

Overview

This standard is about removing and transporting upright casualty vehicles from the roadside or similar hard, level standing.

For the purpose of this standard vehicles include light, commercial, heavy goods and public service vehicles.

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Performance

Criteria

- You must be able to:
- P1 identify and wear suitable personal protective equipment throughout all vehicle removal activities
 - P2 carry out a daily check, in accordance with your company procedures and manufacturer's recommendations, on the vehicle and equipment being used for the recovery operation
 - P3 carry out a dynamic risk assessment of the casualty vehicle and its location prior to commencing recovery activities
 - P4 continue to assess the situation throughout the recovery and transportation process
 - P5 make justifiable decisions for a course of action based upon the information gained from your initial assessment of the situation
 - P6 conduct all recovery and transportation activities following:
 - P6.1 legal requirements
 - P6.2 workplace procedures
 - P6.3 industry codes of practice
 - P6.4 health and safety requirements
 - P6.5 manufacturer's operating instructions
 - P6.6 operator's licence compliance requirements
 - P6.7 the Environment Agency's hazardous waste regulations
 - P7 work in a way which minimises the risk of:
 - P7.1 further damage to the vehicle
 - P7.2 contact with leakage, hazardous materials/substances or high voltage components which have not been disconnected
 - P7.3 any potential further damage to your working environment
 - P7.4 injury to self and others
 - P8 promptly inform the relevant authorities where the condition of the vehicle presents a hazard and/or the loading manoeuvre is likely to obstruct the flow of traffic
 - P9 use a recovery vehicle and recovery equipment which:
 - P9.1 is suitable for the type, condition and weight of vehicle to be transported
 - P9.2 is suitable for the nature of the incident

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- P10 report viable options to your recovery controller for action promptly where the recovery vehicle and equipment prove unsuitable
- P11** ensure vehicle has been made safe **prior to undertaking any recovery or transportation activities**
- P12 position and rig the recovery vehicle and recovery equipment to:
- P12.1 minimise the need to re-rig
 - P12.2 secure the best recovery advantage
- P13 safely operate winching equipment
- P14 ensure no recovery equipment or vehicle specification is overloaded
- P15 ensure the recovery site is left free from debris, waste, tools, equipment and cones prior to moving off
- P16 transport the casualty vehicle to the relevant destination and unload, without further damage
- P17 ensure your records are accurate and complete and passed promptly to the relevant person(s)

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Knowledge and understanding

You must know and understand:

Legislative and organisational requirements and procedures

- K1 the legal requirements and industry codes of practice governing site protection and recovery operations
- K2 the importance of wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment
- K3 how to carry out an appropriate risk assessment and use this assessment to determine collection and transportation of vehicles
- K4 the importance of informing the relevant authorities/responsible parties where recovery operations are likely to affect other traffic
- K5 how to work safely and identify hazards when recovering and transporting vehicles
- K6 the hazards associated with working on or near petrol and alternative fuel vehicle systems and components
- K7 the limits of your authority for dealing with hazardous substances or alternative fuel vehicles
- K8 the referral process for dealing with unexpected issues
- K9 your organisation's operating, reporting and recording procedures
- K10 the range of services and resources available within your organisation
- K11 how to complete recovery records and the importance of doing so
- K12 the importance of adhering to a robust, documented handover procedure
- K13 company operating procedures to follow if a casualty vehicle is to be kept on-site

You must know and understand:

Vehicle recovery equipment

- K14 the types, purpose and use of relevant vehicle recovery equipment
- K15 the importance of carrying out a daily check on the recovery vehicle
- K16 the safe working loads for recovery equipment, axle weights and stability

You must know and understand:

Vehicle recovery

- K17 how to make an initial assessment of the extent of vehicle damage
- K18 how to assess the most suitable recovery method for the type of incident, type of vehicle, the location and the condition of the casualty vehicle

- K19 how to assess the weight of a casualty vehicle, including a load where appropriate
- K20 the effect of weather conditions on the feasibility of recovery operations and how they are conducted
- K21 how to use suitable site to base communication methods
- K22 how to give clear, appropriate and informative instructions to customers
- K23 the circumstances in which to call for specialist advice and assistance
- K24 the operation of braking and transmission systems appropriate to the type(s) of vehicles on which you work**
- K25 the principles of loading and load containment
- K26 on site recovery planning and control techniques
- K27 how to prepare and secure casualty vehicles for transportation
- K28 how to check for and deal with any casualty vehicle system and load leakage
- K29 the dangers associated with roadside recovery operations and how to lessen the risks to yourself, customers and other road users
- K30 how to identify vehicle type, e.g. EV, LPG etc.**
- K31 how to identify casualty vehicles carrying hazardous substances
- K32 the importance of informing the authorities where roadside operations are likely to affect other traffic
- K33 how to correctly position and rig recovery vehicles
- K34 how to fit towing, loading and transportation equipment for the types of vehicle you deal with
- K35 how to work safely at the roadside following industry codes of practice
- K36 how to perform safety checks on casualty vehicles relevant to the types of vehicle you deal with
- K37 how to clear the site prior to moving off, taking into account any environmental issues where appropriate
- K38 how to use suitable warning lights
- K39 how to avoid damage to casualty vehicles during transportation

Winching techniques

- K40 the implications of working at height in relation to routine operator checks and basic maintenance, loading and unloading of vehicles**

- K41 the principles of winch theory, resistances to winching a casualty and stabilisation of the transporter vehicle
- K42 the principles of powered winch operation and the loads to be applied, including the multiplication of forces when pulleys, snatch blocks, strops and anchor points are used
- K43 the methods used to change direction of pull or to halve the load on the winch being used
- K44 the function of all operating controls for a winch
- K45 the safe working load of all ancillary equipment in various configurations
- K46 the points to inspect on the rope and terminal fixings, the range and signs of possible rope damage and the limits to rope wear and tear that are acceptable for winching

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Scope/range**1. Recovery equipment is:**

- 1.1. tow poles
- 1.2. transporters
- 1.3. vehicle mounted recovery systems
- 1.4. winches
- 1.5. truck mounted loaders
- 1.6. underlifts
- 1.7. trailers
- 1.8. spec lifts/support lifts

2. Roadside situation is:

- 2.1. off a live carriageway (driveway, car park)
- 2.2. on a live carriageway, including smart motorways and emergency refuge areas

3. Weather conditions are:

- 3.1. poor visibility
- 3.2. light
- 3.3. dark
- 3.4. dry
- 3.5. rain
- 3.6. snow
- 3.7. ice
- 3.8. wind
- 3.9. extreme temperatures

4. Winching operation includes:

- 4.1. pre-winchng checks
- 4.2. identifying (and calculating) the different resistances to winching when recovering a vehicle

5. Ancillary equipment includes:

- 5.1. winch wire
- 5.2. continuous loops

- 5.3. shackles
- 5.4. snatch blocks
- 5.5. chains and brothers
- 5.6. strops
- 5.7. capstan
- 5.8. lighting board for casualty vehicle
- 5.9. skates and dolly wheels

6. **Securing vehicle for transportation** includes:

- 6.1. straps and ratchets
- 6.2. chains and ratchets

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**Additional
Information****Glossary**

This section contains examples and explanations of some of the terms used but does not form part of the standard.

Alternative fuel:

This is defined as any type of fuel that may be used to power an internal combustion engine (for example, LPG, bio ethanol etc. and hydrogen fuel cell systems), or electric vehicles, to include:

- Hybrid (HEV) - to include mild/micro hybrid vehicles where the voltage is considered dangerous.
- Plug-in Hybrid (PHEV)
- Extended Range Electric Vehicle (ER-EV) or Range Extended Electric Vehicle (RE-EV)
- Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) or Pure Electric Vehicle (PEV)
- Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle (FCEV)

Carriageway

Examples include rural roads, urban roads and motorways, in hazardous and non-hazardous situations.

Industry Codes of Practice

The current Code of Practice for Safe Roadside Working.

Instructions to customers

To include towing instructions if applicable.

Legal requirements

Current legislation (including local by-laws and regulations) applicable to securing and protecting the recovery site and towing a vehicle.

Personal protective equipment

Reflective safety garments, safety footwear, safety gloves and safety glasses as recommended by the current industry Code of Practice for Safe Roadside Working.

Pre-winch checks

To include deploying the winch rope for a visual inspection, carrying out a practical check on all operating functions of the equipment including safety devices, winch controls and winch security as appropriate

Recovery vehicle

Any vehicle fitted with recovery equipment.

Similar hard, level standing

Examples include driveways, forecourts and car parks.

Vehicles

These can be any light vehicle up to 3500kgs which could include cars, vans and multi-purpose vehicles (MPV's), or medium and heavy goods vehicles, buses and coaches of 3500kgs gross vehicle mass (GVM) and above.

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