Scans

- Establishing the Danger Zone
- Mechanism of Injury and Affected Areas of the Body
Establishing the Danger Zone
**Downed Lines**

In incidents involving downed electrical wires and damaged utility poles, the danger zone should extend beyond each intact pole for a full span and to the sides for the distance that the severed wires can reach. Stay out of the danger zone until the utility company has deactivated the wires, or until trained rescuers have moved and anchored them.
Vehicle on Fire

If no other hazards are involved, such as dangerous chemicals or explosives, the ambulance should park no closer than 100 feet (about 30 meters) from a burning vehicle. Park upwind.
Hazardous Material Threatened by Fire

When hazardous materials are either involved in or threatened by fire, the size of the danger zone is dictated by the nature of the material. Use binoculars to read the placard on the truck and refer to the *Emergency Response Guidebook* for a safe distance to establish your command post. Park upwind.
Spilled Fuel
The ambulance should be parked upwind from flowing fuel. If this is not possible, the vehicle should be parked as far from the fuel flow as possible, avoiding gutters, ditches, and gullies that may carry the spill to the parking site. Remember, your ambulance’s catalytic converter is an ignition source over 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.
Hazardous Materials
Leaking containers of dangerous chemicals may produce a health as well as a fire hazard. When chemicals have been spilled, whether fumes are evident or not, the ambulance should be parked upwind. If the hazardous material is known, seek advice from experts such as CHEMTREC through the Incident Commander.
Mechanism of Injury and Affected Areas of the Body
MECHANISM OF INJURY
The force that produced the injury, its intensity and direction.

TYPES OF FORCE
- Direct
- Twisting
- Forced Flexion or Hyperextension
- Indirect