



Missouri Valley Fire & Rescue Department

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STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Chronological History

Effective: January 1, 2010

This guideline is written to define those terms used within the scope of this, and future SOG's.

TERMS:

Clear Text : This term shall be considered to be plain spoken English, and shall be used whenever possible in all communications.

Engine : This term shall be defined as a piece of Fire Department apparatus having a minimum pumping capacity of five hundred gallons per minute (500 GPM).

Engine Company : This term shall be defined as a Fire Department Engine and its crew.

Full Crew : On an apparatus of any capacity, a full crew shall consist of the maximum number of personnel allowed aboard the apparatus.

Incident Commander : This term shall be defined as the Officer responsible for the overall operation and coordination of the emergency scene.

Line Officer : This term shall be defined as a duly elected officer of the Missouri Valley Fire Department as set forth in the Missouri Valley Fire Department Constitution and By-Laws.

Officer : This term shall be defined as the Line Officer assuming command of an incident.

Advance Warning- Notification procedures used to warn approaching motorists of the need to move from driving normally to driving as required by the temporary emergency traffic control measures ahead.

Block- Positioning of Fire Department apparatus at an angle to the lanes of traffic, creating a physical barrier

between upstream traffic and the emergency work area. Includes “Block to the right” or “Block to the left.”

Buffer Zone- The distance or space between emergency personnel and vehicles in the protected work zone and nearby moving traffic.

Downstream- Beyond the incident in the direction traffic normally flows.

Portable Message Signs- Moveable, electronic message signs that may be programmed with traffic control information and emergency warnings for motorists.

Programmable Message Board- Permanently mounted, electronic message boards that may be utilized to display temporary emergency information for motorists, including: emergency scene ahead, lane closures, traffic detours, traffic delays, etc.

Shadow- The protected work area of a roadway incident shielded by the block from fire apparatus and or other emergency vehicles

Taper- The action of merging several lanes of moving traffic into fewer moving lanes.

Temporary work zones- The physical area of a roadway within which emergency personnel perform their mitigation tasks

Transition Zone- The lanes of roadway within which upstream motorists must change their speed and position to comply with the traffic control measures established at an emergency scene.

Upstream- Prior to the incident in the direction traffic normally flows. On a two-way street or un-divided highway, upstream traffic will approach from both directions.