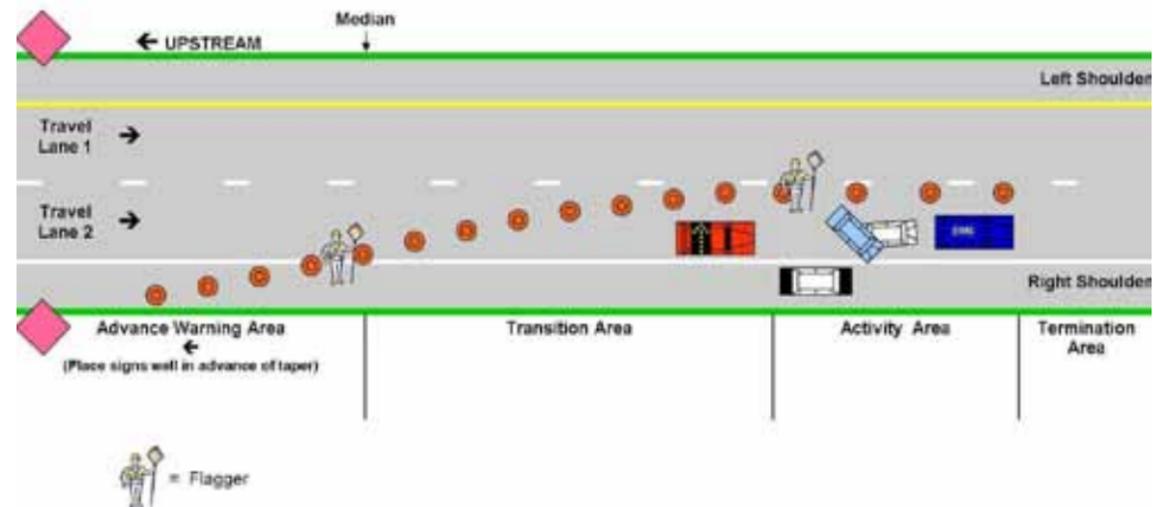


ETTC for Shoulder Assist



ETTC for Lane Blocking Incident



Traffic Cone Placement

<input type="checkbox"/>	Start deploying cones at the rear of your vehicle and work your way upstream.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Place cones around response vehicles and place at least one cone downstream past the crash to allow a parking spot for the ambulance or EMS vehicle.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Always face traffic when placing or removing cones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase the number of cones and the distance between cones as the speed of approaching traffic increases.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Space cones equally at least 20 feet apart. Use the striping marks as a distance reference to help with cone placement. The marks are on a 40 foot cycle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Borrow additional cones from other responding units or request some from another S/SP unit through dispatch if needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Use 12 cones for the lane closure taper, which should be approximately 240 feet, and four cones along the activity area to quickly make the scene safer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Improve traffic flow by moving the transition taper further upstream from the activity area as additional traffic controls are put in place.



Incident Classification

MAJOR Incident = Expected Duration of More Than 2 Hours

Examples: chain reaction or multiple commercial vehicle crashes; crashes with major medical response; Haz-Mat, overturned tractor trailers; structural damage; wild fires

INTERMEDIATE Incident = Expected Duration of 30 minutes to 2 hours

Examples: major roadway debris or cargo spills; overturned cars, RVs or small trailers; multi-vehicle crashes

MINOR Incident = Expected Duration of Less Than 30 Minutes

Examples: disabled vehicles in a travel lane or on the shoulder, minor crashes that can be moved or relocated to the shoulder, minor roadway debris.



Major Incident



Minor Incident – Disabled Vehicle



Incident Priorities

1. **Save lives:**
 - a. Make safety your first priority.
 - b. Preserve the well being of responders, injured persons, and passing motorists.
2. **Stabilize the incident:**
 - a. Set up emergency temporary traffic controls.
 - b. Prevent secondary crashes by warning approaching traffic.
 - c. Practice safe, quick clearance; move crash vehicles as soon as permitted.
 - d. Follow agency policy for scene preservation to protect evidence when necessary.
3. **Protect property and the environment:**
 - a. Contain spilled vehicle fluids to limit environmental damage.
 - b. Upgrade traffic controls and advance warning.

