

What do
you do?





Disclaimer

- Many legal issues
 - Attorney, insurance agent, human resources
 - Will worker's comp cover you?
- Must wear High Visibility Safety Garments- mandatory OSHA, Federal Hwy Administration and many Workers' Compensation Insurance Carriers

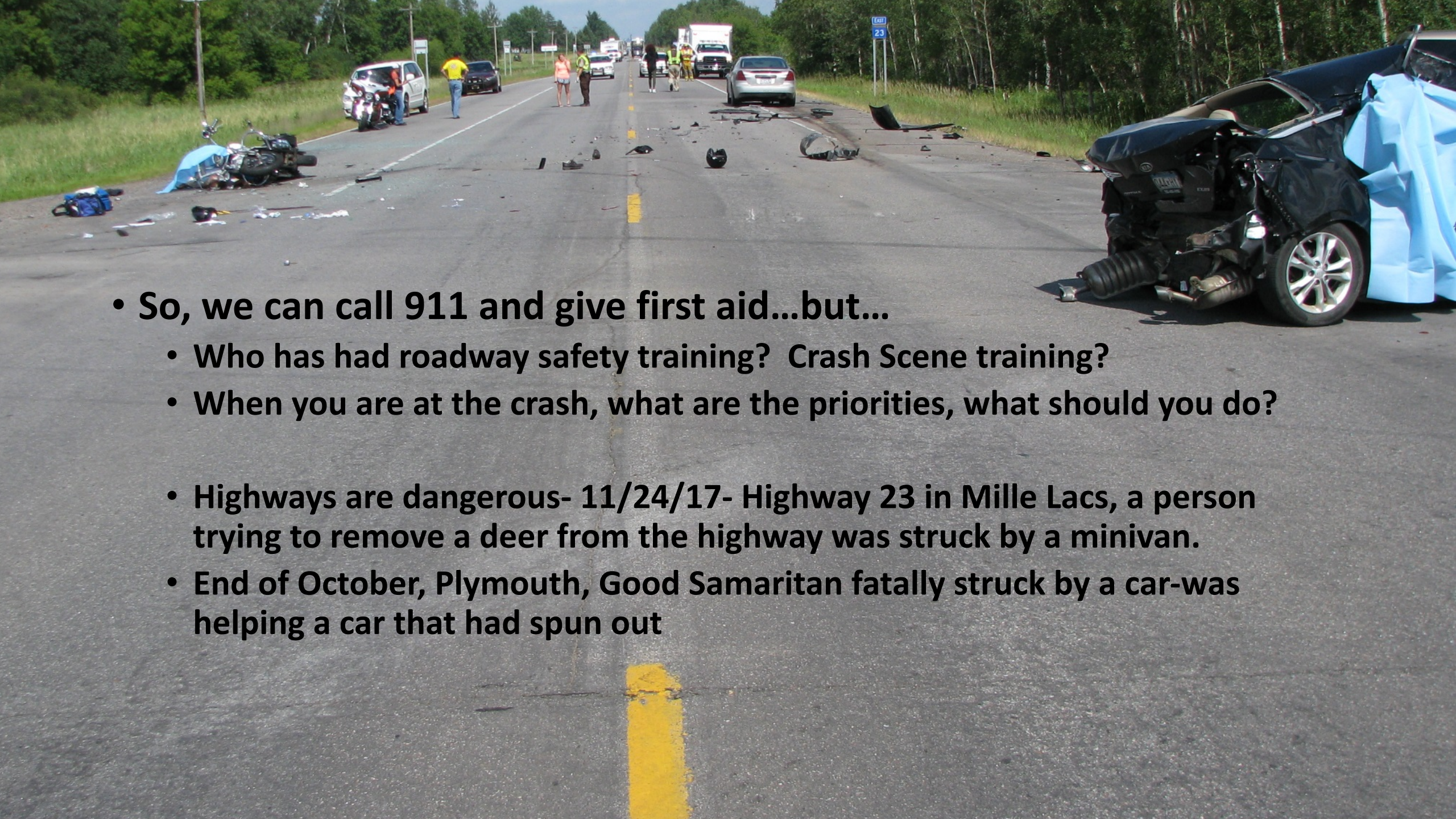
- A person at the scene of an emergency who knows that another person is exposed to or has suffered grave physical harm shall, to the extent that the person can do so without danger or peril to self or others, give reasonable assistance to the exposed person. 604A.01



Our Duty to Assist

- Call 911?
- First Aid?





- **So, we can call 911 and give first aid...but...**
 - **Who has had roadway safety training? Crash Scene training?**
 - **When you are at the crash, what are the priorities, what should you do?**
- **Highways are dangerous- 11/24/17- Highway 23 in Mille Lacs, a person trying to remove a deer from the highway was struck by a minivan.**
- **End of October, Plymouth, Good Samaritan fatally struck by a car-was helping a car that had spun out**

Training?

- Who has ever been trained to walk in the in the road?



First aid training with highway traffic going next to you?



Where do you park?

- 169.342 Good Samaritan exception to stopping to aid a motorist in distress-you must take reasonable safety precautions

02/21/2018- Highway 27 in Morrison County. Driver attempted to make a U-turn and got stuck, partially blocking. A friend arrived and said he parked partially blocking. Another car came along crashing into the vehicle. This person claimed the vehicle was in the middle of the road.

Park Where???

- Block the hwy?
- On the shoulder?
- In the median?
- Past the crash?

- Safest- Off Road
- Safety- scene,
yours, victims



IN CASE OF A CRASH



A Guide for Minnesota Motorists

In Case of a Crash: A Guide for Minnesota Motorists

Keep your vehicle registration information and proof of insurance in this file.

Traffic crashes occur on Minnesota highways at a rate of nearly 300 per day. If you are involved in a collision or encounter a crash scene, it is important that you know what to do, who to contact, and what information to record for future use.

If you are in a crash that results in personal injury, death or property damage totaling \$1,000 or more, you must file a report with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety within 10 days. To complete the report, you will need certain information about the drivers, vehicles and crash scene.

Record this information at the time of the crash to save time and ensure accuracy. Minnesota Motor Vehicle Accident Reports are available on the Web at www.dps.state.mn.us/dvs or through law enforcement agencies.

If You Come Upon a Crash...

- Slow down, but do not stop unless you are first to arrive at the scene or are signaled to do so.
- If you are first on the scene, stop and assist if you can. Park your car well off the roadway away from the crash.
- Warn other drivers of danger with four-way flashers, flares, flashlight, etc.
- If there is personal injury, serious property damage or danger to other motorists at the crash scene, call for help.
- Contact the local police, county sheriff's office or State Patrol. If you do not know which law enforcement agency to call or if an emergency exists, call 911. The nearest emergency dispatch center will send emergency and law enforcement personnel.
- Provide location, such as distance from an intersection or milepost number.
- Account for all occupants of the vehicles and aid the injured if you are qualified.
- Do not move injured persons unless they are endangered by traffic or fire.

- Minnesota's "Move Over" law requires motorists approaching emergency vehicles with emergency lights activated to move to the lane farthest away from the emergency vehicle. Always use extra caution when approaching emergency vehicles and give the officers space so they can do their job safely.

If You Are in a Crash...

You must take certain actions to ensure safety and compliance with the law.

- You must stop if you are in a crash — drive out of the driving lane, onto the shoulder and out of traffic. Turn off the ignition to decrease the risk of fire.
- Once stopped and out of a traffic lane, avoid walking into the traffic lane when exiting your vehicle. Stay in your vehicle if you can with your seat belt fastened — you are safest inside your vehicle. If you need to exit the vehicle, attempt to exit on the non-traffic side. If you are assisting at a crash, approach a vehicle from the non-traffic side.
- Protect yourself and the crash scene from further damage. Warn other drivers of danger with four-way flashers, flares, flashlight, etc.
- If someone in the crash is injured or killed, the law requires that you call the nearest law enforcement agency or 911 as quickly as possible.
- If you are qualified, administer first aid. Otherwise, do what you can to make injured persons comfortable. State law requires that you render reasonable assistance.
- You must give your name, address, date of birth and license plate number of the vehicle to other drivers in the crash.
- You must also, if requested, show your driver's license. This same information must, by law, be provided to any law enforcement officer at the scene.
- If a person involved in the crash asks for your insurance information at the scene, you must provide the name and address of the carrier of your liability coverage and the name of your agent.
- Insurance information must be given to a law enforcement officer investigating the crash. If you do not have this information with you, you must provide it within 72 hours.
- If a crash results only in property damage, it is not necessary to notify law enforcement. If your vehicle is disabled, have it towed as soon as possible, but drivers should exchange information for the report.

Traffic Congestion

Traffic flow

Secondary crashes



Biggest Help

- Scene safety- prevent further injury to those involved and prevent injury to first responders
- First Aid
- Traffic Direction



Challenges

- Rubber necks-gawkers
 - Drivers slowing way down and taking pictures
 - People stopping in traffic asking what happened
 - People hanging out
- People picking up debris



- Your safety is #1-
 - **Hi Viz Jacket, Gloves**
- A safe scene
- Care for the injured

- Are you actually helping or making the situation worse?





Scene Safe

- It's Dangerous Out There
- General Considerations
- Incident Response Protocol
- Roadway Incident Scene Response
- Special Considerations
- You Can Make It Safer

Key Training Points from Video

Overall

- **Dangerous** — Roadway incidents are some of the most hazardous, random and chaotic.
- **Livelihood** — Local and state economy depends on reliable and efficient transportation.
- **The right tools** — Have traffic control equipment accessible and used, to make you visible.

Response

- **Discipline** — Keep your eyes and mind focused on the road and your surroundings. You can't help if you don't get there safely.
- **Control** — Keep your emergency vehicle under control at all times.
- **Caution** — Exercise care at intersections and don't rely on traffic light pre-emption systems.
- **Communications** — Talk to each other and remember other responders are also on the road.
- **Legal** — Follow state and local laws and your department's policies.
- **Always** — Wear your seat belt.

Approach

- **Road Conditions** — Dry, wet, snowy or icy?
- **Visibility** — Light, dark, sunset/sunrise, fog, rain or snow?
- **Sightlines** — How far back can you see the approaching traffic; any curves, hills? How much time do they have to react?
- **Time of day** — Rush hour, bar close, or before or after a major community event?
- **Day of week** — Weekend vs. Weekday traffic, local vs. visitor traffic

Arrival

- **Protect** — Use your emergency vehicle to block and protect where you will be working.
- **Be seen** — Wear high visibility, ANSI/ISEA 107 class 2 or 3, traffic vests and jackets.
- **Size up** — Tell dispatch your location, what you have and what you need, cancel what you don't.

- **Clear it or stay put?** — Can the scene be moved to a safer location?
- **How much and how long?** — Roughly estimate, is this going to be 15 minutes or over an hour? Ask for appropriate traffic control resources.
- **Safe zone** — Is there a protected area where you can dive to quickly if something goes wrong? Are there places where you should not dive to if something goes wrong (i.e.: bridges and overpasses)?

Emergency Traffic Control Scene Management

- **Lanes** — Choose which lanes can be used for traffic flow and which lanes are needed for work space.
- **Taper** — Use emergency vehicles and/or cones and flares to clearly direct traffic away from the work space.
- **Mark off** — Use cones or flares to separate traffic from the incident work space.
- **Advance Warning** — Use emergency vehicles and/or portable signs prior to the incident scene.
- **Queue** — Use advance warning to alert the public of unexpected slow or stopped traffic ahead.
- **Assess and Adjust** — Continuously monitor conditions, how traffic is responding, how far traffic is backing up, and make changes as needed.
- **Lights** — When parked, is emergency lighting and headlights blinding oncoming traffic or creating glare issues? Can they be reduced?
- **Control** — Use standard and recognizable resources such as flagger stop/slow paddles to direct traffic on two-lane highways.

Clearing

- **Pick up** — Make re-opening lanes and roadway a priority, as quickly as can safely be done.
- **Everyone** — Protect all responders, including law and recovery teams.
- **Communicate** — Everyone on scene should know how and when the lanes and the incident will be cleared.
- **Last to go** — Advance warning should be cleared from the incident scene last.