

- S** Stop – Assess the scene
- E** Environment – Identify limitations and hazards at scene
- T** Traffic – Evaluate the traffic situation
- U** Unknown Hazards – Consider potential hazards not readily apparent
- P** Protect Self & Victims

Scene Coordinator

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure group is under control, no mavericks; • Teamwork & time are very important; • Assess the scene – do not place self or others in danger; • Establish traffic control; • As soon as site is secured and witnesses are identified and secured, keep them on scene and separated from each other; • Ensure COMMUNICATOR is established; if no cell signal, use CB relay; • Aid BLS person in assessing the victims; gather victims' personal information (name, address, phone, insurance information); • Secure Crash Scene - Leave everything where it was, note anything moved, take pictures if things must be moved; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize walking traffic (rubber-neckers); • When police arrive, assist as requested; • Assist EMS and firefighters as requested. Otherwise, stay clear. • Do not leave, in case EMS/police need questions answered. • Prevent driver(s) from leaving the scene, or note physical description and license # and vehicle description. <p>WHEN IT'S OVER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with accident reports or provide info as requested • Check each other out (SHOCK?) • Ride to nearest rest area/restaurant, TALK IT OUT! |
|---|--|

Traffic Control A&B

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be Safe, Be Seen; • Use cars, not motorcycles, to block traffic; • Be in command; • Keep traffic moving, if safe; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use proper traffic hand signals; • Be clear; • Set up 200-300 yards <i>or more</i> on either side, speed-dependent. |
|--|---|

BLS Trained Responder

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain calm and calm the victims, talk to the victims • Use SAMPLE Method if victims are alert:
 S – Signs/Symptoms, using observation, use of DOTS, questions
 A – Allergies
 M – Medications, Med Alert Bracelets
 P – Physician or Medical History
 L – Last time they ate or drank
 E – Events leading to crash • Write it down to keep it straight • Identify self and level of experience to victim, if conscious • Who can we Contact (family members)? • Assess the scene, victims and evident injuries using the SETUP process • Be sure to check each person for injuries, including all involved vehicles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If several injuries, then triage must be setup. (Decide who is in most need and respond accordingly) • Determine most severe or life-threatening injuries and begin First Aid treatment • Priority has to take place, personal feelings have to take a back seat • Be careful what you say – victims can hear. Step away if necessary to discuss victim's condition with anyone. • Only if <u>absolutely</u> necessary, move victim to safe place for treatment • DO NOT move victim if head, neck or spinal injury is suspected unless life-threatening situation exists; • Communicate through BLS-Trained Assistant to Communicator • Once started, DO NOT STOP - Continue until EMS arrives |
|--|--|

BLS Trained Assistant

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist BLS-Trained Responder (BLS-TR) in assessing injuries as directed by BLS Trained Responder; • Unless assisting victims, assist by conveying information to Communicator; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather victims' injury information and personal data; • Write it down to keep it straight; • Maintain index card notes for future reference; • Once treatment is started, DO NOT STOP - Continue until EMS arrives |
|---|---|

Communications

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine exact location of crash in preparation for 911 call; • Remain Calm, Speak Clearly and Slowly; • Establish strongest possible signal strength & low background noise and contact 911 (Inform Scene Coordinator of your location); | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report exact location of crash, number and type of vehicles involved, number of victims, initial assessment of injuries as reported by BLS Trained Responder; • Maintain contact until 911 operator releases you. |
|--|--|

Group Keeper

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain control of group – no mavericks, control adrenaline • Assemble remainder of GW riders out of the way • Maintain calming effect on group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be prepared to send in reliefs or assistance for any position • <i>Contact Chapter Director if not present, and inform him/her of event</i> |
|--|--|

Scene Coordinator

- In some cases, riders have exposed themselves and other motorists to danger by acting unilaterally (i.e., making U-turns, etc.), attempting to “help a friend”. Pre-brief chapter in meetings, in articles, before rides, to ensure group control.
- Pre-brief chapter to avoid use of CB radios under these circumstances. Only Scene Coordinator and Group Keeper should use CB unless otherwise directed. In some previous cases, some riders have used CBs simultaneously in their excitement, thereby rendering CB use ineffective for the SCENE COORDINATOR, who may absolutely depend on the CB, initially.
- Try to minimize walking traffic.
- Ensure team is familiar with processes, including SETUP and SAMPLE. So they *begin* a crash scene response in concert with each other.
- Look for spilled fuel, etc, power lines, sharp objects, danger of falling objects, precarious situations, etc.
- Traffic control points should be 200-300 feet (minimum, more for higher speed limits) back from accident scene. If the road curves just before the accident scene, control point should be on the other side of the curve to make sure fast moving traffic is not surprised after the curve.
- If there are any witnesses, they should be identified and kept aside and isolated from one another to prevent their talking about it, which could corrupt their statements.
- May have to ask Group Keeper to assign other riders to provide assistance with CB relays.
- If available, and if needed, assist BLS Responder with the injured.
- By gathering victims’ personal information, you will assist the police in the event the ambulances take victims away before police arrive.
- Make note of which hospital to which the ambulance is taking the injured.
- Have traffic persons help control pedestrians, to keep voyeurs from approaching. May need additional help from remaining chapter members if traffic controllers are too far away.
- Chapter members may be (likely are) in shock – a friend may have just gone down. Ensure Group Keeper calms them and watches for symptoms. Have him/her treat them for shock.
- Leave everything where it was, if possible. Note anything that was moved. Take pictures if possible – they are very important to police.
- Once Police arrive on the scene, Scene Coordinator relinquishes control to the authorities.
- Discuss these preparations regularly with fellow riders – familiarize, prepare, perform.

Traffic Control A&B

- Be advised that you have no legal standing as traffic controller, and are at risk at all times;
- Distance for traffic control is dependent upon speed limit of the road affected, to stop or slow cars far enough from crash scene;
- If crash is within several hundred yards of a curve in road, traffic control should be on far side of curve;
- Strongly suggest bright vest/clothing, esp. at night, flares, Cyalume sticks, whistle, white or bright gloves;

BLS Trained Responder

- Upon arrival of EMS personnel, care and treatment of the injured becomes their charge, and BLS Responders come under their direction. All appropriate information is relinquished to EMS upon request.
- Use gloves and face shield.
- If victims are conscious, ask about events leading to crash.
- When did they last eat and drink?
- Give victim injury information only to EMS personnel
- Check for deformities, open wounds, tenderness, swelling
- Watch for numbness, blue lips, vomit, blood in vomit
- Treat all for shock
- Check on bike for medical information
- Talk with the injured, provide reassurance.

Communications

- Provide clear location – Street name, mile marker, if available, direction of travel (interstate), county, town, address, if one is available
- If no cell phone signal and scene is very close to a house, Assistant might convey victim information to COMMUNICATOR in house, on house phone.

Group Keeper

- Use Gold Book, working with Chapter Director, to find any needed resources to support either victims or the chapter.
- If needs arise for remaining riders to assist in any way, assign personnel as appropriate.