# 8.00: ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

8.01	The Upward Bound Trust Emergency Procedures are contained in a separate folder which is kept in the launch point trailer.
8.02	All club members must be fully conversant with the Upward Bound Trust procedures in the event of an accident or emergency so that they may carry out quickly and effectively the instructions given to them by the person(s) in charge of the incident. The person(s) in charge will not have time to give detailed briefings on what you are required to do.
8.03	The saving of life is paramount in any incident. All members MUST carry out precisely and to the best of their abilities the instructions given to them by the person(s) in charge in the event of an accident or emergency.
8.04	We must manage the accident and the airfield to the best of our abilities UNTIL the emergency services arrive. When they do they will take charge. Do not hinder them and if requested to assist, then do so to the best of you abilities.
8.05	Do not abandon the task you have been asked to carry out in an emergency until you are relieved.
	To enable UBT members to be identified by the emergency services, high visibility vests will be provided emblazoned with the words "Upward Bound Trust Gliding Club".
8.06	There are three type of accident we can be faced with as follows:  1. A flying accident on the airfield.  2. A flying accident NOT on the airfield.  3. A non-flying accident or medical emergency on the airfield.  The folders give the details of how these are to be handled. Read them carefully because there are slight differences between them. Each folder will contain all the information you will need – you will only need the relevant folder.
	EMERGENCY PACK: The emergency pack will contain the High Visibility Vests, Space Blankets to keep casualties warm, clean bandages for staunching bleeding and cling film.
8.07	AIR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION BRANCH (AAIB) AND THE CRASHED AIRCRAFT: The crashed aircraft must NOT BE MOVED until permission is given by the AAIB (the police may also want it left in position after the AAIB have given their permission). However, you are allowed to remove without permission those parts of the aircraft necessary to extract casualties.

### 8.00 : ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### 8.08 FIRST AID:

Unless you are a fully qualified paramedic or doctor, you are not allowed to "treat" casualties. The following is a simple guide to what you can and cannot do:

#### The Casualty:

- It is essential to keep them warm to mitigate against the effects of shock. Space blankets as part of the emergency kit are provided for this purpose.
- Reassure the casualty who may be frightened, worried or anxious with calm words. Get them to lie still where they have finished up.
- If casualty is unconscious, do not try to revive them.

#### Casualty is not Breathing:

It is important to give artificial respiration WITHOUT DELAY. A brain starved of oxygen for 2 minutes will suffer damage.

#### Casualty is Bleeding heavily:

It is important to staunch the bleeding with local pressure such a hand or clean cloth pressed against to wound. Do not use tourniquets – 10 minutes with one of these in inexperienced hands can cause gangrene in the extremities (hand or foot) and this will result in amputation.

#### Casualty has been Burnt:

Cover exposed areas of burnt skin with cling film to keep the air off the burnt area to prevent drying out.

#### DO NOT DO any of the Following:

- 1. DO NOT remove any embedded object because this can cause further internal damage and lead to haemorrhaging.
- 2. DO NOT move them as this can also cause further internal damage and lead to haemorrhaging. The exception to this is if the casualty is at risk from uncontrolled fire in which case, extract the casualty as best you can WITHOUT endangering yourself.
- 3. DO NOT remove clothing from burnt areas of the casualty as this will also pull the burnt skin off with it.
- 4. DO NOT give them medication or food no matter how much they beg you for it. You are not qualified to give medication and food will greatly hamper the medical response.

## 8.00: ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### THE FOLLOWING POINTS ARE ALSO IMPORTANT: 8.09 Remember that the emergency services may not have dealt with an aircraft accident. 1. 2. When instructed by the person in charge to do something, then you must obey and carry out that role to the best of your ability and continue in that role UNTIL relieved. The order of seniority is as follows: 3. 1. Full Cat. Instructors Assistant Cat. Instructors 3. **Basic Instructors** Club Members in order of experience. However, don't stand around like a wet lemon if there is no instructor present or 5. nobody is taking charge of the incident. Take positive action in line with the attached Emergency Procedure Plans and get things under way until someone more senior (or the emergency services) arrives. 6. When asked by the emergency services what happened, do not embellish your account or say you saw something when you did not. Keep it to a simple brief description of what you saw (or say you did not see it). 8.10 THE PUBLIC: In the event of an accident on the airfield it is important that we do not allow members of the public onto the airfield. The airfield is a private site so you are entitled to do this. Inform them that the airfield is PRIVATE LAND. 2. **ENSURE** that the access is **KEPT CLEAR** for the Emergency Services. 3. If you have been sent to guard the airfield gate, do so until you are relieved. **DO NOT** abandon it otherwise there may be an invasion of 'RUBBERNECKERS'. 4. DO NOT SPECULATE to the public about what happened. The bland response to persistent questioning by members of the public must be: "A statement will be issued by the Gliding Club in due course."