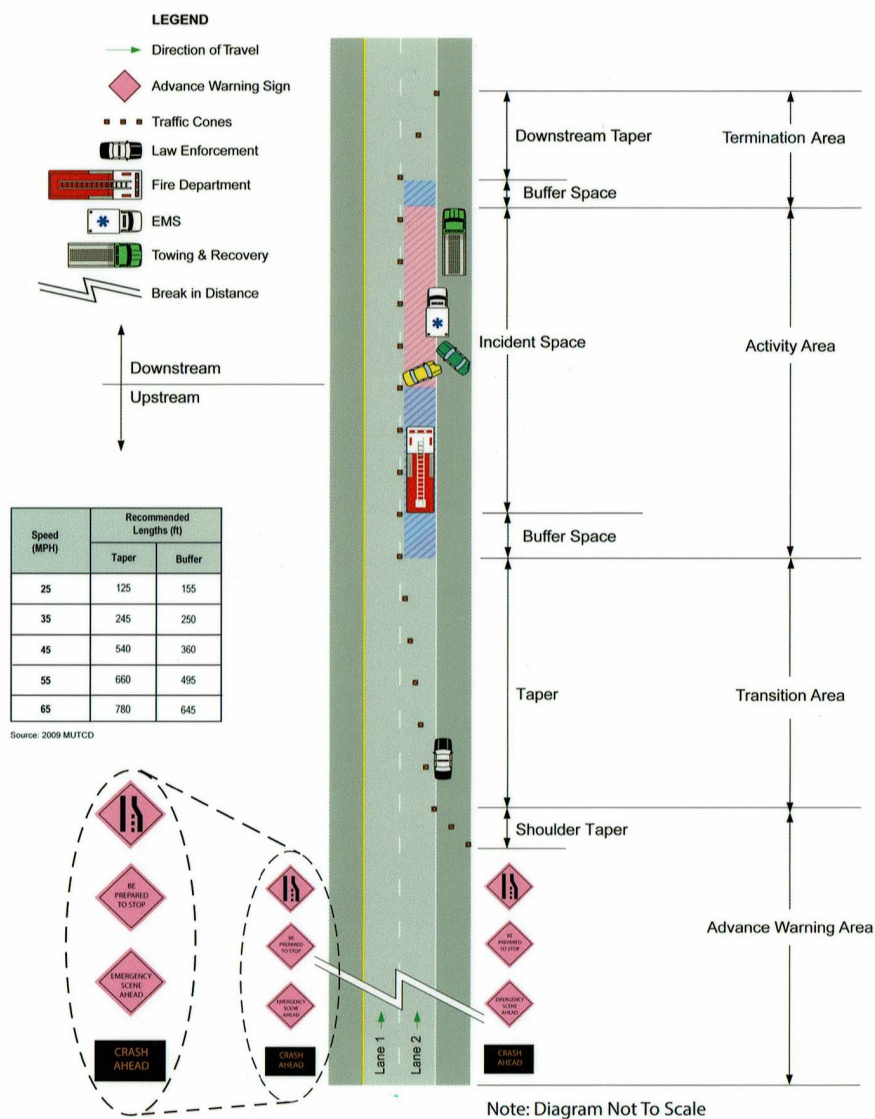
e) Hazardous materials involved.

f) Traffic conditions.

g) Upgrade or downgrade response if needed.

7) See DOT Traffic Incident Management Area on next page.

Traffic Incident Management Area (TIMA)



Put on high-visibility safety apparel as soon as possible

1. Park vehicle in a block position
2. Stabilize scene

3. Conduct initial scene size-up
4. Initiate ICS/Unified Command
5. Establish a TIMA
6. Conduct secondary scene size-up

For additional copies, please contact WisDOT's STOC at (414) 227-2166

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