

Summary Report of an Incident Within an Incident,
Near Miss Event, Serious Accident, or Significant Injury



GREEN SHEET

Unified Fire Authority Green Sheet

MA109 Accident

06/10/2024:1745 hours

West Valley City

MA109 and Civilian Vehicle

SUMMARY

On 6/10/24 at 1725, ML109 and MA109 were dispatched to a seizure patient near 4500 West and 4800 South. Due to the critical nature of the patient, the decision was made to transport with lights and siren. A total of four personnel were assisting in patient care in the back of the ambulance as they were transporting to Holy Cross Hospital – Jordan Valley West.

As the ambulance was heading north through the intersection of 4100 South and 4000 West, it was hit broadside by a civilian passenger vehicle that was traveling east to west. From the accident, five UFA personnel, the patient from the civilian vehicle and the original patient were transported to the hospital with non-life-threatening injuries.

The Green Sheet is a summary report of any event that meets or exceeds a pre-determined threshold and is intended to provide factual information created and distributed to UFA personnel within 7 days of the event. To that end, it is published and distributed to improve situational and safety awareness. Information contained within may be subject to revision as further investigation is conducted, and other reports and/or documents are received. A Green Sheet may warrant a Safety Stand Down for dissemination of the information to assigned personnel.

CONDITIONS

The weather on June 10 was warm with a temperature of 87 degrees Fahrenheit and no precipitation at the time of the incident. Roads were clear and pavement was dry.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

On Monday, June 10, 2024, ML109 and MA109 responded to a seizure patient near 4500 West and 4800 South. Following a quick assessment and initial care, the patient was loaded into MA109 and was being transported lights and siren to Holy Cross Hospital – Jordan Valley West. The staffing at 109 consisted of seven that day, with a UFA-employed paramedic student and an extra firefighter on staff. Due to the patient's condition, the rapid assessment and decision to transport, and previous patient history with seizures and interventions, four employees went into the back of the ambulance to assist with patient care.

As MA109 approached 4100 South while traveling northbound, they initially encountered a red light. Slowly they were clearing lanes from south to north. 4100 South is an east-west road that consists of two left turn lanes, two westbound (no turn) lanes of travel, and a right turn-straight lane of travel lane for all westbound traffic. As the ambulance moved across the 4100 South clearing traffic, they came to another complete stop before the traffic pattern transitioned from west/east to east/west. At that point, the light for northbound traffic turned green and the ambulance started moving through, clearing lanes. The driver kept checking left and right and was almost through the lanes of traffic when a civilian vehicle was in the far north lane of 4100 South that is the directional lane (both straight and a right turn) impacted them in the intersection at the side patient-compartment door.

Within the patient compartment box, the primary medic was sitting in the airway seat unbelted; the paramedic student was sitting on the bench seat looking for IV access and continuing patient care, unbelted; the firefighter was sitting on the small seat to the patient's right, unbelted; and the second medic was standing between the airway seat and the long bench to the patient's left doing tablet work, also with no safety restraint. The driver of the ambulance was seat belted.

When the impact occurred from the civilian vehicle, the second medic had just moved to throw something in the garbage bag that was attached to the door cabinets just above the stairs coming into the patient compartment. Upon impact, the second medic's leg was initially trapped between the stairs and the door. The primary medic assisted in freeing the second medic's leg and once the second medic's leg was free, one employee checked on the original patient while the others (including the ambulance driver) assessed our personnel, making appropriate notifications. They also assumed command and began to request additional resources to the scene.

West Valley units were on the initial dispatch call following the accident and started assisting in patient care. Battalion 71 arrived and assumed command, directing resources. West Valley Fire's ambulances have a power load stretcher setup exactly like MA109s. The original patient was able

to be transitioned over by moving the stretcher into their ambulance for transport following a quick medic-to-medic handoff. The second patient (civilian driver) was initially assessed, and primary care was being delivered by UFA personnel until West Valley Fire arrived and took over patient care. The UFA employee that was standing in the door well on the stairs was cared for and transported by West Valley Fire. Battalion 71 called for UFA units to transport the rest of our employees and MA 217 and MA 118 transported the four other UFA employees to the hospital for assessment and evaluation.

INJURIES/DAMAGES

MA 109 had significant damage to the passenger side of the vehicle, primarily to the door of the patient compartment, and the civilian vehicle was totaled. Seven individuals (five UFA employees), the original patient, and the driver of the civilian vehicle were all taken to the hospital for treatment and observation.

SAFETY ISSUES FOR REVIEW

While transporting patients, it is imperative for all personnel who are assisting in patient care to have access to and utilize safety restraints. For those who aren't directly accessing the patient or directly involved in the patient care, those individuals must be restrained by a seatbelt or safety device. From the UFA Policy 1200-040 Safe Vehicle Operations, 1.2.1 and 1.2.4 read:

1.2.1 All personnel and any passengers are required to use seatbelts at all times when operating or riding in any vehicle, i.e., ambulance, engine, truck, brush engine, squad, staff vehicle, Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTV), or any vehicle equipped with a seatbelt.

1.2.4 Personnel who are assisting with patient care in an ambulance or transport engine are authorized to travel without being restrained **only** when a critical medical procedure must be performed and cannot be completed while restrained. This exception only applies to the person performing the critical task and until the task is completed.

It is recommended that all employees review the following policies.

[UFA Policy 1200-020 Vehicle Accident Investigation Procedure](#)

[UFA Policy 1200-040 Safe Vehicle Operations](#)

INCIDENTAL ISSUES / LESSONS LEARNED

Although it appears that the operator of MA 109 was clearing the intersection appropriately, it is important to keep in mind the dangerous situations that we face while responding to a 911 call and the vigilance that we need to keep while responding to incidents. This is a good reminder for all our employees who respond regularly to 911 incidents that we must remain diligent and assume defensive driving skills at all times. Seatbelts or restraint devices must be worn at all times outside of the select exceptions as outlined in policy.

PHOTOS / SITE DIAGRAMS / MAPS



Image 1 - 4100 S and 4000 W Overview



Image 2 - View of MA109 and Civilian Vehicle



Image 3 - View of MA109 and Civilian Vehicle