



**CITY OF FARMERSVILLE, TX**  
**FIRE RESCUE**  
**STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES**

**SOG 170.2**

SECTION		SOG TITLE	
	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PROCEDURES	
CHAPTER		IMPLEMENTATION	REVISION
	RESPONDING PROCEDURES	8/11/2007	04/08/2022
PART		AUTHORIZATION	
	STRUCTURAL, GAS EMERGENCIES	Fire Chief Kevin Lisman	

**I. PURPOSE:**

To purpose of this SOG is to establish the Farmersville Fire Department with a policy and procedure that would help to define the basic framework “emergency operating procedures” would work under.

**II. POLICY:**

- A. Once the “first” unit arrives on the scene of an emergency they become responsible for initiating 3 components:
- Announcing to dispatch that you are on scene
  - Quick Size Up / 360
  - Assuming Command until it is formally passed to another

**III. INSTRUCTIONS TO INCOMING UNITS:**

- A. Instructions should include apparatus assignment and job that is to be performed.  
Example: E-182 establish water supply, 8899 you are assigned Staging Manager.
- B. A quick size up / 360 should be made around the incident scene to identify any dangers, needs and a general assessment of the area.
- C. This format is used for fires, major traffic accidents, and any other type of emergency situations.
- D. An (IAP) Incident Action Plan should be formulated as soon as possible and NIMS utilized while setting up and establishing a Command Center.

**IV. GUIDELINES FOR FIRE AND MEDICAL EMERGENCIES**

- A. When operation a structural fire scene more detailed guidelines can be located under SOG 175.0 titled “Interior Structural Firefighting (2-In / 2-Out Rule).
- B. When dealing with emergency medical procedures including traffic accidents, SOG 200.00 “Emergency Medical Procedures” and SOG 150.00 “Safe Parking and MVC Placement” should be utilized.

**NATURAL GAS / PROPANE EMERGENCIES**

When called out for natural gas / propane leaks, the following procedures should be performed depending on the severity of the leak.

**A. NATURAL GAS LEAKS**

1. If you are requested to respond to a natural gas leak, responding firefighters should respond in full PPE / SCBA. Engine 182 (E-182) should be the first unit out. If Atmos is not on scene, then they should be requested if natural gas is detected.
2. The Senior Officer on scene should use the onboard multi-gas detector to help locate the leak if the scene is deemed safe to enter. They should also attempt to access the size and color of the line if possible and have dispatch pass this information onto Atmos.
3. Under no circumstances should fire personnel attempt to clamp off the leaking line.
4. Outside leaks: depending on the amount of gas leaking, wind direction and wind speed should all be considered in the distance for parking apparatus.
5. Utilize your (ERG) Emergency Response Guidebook to determine evacuation distances for each leak depending on the size and time of day. If a large evacuation area is required, then utilize law enforcement to go door to door and request persons to evacuate the area.
6. If Atmos is on scene, then (IC) Incident Command should contact them to determine what needs they may have for the incident.
7. If a fire is present at the leak site, then there should be no attempt to extinguish the fire unless directed to do so by Atmos. Use your ERG for information pertaining to fire for guidance and protect exposures if possible and can be done safely.

**B. PROPANE LEAKS**

1. Similar steps should be taken for propane leaks as well. If the homeowner is available, then request the agency that supplies the propane to respond to the incidents.