JOB PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
NFPA 1006 - Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications (2017)
Chapter 12 – Machinery Rescue

THIS TASK BOOK BELONGS TO: _____

I verify that all job performance requirements documented in this task book have been completed. I understand that I am responsible for the requisite knowledge and skills that support these JPRs, as outlined in the 2017 version of NFPA 1006, Chapter 12, Machinery Rescue. I further understand that these JPRs are the minimum job requirements related to Machinery Rescue and it is my responsibility to not only maintain these skills, but to build upon them.

_____ _____
STUDENT SIGNATURE **DATE**

The completion of this task book must be verified by the participant's Training Coordinator, Lead Instructor, or the OSFM Search & Rescue Coordinator.

_____ _____
Printed Name **DATE**

_____
Signature

AWARENESS LEVEL	DATE	INSTRUCTOR SIGNATURE
A12.1.1 Recognize the need for technical rescue resources at a machinery incident, given AHJ guidelines, an operations or technician level machinery incident or simulation, so that the need for additional resources is identified, the response system is initiated, the scene is secured and rendered safe until additional resources arrive, and awareness-level personnel are incorporated into the operational/incident action plan.		
A12.1.2 Establish scene safety zones, given pre-arrival instructions from operations- or technician-level resources, scene security barriers, incident location, incident information, and personal protective equipment (PPE), so that action hot, warm, and cold safety zones are designated; zone perimeters are consistent with incident requirements; perimeter markings can be recognized and understood by others; zone boundaries are communicated to incident command; and only authorized personnel are allowed access to the rescue scene.		
A12.1.3 Identify the needed support resources, given a specific type of rescue incident, so that a resource cache is managed, scene lighting is provided for the tasks to be undertaken, environmental concerns are managed, personnel rehabilitation is facilitated, and the support operation facilitates rescue operational objectives.		
A12.1.4 Size up an incident, given an incident, background information and applicable reference materials, so that the operational mode is defined; resource availability, response time, and types of rescues are determined; the number of victims are identified; the last reported location of all victims are established; witnesses and reporting parties are identified and interviewed; resource needs are assessed; search parameters are identified; and information required to develop an incident action plan is obtained.		

OPERATIONS LEVEL	DATE	INSTRUCTOR SIGNATURE
O12.2.1 Plan for a machinery incident, and conduct an initial and ongoing size-up, given agency guidelines, planning forms, and an operations-level machinery incident or simulation, so that a standard approach is used during training and operational scenarios; emergency situation hazards are identified; isolation methods and scene security measures are considered; fire suppression and safety measures are identified; machinery stabilization needs are evaluated; and resource needs are identified and documented for future use.		
O12.2.2 Establish "scene" safety zones, given scene security barriers, incident location, incident information, and PPE, so that hot, warm, and cold safety zones are designated; zone perimeters are consistent with incident requirements; perimeter markings can be recognized and understood by others; zone boundaries are communicated to incident command; and only authorized personnel are allowed access to the rescue scene.		
O12.2.3 Establish fire protection, given an extrication incident and fire control support, so that fire and explosion potential is managed and fire hazards and rescue objectives are communicated to the fire support team.		
O12.2.4 Stabilize a small or simple machine, given a machinery tool kit and PPE, so that the machinery is prevented from moving during the rescue operations; entry, exit, and tool placement points are not compromised; anticipated rescue activities will not compromise machinery stability; selected stabilization points are structurally sound; stabilization equipment can be monitored; and the risk to rescuers is minimized.		
O12.2.5 Isolate potentially harmful energy sources, given machinery tool kit and PPE, so that all hazards are identified; systems are managed; beneficial system use is evaluated; and hazards to rescue personnel and victims are minimized.		
O12.2.6 Determine small machinery access and egress points, given the structural and damage characteristics and potential victim location(s), so that victim location(s) is identified; entry and exit points for victims, rescuers, and equipment are designated; flows of personnel, victims(s), and equipment are identified; existing entry points are used; time constraints are factored; selected entry and egress points do not compromise stability; chosen points can be protected; equipment and victim stabilization are initiated; and AHJ safety and emergency procedures are enforced.		

O12.2.7 Create access and egress openings for rescue from a small or simple machine, given a machinery tool kit, specialized tools and equipment, PPE, and an assignment, so that the movement of rescuers and equipment complements victim care and removal; an emergency escape route is provided; the technique chosen is expedient; victim and rescuer protection is afforded; and stability is maintained.		
O12.2.8 Disentangle victim(s), given an extrication involving a small or simple machine, a machinery tool kit, PPE, and specialized equipment, so that undue victim injury is prevented; victim protection is provided; and stabilization is maintained.		
O12.2.9 Identify potential emergency events in buildings where mechanical equipment exists, such as elevators. Determine entry and egress points, given the structural and damage characteristics and potential victim location(s), so that victim location(s) is identified; designate entry and exit points for victim(s) and rescuer(s); chosen points can be protected; determine the need for a specialized elevator technician; stabilize and isolate all machinery involved, given an elevator tool kit and PPE; control the hazards presented by the release of fluids or mechanical release devices; determine elevator position to optimize the removal of victim(s); secure all elevators and weight systems in common hoistways so that chosen points do not compromise the removal of a victim or rescuer; equipment and victim stabilization are initiated; package and remove victim(s) so that undue injury is prevented; and AHJ safety points are enforced.		
O12.2.10 Remove a packaged victim to a designated safe area, as a member of a team, given a victim transfer device, a designated egress route, and PPE, so that the team effort is coordinated; the designated egress route is used; the victim is removed without compromising victim packaging; undue injury is prevented; and stabilization is maintained.		
O12.2.11 Terminate an incident, given PPE specific to the incident, isolation barriers, and tool kit, so that rescuers and bystanders are protected and accounted for during termination operations; the party responsible is notified of any modification or damage created during the operational period; documentation of loss or material use is accounted for, scene documentation is performed, scene control is transferred to a responsible party; potential or existing hazards are communicated to that responsible party; debriefing and post-incident analysis and critique are considered, and command is terminated.		

TECHNICIAN LEVEL	DATE	INSTRUCTOR SIGNATURE
T12.3.1 Plan for a large machinery incident, and conduct initial and ongoing size-up, given agency guidelines, planning forms, and operations-level machinery incident or simulation, so that a standard approach is used during training and operational scenarios; emergency situation hazards are identified; isolation methods and scene security measures are considered; fire suppression and safety measures are identified; machinery stabilization needs are evaluated; and resource needs are identified and documented for future use.		
T12.3.2 Stabilize large machinery, given a machinery tool kit and PPE, so that the machinery is prevented from moving during the rescue operations; entry, exit, and tool placement points are not compromised; anticipated rescue activities will not compromise machinery stability; selected stabilization points are structurally sound; stabilization equipment can be monitored; and the risk to rescuers is minimized.		
T12.3.3 Determine large machinery access and egress points, given the structural and damage characteristics and potential victim location(s), so that victim location(s) is identified; entry and exit points for victims, rescuers, and equipment are designated; flows of personnel, victim(s), and equipment are identified; existing entry points are used; time constraints are factored; selected entry and egress points do not compromise machinery stability; chosen points can be protected; equipment and victim stabilization are initiated; and AHJ safety and emergency procedures are enforced.		
T12.3.4 Create access and egress openings for rescue from large machinery, given a machinery tool kit, specialized tools and equipment, PPE, and an assignment, so that the movement of rescuers and equipment complements victim care and removal; an emergency escape route is provided; the technique chosen is expedient; victim and rescuer protection is afforded; and stability is maintained.		
T12.3.5 Disentangle victim(s), given an extrication incident, a machinery tool kit, PPE, and specialized equipment, so that undue victim injury is prevented; victim protection is provided; and stabilization is maintained.		