

Operational Priorities

STRIKE TEAM RESPONSE

Captain's responsibilities:

- Provide station security, lock station
- Leave map books, station keys, door opener for call back crew
- Have crew take their strike team personal kits
- Make sure crew has brush gear and fire shelters
- Have strike team Cache on engine
- Have wildland eductor on engine
- Take extra chain saw, and fuel if available
- Top off tanks with diesel
- Fill up water cooler
- Respond to strike team assemble location (within 10 minutes)

- Get travel frequency
- Start company unit log ICS Form 214, or use yellow legal pad
- Get travel frequency, strike team number, unit identifier, travel route, where to check into at incident, from the strike team leader.
- Brief crew enroute to incident, where we are going, what is are objectives
- Review wildland safety and survival L.C.E.S. Structural triage
 - L – Lookouts
 - C – Communications
 - E – Escape Routes (2)
 - S – Safety zones (3x's the flame length, no fire shelter required)

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS FOR ENGINE DEPLOYMENT

1. Two escape routes
2. Keep strike together
3. Back in using structures as natural barriers
4. Park engine on leeward side and roll up windows
5. Do NOT park at the top of draws, Chimneys, natural funnels
6. Keep engine running at a minimum of 1500 rpm during smoky conditions. Use auxiliary cooler
7. Leave headlights on and red lights on
8. Utilize short lays
9. Deploy 1 ¾ only long enough to reach around structure
10. Pull hose of rear or same side of engine

If overrun

1. Stay calm, think clearly, act decisively
2. Move to a sparse area
3. Utilize natural barriers
4. Utilize FIRE SHELTER
5. Use apparatus or equipment as a shield
6. Go inside a structure
7. If no structure take shelter inside cab of apparatus

Operational Priorities

SIZE-UP

1. Hot lap
2. Type o construction
3. Roofing material
4. Siding
5. Water supply
6. Vehicle access
7. Fuel load
8. Height of building
9. Inherent dangers i.e. LPG tanks

Strategy & tactics

1. Booster for roof fires
2. CO2 for air filters fires (shut off rig)
3. Locate water source (pool, hydrants, tenders), fill tanks with garden hoses
4. DO NOT waste water on wood shingle roofs

Site Preparation:

1. Ladder each structure utilizing home owners ladders
2. Remove leaves from roof and gutters
3. Remove combustibles from near structure and LPG tanks
4. Provide brush clearance 2 or 3 times the flame length
5. Remove & trim fuels 4 to 5 ft from ground
6. Close all vents and windows
7. Place patio furniture in garage
8. Turn off AC, fans, and gas
9. Leave electricity on , turn on lights inside and close all doors
10. Remove light curtains and shears from windows
11. Do pre-salvage work inside of structure if time permits
12. Pre-treat structures with Class A foam. Wet structures 1st, then apply the foam. Do this a maximum of 15 minutes in advance of the fire front

Before you leave an area wet down 50 ft into the burned area

30% continuous fuel is dangerous on a slope

Demobilizing and disbanding strike teams will be done by the strike team leader only

Structure Protection Plan

1. Obtain briefing
 - a. Territory (area of operation) **T**
 - b. Resources available **R**
 - c. Objectives **O**

Structure triage

1. Structure well involved others not

Operational Priorities

2. Type of roof covering, proximity to brush combustibles, non-combustibles
3. Consider crew safety and resources
 - a. water tanks, pools, hydrants, engine/crew types
4. Siding
 - a. Combustible or non-combustible
5. Heat traps
 - a. open gables, vents and decks
6. Windows
 - a. Size shape position to slope
7. Consider water supply
8. Fuels
 - a. Surrounding, defendable 2X – 3X flame length
9. Size and arrangement
 - a. 30% continuous fuel is dangerous on a slope
10. Age and fire history
11. Proximity and loading
12. Fire resistance materials
13. Landscaping, yard accumulation, LPG tanks
14. Fire behavior

Key To Selecting A Defensible Position

1. Engine crew must have a Safety zone for the apparatus and personnel
2. Engine crew must have adequate water

Safety zones determined by:

*Safety Zone- can be as simple as the distance from the fuel, **interior** of a structure, or leeward side of a structure are excellent safety zones*

1. Topographical features both natural and man-made
2. Fire behavior. A combination of fuel, slope, aspect, weather and time

Operational Priorities

- Get a copy of the I.A.P. (Incident action plan) Lists frequencies, resources, safety bulletins, incident objectives.
- Get radio frequency, Division supervisors frequency, and units working in close proximity to you
- Meet with crew and give briefing, L.C.E.S. identify escape routes and safety zones Designate a crew member as the Lookout, Position at key trigger points
- Take a hot lap around structure
- Assist people with evacuation
- Shelter those that are in immediate danger, inside house
- Have crew members done structural fire fighting gear, bring S.C.B.A. into house
- Take a water extinguisher into house
- Identify Type of roof, siding, water -supply, vehicle access, fuel load, height of building, type construction, L.P.G. tank.
- Identify the type of fuel, weather, topography, fire behavior, and additional equipment.
- Back in engine, use structure for protection
- Do not park at top of draws or chimneys
- Locate water supply- pools (eductor) hydrants, water tenders, garden hose in water tanks
- Deploy structural protection line 1 3/4 less than 200 feet
- Deploy vehicle protection line 1 3/4 (25 feet)
- Ladder structure
- Close all windows, remove combustible material from exterior and interior
- Pretreat with class A foam minimum of 15 minutes prior, only good for less than 30 minutes
- Remove fuels from around structure, limb up trees and brush (4 to 5 ft)
- Keep engine running at 1500 R.P.M.'s *with aux. cooler.*
- Turn off AC in the house,
- Park engine on the leeward side of structure
- Leave headlights and red lights on
- Use CO2 extinguisher for air filter fires
- After fires has passed take a head count, go outside and extinguish fires
- Mop up 50 feet into the bum before leaving area

INCIDENT PRIORITIES

- L LIFE SAFETY
- I INCIDENT STABILIZATION
- P PROPERTY CONSERVATION

TACTICAL PRIORITIES

- R RESCUE
- E EXPOSURE
- C CONFINEMENT
- E EXTINGUISHMENT
- O OVERHAUL
- V VENTILATE
- S SALVAGE

Operational Priorities

FIRST ENGINE ON A HIGH RISE

High Rise Facts to consider

1. Time of day
2. Number of Stories
 1. Type of Bldg.
 2. Standpipes
 3. Sprinklers
 6. Openable/closed windows

High Rise Equipment

1. Extra BA Bottle
2. 100' High-rise hose pack with 8' 3" high-rise hose attached
3. Flashlight
4. 6' Pike pole
5. Forcible entry tools
6. Rope bag
7. High rise equipment bag
8. Dry Chemical Extinguisher for elevator
9. 1 set stairwell keys & master keys (telephone number for fire control room)
10. Stairwell phone
11. Breathing Apparatus

High rise priorities

1. Life Hazard
2. Aggressive attack
3. Control the Environment
4. Control the occupants

Give a good size up of the building- what are the conditions of smoke or flame

Proceed to the building Knox box for keys and building plan

Take 4-man crew with full protective clothing into building and access the annunciator panel.

1. Mark the panel
2. Report location to BC
2. If fire is below the **5th** floor walk and access the stairwell.
3. Report conditions on lower floors locate a floor for staging (2 floors below the fire)
4. Report the best stairwells for evacuation and access to staging.
5. If using the elevator have engineer in full turnouts and BA become the elevator operator. No closer than 5 floors to fire floor. Have a dry chemical extinguisher for the elevators; make sure the elevator is in fire service mode
6. Report to the BC

Operational Priorities

- Life hazard
- Smoke conditions
- What is burning
- % of involvement
- Potential for vertical extension; interior and exterior.

Operational Priorities

FIRST TRUCK HIGH RISE

1ST Truck and rescue set up Lobby Control

- Assume **Lobby Control**
 - Work under Logistics
 - Communications is on State White 2
- Provide safety for crew entering the lobby
- Allow for occupants to safely exit the building
 - Insure civilian personnel exit safely 200' from building.
- Enter the building with all crew members
 - Enter with Truck and Rescue crews (6 to 7 men)
- Take High rise equipment 11 items, and all spare BA bottles to lobby, Use dolly off truck
- Access lock-box
 - 1. Obtain Bldg. inventory plan, elevator & stairwell keys
- Proceed to the Fire Control Room
 - 1. Obtain fire alarm information from the annunciator panel or fire control room
 - a. Note Initial mark form 1 st unit on-scene
 - b. Notify BC of any changes
 - 2. Have crew member monitor the fire control room
- Verify all elevators to be used are in the firefighter service mode, no freight elevators
 - 1. Check the hoist way for smoke
 - 2. check for fire
- If safe designate specific elevators to be used
 - 1. Dry chemical extinguisher in all elevators
 - 2. Take control of the elevator with the key operated switch
 - a. Turn 3-position switch to "ON" position
 - b. This will recall all elevators to the lobby
 - c. The 2 position switch in each car will be used to control the elevator "ON" position
- No more than 5 firefighter elevator, (Star of life) elevator connected to emergency power
- Control movement entering the lobby
 - 1. Fire crews coming in
 - 2. Civilians exiting
- Confirm attack stairwell and indicate evacuation stairwell
 - Initially assigned by the 1st engine company
- Public address system direct occupants 3 floors below the fire floor
- Issue keys and stairwell phones to companies.
- Confirmed fire then **shut down** the H.V.A.C. (utilize bldg. Engineer)
 - 1. Or **Positive pressure** the stairwell
- Establish equipment stockpiling near route of ascent
- Designate a person to maintain records, check personnel and equipment in and out
- Coordination will be on State White 2 with logistics

Operational Priorities

Operational Priorities

HIGH-RISE FIRE (2nd) ENGINE COMPANY ON SCENE

Standpipe connection:

- Engineer Supply adequate water to the building standpipes
- Minimum of two lines supplying the standpipe
- Pumper supplying the standpipes shall utilize hydrants outside the immediate perimeter of the building
- Combination systems supplied with in place pumps shall be backed up by a minimum of two lines
- Supplying 100 psi less than the systems operating system
- Protect supply lines by using a straight ladder placed atop the lengths of the supply lines from the inlets to the pumper. 50-foot lengths of empty 3" hose are then placed atop the straight ladder. Salvage covers are then placed on top of the hose.

Floor above the fire

- Crew in full protective clothing and BA's (Capt. & 2 Ff.'s)
- Fire attack team goes to the floor above the fire
- Fire attack team brings high rise equipment into building, 11 Items
- Obtain (1) one set of stairwell keys, stairwell phone from lobby control
- Report to the incident commander
 1. Life hazard
 2. What is burning,
 3. Percentage of involvement
 4. Smoke conditions,
 5. Exposure or lapping

THIRD (3RD) ENGINE COMPANY

- Ensure a complete water supply coordinate with 2nd engine company
- Proceed to the most critical area (fire floor or floor above)

Operational Priorities

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE *FIRST ALARM* ASSIGNMENT on a High Rise

1st alarm:

1st Engine **Fire attack**

Locate fire and report conditions, select floor for staging

2nd Engine **Water supply and floor above the fire**

3rd Engine Assist with water supply, Area of most critical need

1st Truck and Rescue **establish Lobby**

2nd Truck and rescue **establish staging**

2nd alarm:

1st engine on the second alarm- Engineer becomes the **base manager**; Crew reports to staging or establishes staging if not established

1st Rescue on the second alarm report to the command post for command aids

All additional units report to base

High Rise Communications

Frequencies

- 1 – Dispatch
- 2,3,or 4 - Operations
- Cal Cord – Incident Command Frequency
- State White 2 – Logistics

Operational Priorities

TRUCK DUTIES ROOF DIVISION

1. Size up the building, building type, age, access, and style of roof
2. Identify hazards: wires, trees, autos, facades, fascias, and parapet walls
3. Members in full safety equipment including S.C.B.A., rope bags on all BA's Axe belts, Portable radio, Rubbish hooks, Pike pole, Chain saw
4. Location and extent of fire- Determined by smoke conditions, reports from interior crew, building configuration
5. Recognize the presence of lightweight construction.
6. Communicate the presence of lightweight construction
7. Departments S.O.P.'s and Pre-planned operations and training
8. Approach the uninvolved portion of the building if possible, Ladder strong areas of the building, Ladder windward side of building, avoid fascias, facades, high parapet walls, windows, and doors
9. Use aerial ladder on any building over 2 stories in height
10. Minimum of 2 ladders- 8' from corner strong point of building. Lam-beam 12 feet to 40 feet apart, perlin 8 feet apart 4x12. Use aerial ladder for more stability and possible defensive tactics
11. Minimum of 3 people on roof, more if defensive operation, 2 saws, rubbish hook, pike pole, possible protection line.
12. Read the roof- Skylights, ventilators, fire walls, Air condition units, skuttles, vent pipes, bubbling tar paper, fire venting, roof mounted sign structures
13. Decide operation offensive/defensive
14. Approach the roof wind at your back, uninvolved working towards involved. Work back towards safe zones or escape routes
15. Good sounding techniques Indicator hole, plug cut, inspection hole
16. Do not vent over the fire. On lightweight roofs
17. Use inspection holes to determine type of roof, rafter direction, decking.
18. Use indicator holes to check on fire/smoke conditions. Approx. 10-20' apart

Diagnostics are used to:

- Determine the location and extent of fire conditions
- Determine roof construction
- Start roof diagnostics away from the travel path that ventilation opening is to be made

Indicator Hole:

- Small hole to determine the fire and smoke conditions directly underneath you.
- Repeat holes every 10-20 feet of travel, after any roof transition

Operational Priorities

Plug Cut:

- Triangular piece of composition removed from roof covering only
- Used to determine
 - Thickness of roof covering
 - Decking material
 - Direction of sheathing or plywood
 - Nail Pattern -

Engineer will place the, following equipment at the foot of the ladder:

- 2 Chain saws - Start chain saws
- 2 Rubbish hooks
- 1 6' Pike pole

Inspection Hole:

Used to determine following factors:

- Depth of roof covering
- Type of roof decking
- Direction of sheathing
- Rafter location
- Rafter spacing
- Rafter material and size

Success of roof operations relies on Training, Timing, and Coordination between roof and fire attack team.

Operational Priorities

EARTHQUAKE OPS

- Prior to earthquake have pre-established Re-con route of first in district
- Have the list of critical care facilities to check out
- Move personnel and apparatus to pre-designated safe area
- Account for all personnel and equipment
- Conduct red phone test with the alarm office
- Monitor the radio and stand-by for radio check with battalion chief
- Post yellow legal tablet and earthquake information on the front door
- Test generator if applicable
- Secure utilities
- Inspect station on structural stability- If unsure request building dept representative Secure station or provide security watch
- If apparatus is trapped move all first aid equipment, safety equipment, hose turnouts, breathing apparatus, and portable radios to a safe area
- Maintain chronological log of actions
- Conduct reconnaissance of first in areas, on pre-determined route. Report finding to BC on critical care facilities. -Schools, care facilities, bridges, overpasses, unreinforced masonry buildings, Hazardous material locations, water available for firefighting, access in area, M.C.I. collection points, helicopter landing zones.
- Report Critical Care Facilities Damage to the alarm office using the following color-codes.

Green- Fully operational
Amber- some reductions in service
Red- Emergency services only
Black- No

- Report intelligence on the following- *fires, structural damage, physical rescue, medical aids Needs, water supply, access routes, utilities, other situations (i.e. quiet areas)*
- Report to district battalion chief Priorities of firefighting

Priority I Life Hazard Extreme (fire well beyond available resources)
Priority II Life Hazard Moderate/High (Fire beyond 1 engine company)
Priority III Life Hazard Low (Fire single engine adequate)

- Request resources- PD, T.R.V.
- Firefighting Tactics-- Select extinguishment based on priorities, Quick knock down, Salvage overhaul de-emphasized, consider perimeter control

Operational Priorities

Reconnaissance/Intelligence

- Give clear instructions for self help
- Organize volunteers and self help
- Document self help on yellow pad
- Determine if incident needs FD and additional resources
- Start Chronological log
- After shocks require re-inspection.
- Survey water availability

Inadequate water supply

Notify water department

Consider surface relay

Reserve hose at station 5

OES pipe- 1mile of 6" pipe located at training

Priorities and Goals

1. Physical rescue
2. Medical emergencies
3. Fire problem

Operational Priorities

FIRST ENGINE AND RESCUE MCI

Duties of the first in company commander at a M. C. I.

1st Engine Company

- Size up
 1. Consider personnel safety
 2. Scene access
 3. # Of patients
 4. Request resources
- Assume IC, OPS, and Med Group Supervisor Initially
- Priorities
 1. Life hazard
 2. Triage
 3. Treatment
 4. Transport
- Designate ambulance staging
- Crew begins triage functions
- Assign incoming companies

Assign the following companies:

- 1st in Rescue- Patient man triage unit leader
Radioman becomes Medical communication coordinator (Transportation Unit Leader initially)
- 2nd Rescue- 1-3 critical patients take 1st most critical
More than 3 critical establish the immediate/delayed treatment area
- 3rd Rescue- 1-3 critical patients take 2nd most critical
More than 3 critical assist in immediate treatment area or establish
Delayed treatment area
- 2nd Engine- Assist with triage functions
Establish Treatment or transportation unit -- Medical Communication
Ambulance Staging
Transportation recorder
- 3rd Engine- Establish minor treatment area
- 1st Truck- Extrication / hazard control
Assist with triage
Establish Treatment unit or Transportation unit -- Med. Corn
Ambulance Staging
Transportation recorder
- 2nd Truck- Establish minor Treatment Area

Operational Priorities

Treatment Unit Leader Responsibilities

1. Establish communications with triage unit leader and transportation unit leader
2. Assess man power needs
3. Designate treatment area managers
4. Supervise and direct treatment areas
5. Identify minor treatment area
6. Ensure all patients are continually triaged
7. Direct movement of patients to ambulance loading area

Configure Immediate/Delayed Treatment area based on:

1. Scene hazards, lightning
2. Number of anticipated patients
3. Adjacent to ambulance loading area
4. Security from bystanders

Transportation unit leader Responsible for:

1. Coordination of transportation resources
2. Mode of transportation
3. Destination
4. Documentation
 - Medical Communications- Hospital availability – Fr 398
 - Ambulance staging - Fr 400
 - Transportation recorder - Fr 399
5. Ensure medical communication with St Mary's or MAC
6. Designate transportation recorder
7. Designate staging and loading areas for Air and Ground transportation
8. Assign an ambulance staging coordinator
(Must be assigned when two ambulances are requested)
9. Maintain communications with triage unit leader and treatment unit leader
10. Request manpower through Med. Grp. Sup. Or IC

Operational Priorities

Triage tags shall be utilized on all multi-casualty incidents that require more than one rescue or ambulance.

S.T.A.R.T. Simple Triage and Rapid transport

Deceased - No ventilations present after attempting to re-position the airway

Immediate - Ventilations present only after positioning the airway
Respirations over 30
Abnormal capillary refill- Over 2 seconds
Patient fails to follow simple commands

Delayed - Any patient who does not fit the Immediate category nor the Minor category

Minor- Anyone who can walk - Direct to a minor treatment area

On major multi-casualty incidences the following is available:

- Mobile cache (station 19)
- Medical cache (station 16, training, and storekeeper)

At the end of a multi-casualty incident fill out the following paper work:

Fr 165 E.M.S. report

Fr 399 Transportation Recorder worksheet

Any Triage Tags used for the incident

Operational Priorities

VEHICLE ACCIDENT

- Stop Apparatus
- Check for injuries to personnel
- Check for injuries to civilians
- Advise dispatch that you have been involved in a vehicle accident and send another company
- Relay following information: Details for any injuries, Extent of damage to vehicle, weather medical help is needed
- Request PD and City Attorney
- Notify BC and DC operations
- Do not move vehicles unless safety is an issue. If they must be moved place tape in street to identify front and back wheels of all vehicles
- Do not allow civilians to leave scene
- Do not give out information until investigator or PD on scene
- Take care of any hazards- leaks or spills, use flares or cones to block traffic
- Ensure safety/drive ability of Rig- contact fleet service if Rig not drivable
- Advise dispatch that you will need to go into a spare
- Get names of witnesses
- Log accident in the Station Logbook

Fill out following forms:

Employee Vehicle accident Report Send completed form to H. Q. Payroll
Supervisors Investigation Report
property damage report

EMS report if necessary
SF 372 Workers Comp
SF 314 OSHA Injury report

Operational Priorities

FIREFIGHTER STUCK WITH THE NEEDLE

- The first priority is the safety of my crew. Do we need the PD for scene security
- Notify Dispatch of exposure
- Notify district BC and DC Operations
- Accompany the source patient to the hospital
- The alarm office will contact a nurse educator
- Enter in the station log
- FR 109 Communicable Disease Exposure Report. *Left at the hospital with patient*
- State Personal Exposure Report. (*Forward through training*)
- SF 372 Employees Claim for Workers Comp
- SF 314 OSHA Injury/ Exposure report
- Proper Equipment Decontamination
- Have employee follow up with Health Dept.
- C.I.S.D. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
- Round table as a debriefing and training tool

Operational Priorities

Communicable disease

- Safety of your crew is number one
- Place mask on patient
- All personnel wear masks
- Document patient history, any other communicable disease?
- Firefighter goes with source patient to hospital
- Notify hospital of exposure
- Notify alarm office of exposure
- AO will notify on-call EMS educator
- Notify BC & DC Operations
- Enter in the station log
- Fill out Fr 165 EMS form
- FR 109 Communicable Disease Exposure Report. *Left at the hospital with patient*
- State Personal Exposure Report. *(Forward through training)*
- SF 372 Employees Claim for Workers Comp
- SF 314 OSHA Injury/ Exposure report
- Have employee follow up with Health Dept.
- C.I.S.D. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
- Round table as a debriefing and training tool
- Complete Exposure forms for all exposed members who were involved with incident
- De-contaminate equipment used
- If Long lasting personal exposure C.I. S.D. team
- Round table as a debriefing and training tool

Operational Priorities

REPORTED VEHICLE LEAKING FUEL or SPILLED FUEL

- Scene safety, Safe Approach, consider time of day, traffic, and weather Park apparatus uphill, upwind
- Keep all ignition sources away
- Have dry chemical extinguisher near or booster for possible ignition
- Use absorbent or sand to dike fuel and contain runoff
- Do NOT cover spills with absorbent unless necessary for safety
- Try to slow or stop leak, use plug, golf tee, or monkey grease
- Notify L.B. Health dept. and have them respond
- Consider public service for sand or vacuum truck, barricades
- Try to find owner or responsible party if possible, Get license and run it threw the AO or request P.D
- If a vehicle needs to be towed contact AO and the police dept. will log the car into their auto stats computer to track vehicle
- Resupply engine with supplies at station
- Get information for reports; make, year, Vin number, License number, owner of vehicle, or operator
- Complete non fire report
- Log incident in station log

Note: Investigators do NOT respond to fuel spills unless a business has illegally dumped or disposed of the waste fuel

Operational Priorities

Reported waste oil dumping. Leaking motor oil quarts.

- Scene safety, Safe Approach, consider time of day, traffic, and weather Park up hill and up wind
- Use absorbent to cover small spills
- Larger spills use absorbent or sand to dike oil and prevent run off
- Notify the Health dept. to respond
- Public service for resources, sand, barricades
- Once the Health dept. on-scene clear the scene Re-supply engine at the station
- Complete non-fire report
- Log incident in station log book
- Drums that are leaking, off gassing, bulged or accessible to the public need to be evaluated immediately.
- Notify health dept., investigator. Drums may contain abandoned hazardous material

Note: Investigators do NOT respond to waste oil dumpings unless a business is the suspect or requested by Health department.

Closed containers report to Health department and clear
Investigator will NOT respond unless there are one or more 55-gallon drums

Abandoned drum

- Scene safety, Safe Approach, consider time of day, traffic, and weather Park up hill and up wind
- For a closed drum not usually a hazard notify Health department to respond at their convenience
- Drums leaking, bulged or off gassing require immediate evaluation
- Notify Health department
- Notify Fire investigator

Paint

- Handle as you would abandoned oil

Batteries

- Scene safety, Safe Approach, consider time of day, traffic, and weather Park apparatus uphill, upwind
- Use absorbent or sand to dike any leaking acid
- Notify Health department dept. and have them respond
- Engine Company may clear if not leaking
- Try to find owner or responsible party if possible,
- Re-supply engine with supplies at station
- Get information for reports
- Complete non fire report
- Log incident in station log

Asbestos

Operational Priorities

- Scene safety, Safe Approach, consider time of day, traffic, and weather Park apparatus uphill, upwind
- Requires the closing of the area and immediate notification of Health department
- Notify Fire Investigator if illegally removed or disposed of

PIPE LINE LEAK

- Scene safety. Safe Approach uphill and upwind, Consider time of day, traffic, and weather
- Try to identify the product, Isolate and deny entry
- Use absorbent or dikes to contain the product, keep out of sewer system
- Request PD for traffic and crowd control
- Request the Battalion Chief
- Request the Health dept.
- If possible illegal or criminal act of a business contact a Hazardous Mat Investigator
- Notify the dept. of Fish and Game
- Notify the Coast Guard if product has gotten into the sewer system
- Contact public service for sand and barricades
- Try to contact a responsible party, who owns the oil line
- Try and have the supply slowed or stopped.
- Fill out exposure reports-Hazardous material exposure use form SF372
- Gather information for non fire report
- Log incident in station
- Re-supply engine

Note: Health department does NOT respond to a pipeline break
Fire Investigator does NOT respond to accidental breaks unless circumstances indicate criminal acts

Operational Priorities

Bombs and Bomb threats

- Do not disturb device
- Remove all life hazards and evacuate 300 feet
- Request your BC
- Request PD for Incident Command
- Request a rescue unit
- All LB fire units will stage at the Command Post (BC, 1 E, 1 R)
- PD will request County Bomb squad
- Notify the DC of Operations
- Notify a Arson Investigator

What is the procedure for Post-Detonation?

- Request 1st alarm assignment
- PD will be the Incident Command
- Request arson investigator
- Notify BC, D.C. Operations and Fire Chief
- Storekeeper for Post-blast kit

Operational Priorities

Interior Attack

- Ensure your crew is in full protective clothing, Breathing Apparatus, Flashlight, rope bag
- Make sure crew members activate their Personal Alarm Devices
- Communicate with the I.C. on your objectives and positioning
- Pull past the building visualizing 3 sides of building
- Determine best access
- Observe fire / smoke conditions
- Pull appropriate hose line size 2 Lines, 1 Attack & 1 protection
- Check door
- Bleed hose line prior to gaining entry
- Attack from unburned to burned
- Primary search
- 1st line between fire and occupants
- 2nd Back-up line to protect means of egress, Protecting interior stairways
- Coordinate attack with ventilation group or roof division
- Position, Progress, and Needs to I. C.
- Extinguish fire
- Perform Secondary Search

Operational Priorities

INJURY TO A FIREFIGHTER

- Provide medical help if needed
- Immediately contact your BC and DC
- Arrange for Transportation to the Occupational Health Dept, during normal business hours 0730-1630 or transport to the most appropriate medical facility
- Record in the station log
- If rescue transports fill out FR 165
- Record in the station log
- Fill out SF 372
- Fill out SF 314 only required if medical treatment
- All forms are required to be sent to Headquarters "Payroll"

Medical Attn NOT required

1. Log in station log
2. Fill out DWC SF 372 with in 24 hrs (city render decision in 90 days)

Medical Attn required

1. Go to Occupational health or MAR
2. Log in station log
3. Supervisor fill out OSHA 314 and DWC 372
4. Send form to HQ

Operational Priorities

When does the Battalion Chief respond to a hazardous material incident?

- 25 Gallons or more of product
- Unknown quantity of product
- Cannot I.D. product
- Major Traffic congestion
- Evacuation
- Deaths or injuries related to incident

Required Battalion Chief response

- A significant resource allocation 2 or more engines & rescues
- Incident with 5 or more victims
- 4 or more units operating in the city of Long Beach or Signal Hill
- Pipeline rupture
- Hazardous material spills
- Other emergencies of an unusual nature that may require coordination with other departments or agencies

Operational Priorities

How would you handle an over-crowded occupancy?

- Closest engine or truck-code 2
- Determine if an unsafe condition exists
- Engine or truck company request fire investigator and PD
- Prior to arrival of investigator and P.D, advise manager that no more people are to enter
- Engine or truck maintain fire watch and count any persons leaving

Operational Priorities

The on-call investigator shall be notified through fire dispatch when any of the following conditions exists: (2.1.13.16)

- Any fire possible caused by arson (exception trash fire with NO \$ loss)
- Any fires including vehicles, motor homes, or Mobil property of suspicious origin
- Any fire of suspicious origin of any type in which there are witnesses, suspects, or physical evidence
- Any response where one individual has threatened another with the use of arson, or in possession of a molotov cocktail, explosive, dry ice bomb, chemical bomb, dangerous fireworks
- Fire related injuries to civilians requiring transportation to a hospital when the origin and circumstances of the fire are not apparent
- Fire related injuries to fire department personnel
- Drug labs
- Any request by a PD unit

The on-call investigator shall be notified and shall respond to all:

- Greater alarm fires,
- Fire caused fatalities
- Any incident involving a molotov cocktail or any incendiary device
- Unsafe overcrowding or other fire code violations (after 1730 or weekends)
- Any incident the IC feels the need

Call Arson:

- P - Preserve
- A - Analyze
- I - Investigate
- D - Document

Operational Priorities

LIGHT RAIL VEHICLE ACCIDENT

- Scene safety, Safe Approach account for time of day, traffic, weather
- Crew in full protective clothing
- Report to dispatch
 1. Is the light-rail vehicle upright or not?
 2. Is the overhead catenary system intact? (*Messenger wire, contact wire, hangers*)
 3. Can you communicate with the diver?
- Have the operator lower all pantographs on all cars.
- If unable, have dispatch contact the rail transit operational supervisor and have it shut down remotely.
- Potential voltage 750 volts
- Request PD for traffic and crowd control, LA County Sheriffs
- Have dispatch contact Blue line and shut down
- Request a representative from the Blue Line
- Notify the BC and DC Operations
- Request resources- Additional manpower, T.R.V., public service
- Alternate modes of transportation, buses
- **Do not** park upon the light-rail track
- Entry shall be made with the access of the “T” handle from the outside of the train or “T” handle located above every door in the interior
- Evacuate all passengers to a safe location
- **Do not** step over couplings to pass between cars
- **Do not** stand on rail or switches
- Maintain a **10'** clearance behind and in front of the car
- Control any hazards, leaking fuel or liquids
- Gather information for reports, E.M.S., Non Fire,
- Re-supply apparatus
- Record in station log

Operational Priorities

Operating on the freeway?

- Crew in full turnouts or reflective vests
- Confirm incident location when on scene
- Request manpower additional engines, trucks, T.R.V. Rescues
- Block off the working lane and the lane besides if necessary
- Use C.H.P. to block off traffic and direct traffic when necessary
- Park apparatus between the oncoming traffic and the working area of the firefighters
- Do not partially block a traffic lane with apparatus. This may cause vehicles to swerve around the apparatus and create a hazard to other vehicles and safety personnel.
- Try to position the apparatus so that the engineer is protected from traffic passing on the side 30
- Degree angle
- Use emergency lights while working on the freeway
- Do not cross the freeway on foot, Unless freeway closed to traffic
- Do not pull hose across freeway unless absolutely necessary
- Use caution with flares due to flammable gas
- Use traffic cones to block lanes of traffic for the incident
- Pull vehicle protection line
- Place dry chemical extinguisher near accident
- Contain hazards - Spilled fuels, liquids
- Use Cal - Trans for resources- Sand, barricades,
- Gather information for station log
- Re-supply apparatus

Note:

- * Dispatch 1 engine to respond in opposite directions regardless of areas code 2 (code 3 Capt.'s discretion)
- * If 1st alarm is requested the 3rd engine company will be designated WATER SUPPLY
- * Apparatus placement on freeways shall comply with Department Safety Bulletin #4 (Apparatus Positioning At Emergency Scenes).

Operational Priorities

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

S.LN. Safety, Isolation, Notification

- Always consider the possibility of multiple hazards
- Safe approach, safe attitude, think safety at all times
- Approach all hazardous material incidents from uphill and upgrade, upstream
- Position vehicle headed away from incident
- Identify a safe distance, Use binoculars to I.D. product, Evaluate the Risk Vs Gain
- First operational Priority
 - Isolate hazard area and deny entry, make notifications
 - Local, State, Federal
- Call for resources- PD, Health dept, LA County 105 Haz mat, Coast Guard, Fish and Game, To accomplish isolation, establish perimeters- (Reference material, Experience, Accepted practices)
- Do not walk or drive through any spill or vapor cloud
- Avoid inhalation
- Establish perimeters (hot, warm, cold)
 - Isolation and Zones
 - 1. Exclusion Zone
 - 2. Contamination Reduction Zone
 - a. Contains decontamination corridor
 - 3. Support Zone
 - a. command post
- Try to Identify Product -Conduct an I.D.H.A. (Identification hazardous assessment)
- Use reference guides
 - D.O.T., N.I.O.S.H. Occupancies, Structure, Placards, labels, markings, shapes, colors, containers, shipping papers, M. S.D. S.,
- Use minimum of 3 sources to ~I.D. product
- Minimum safety perimeter for citizens 1,000 feet
- S.C.B.A. must be worn to avoid inhalation hazard
- Never eat, drink, or smoke around hazardous material
- Consult protective clothing capability date to ensure that protective clothing is compatible with the material involved in the incident
- Think safety with every breath
- Consider shelter in-place- If you evacuate you need (Time and Space)

Responsibilities of 1st Responder Operational Level FF's

1. Isolate area and make notifications
2. Establish initial Command and Management System
3. Identification and Hazard Assessment (IDHA)
4. Develop Action Plan with priorities
5. Insure all personnel have necessary PPE
6. Initiate safe defensive containment
7. Conduct protective actions (shelter in place, evacuate, rescue)
8. Arrange for decontamination

Operational Priorities

Response Guidelines for HM incident

1. Approach upwind and upgrade
2. Maintain a safe distance from the incident until identified
3. Do not drive or walk through any spilled material or vapor cloud
4. Isolate the spill and keep all necessary personnel away
5. Establish safety perimeters
6. Begin identification and hazard assessment (IDHA)

Six (6) basic considerations in the decision to evacuate or shelter in place

1. Materials involved
2. Population threatened
3. Capability of emergency responders
4. Time factors involved
5. Current and predicted weather
6. Ability to communicate with the affected persons

Operational Priorities

COMMON INCIDENTS:

Waste oil

1. Small spill cover with absorbent
2. Large spill dike it from storm drains
3. Notify LBDHHS
4. Engine Co. clear when LBDHHS arrives on scene
5. Waste oil in abandoned containers
 - a. Engine Co. notify LBDHHS and clear
 - b. Investigator will only respond to 1 or more 55 gal drums abandoned

Spilled fuel

1. Use absorbent or sand to dike fuel from storm drains or unconfined areas.
2. Do **NOT** cover spills with absorbent unless for safety
3. Have dispatch notify LBDHHS
4. Investigator will only respond for illegal dumping

Abandoned drums

1. Closed drums away from public not usually an emergency
2. Notify LBDHHS to respond at their convenience
3. A drum that is leaking or bulging notify LBDHHS an investigator

Paint:

1. Use same tactics as waste oil
2. oil base – hazardous waste'
3. latex --- pollutant

Batteries:

1. Notify Health department and clear (not leaking)
2. Notify Health department and dike any leaking acid

Pipelines:

1. Have dispatch notify Health department
2. Notify Fish and Game of all pipeline leaks
3. Dike off storm drains

Asbestos:

1. Close immediate area
2. Notify Health department
3. Illegal removal or disposal notify fire investigations

Operational Priorities

Natural Gas Emergencies

- Safe approach, up-wind
- Notify Gas company for assistance
- Apparatus should not be parked close to the scene because of the possibility of ignition
- Crew in full protective clothing and S.C.B.A.
- Be prepared for possible ignition, Keep all ignition sources away
- Hand lines shall be set up for protection
- Ventilate area with natural or positive pressure if confined in building.
- Evacuation of the area is a concern in some area
- If the gas is burning do not extinguish
- Use hand lines for protection if you have to advance into the area to stop leak
- Avoid use of portable radio within the gas concentration
- Shut gas off at the source, if possible.

Operational Priorities

Wires down?

- Safe approach
- Notify Edison, cable for assistance
- Personnel in full turnouts, safety glasses, helmet
- Use only insulated tools
- Approach the scene carefully, assume all wires are hot
- Do not cut wires unless in extreme emergencies, wait for Edison, use lineman gloves **and** approved wire cutters
- Only in extreme cases, such as a physical rescue should this rule be accepted. In such case lineman gloves and approved wire cutters shall be used.
- When more than one electrical wire is down, consider all wires equally dangerous.
- Caution in raising and lowering ladders
- The ground may be charged
- Do not touch any vehicle or apparatus that is in contact with electrical wires
- Do not use solid or straight streams on energized electrical equipment, Fog patterns may be used Protect eyes from electrical arc
- Treat all wires as “hot” high voltage

Incident involving a traffic signal or light standard

Notify public service bureau through AO

Street lights are low-pressure sodium lamps

Use precaution for handling sodium

Operational Priorities

SWIFT-WATER INCIDENT

- Scene safety, Consider time of day, traffic, and weather Establish Command --- ICS.
- Strategic priorities
 1. Protection of life
 2. Rescuer safety
 3. Then effect rescue
- Consider the hazards- Volume of water, velocity, temperature, debris, low head dam
- What frequency usually
 - L.B.F.D. 2
 - Mutual aid O.E. S. State white 1
- Swift water bag on Apparatus
- Swift water bag placed on apparatus any time there is
 1. 1/2inch of water in 12 hrs Urban
 2. 2 inches in 24 hrs mountains
 3. Any controlled release from Flood control district
 4. Upon notification of LA Co., LA City of changes in their responsibilities
- Request resources PD for traffic, T.R.V., Police helicopter, LA County Helicopter
- T.R.V. respond Low head dams
- Swift water strike teams, 2- 3 man teams, located at station 3 and 21 respond from the south
- All personnel tennis shoes on the river bank
- No turnouts or fire helmets
- Position personnel- Down-stream River Left - Upstream spotter with communications, down stream safety, two person extrication team
- All personnel operating on river- Personnel flotation device, Helmets, figure eight, Locking larks foot, caribeners, rope bags, throw bags
- Truck personnel located on down-stream side of bridge for inflatable hose rescue
- Get information from witnesses
 - Point last seen/location
 - Time of accident or injury
 - Time victim's last seen
 - Number of victims
 - Descriptions
 - Location
 - Body recover or rescue
 - Look for indicator (milk Jug with Light stick to mark position)
- Whistle Blasts for communication on the river
 - 1 Blast --- Stop Attention
 - 2 Blasts --- Upstream
 - 3 Blasts ----- Down stream
 - 3 Blast repeated--- Emergency

Operational Priorities

- Order for Swift water rescue methods---
 1. Talk
 2. Floatation
 3. Throw bags
 4. Row tethered boat
 5. Contact rescue
- Basic roles-
 1. Up-stream Spotters, down-stream safety, Two man extrication team
 2. Provide technical equipment and expertise
 3. Provide inflatable hose equipment
- If personnel have been submerged or exposed to water contact the health dept to respond to the river and take a sample
- Decontaminate all personnel and equipment
- Fill out required paperwork
- Exposure report Fr 109
- SF 372 workers comp
- SF 314 OSHA
- Contact alarm office advise of exposure
- AO will contact nurse educator
- Nurse educator will advise of procedures
- Go to health dept or closest medical facility
- Log incident in station log

Level I all equipment will be checked
Review swift water training videos
Contact storekeeper for any missing equipment

Level II Swift water equipment placed on apparatus

Level III Two 3-man strike teams will be deployed at STA 21 and STA 3

Operational Priorities

HONEY BEE RESPONSE

- Engine co and rescue code 3 to incidents involving multiple stings
- Engine co code 2 to active swarm no persons attacked
- Exclusion zone 300ft.
- The AO notify the health dept for a response to any incident involving multiple stings or swarming bees.
- Call PD for perimeter control.
- Stop one block from the incident and don all protective clothing
- Tape down exposed areas with duct tape.
- Wear bee hoods that are available for all postpositions
- All personnel not immediately involved in rescue should seek shelter in an enclosed vehicle or structure.
- Place 1" hose line with fog nozzle in service. Direct 30 ft in circular motion. Place 2nd 1" hose line to further protect rescuers and victim. Cover victim with a blanket and transport to a safe area.
- IMPORTANT TO USE FOG NOZZLES FOR AHB ATTACKS IT OFFERS BEST PROTECTION.
- A 1% solution of class "A" or AFFF will immobilize the AHB. Dish soap solution may be added to the tank in lieu of using foam.
- Batch mixing of Class "A" or AFFF if no proportioner is available. 2-1\2 gal will equal a 0.5% solution in a 500-gal tank and 5 gals in a 500-gal tank equals a 1% solution. Carefully circulating the water through the tank at idle can help mix the concentrate. Use the mix batch within 12 to 16 hrs and flush everything.
- Foams and surfactants neutralize the alarm odor produced by the AHB stings.
- AHB will protect threats for 1/4 mile from the hive and remain in the area for 1/2 hour or longer
- Provide ALS TX to the victim. Remove stingers as soon as possible by scraping or flicking never pinch.
- Monitor vital signs, apply cold packs, transport to the closest facility, vitals every 10 min.

Operational Priorities

TRENCH RESCUE INCIDENTS

- Personnel shall wear helmet & goggles.
- The dangerous area shall be taped off to prevent any future accidents due to weakened earth conditions.
- The site shall be made as safe as possible by shoring, cribbing and edge protection to hold back further sliding.
- When removing debris, watch for key timbers or rocks, which hold up other heavy portions of earth or other debris.
- During rescue operations, shoring blocks and cribbing may be used to brace the unstable walls.
- Ladders should be placed in the trench on both sides of the cave-in area for quick exit.
- Ladders should extend at least three (3) feet above the top of the trench and be secured.
- DO NOT let mechanical digging equipment be used.
- Be aware of any other hazards that might exist at the scene, such as underground electrical wiring, natural gas lines, etc.
- Park at least 100 feet away from the trench.
- Obtain qualified emergency personnel to run the extraction operation. Use Cal/OHSA approved shoring techniques.
- Provide a Safety Officer to monitor the trench activities.
- Call for TRV

Operational Priorities

CIVIL DISORDER

PHASE I CIVIL DISORDER - Planning

1. Increase liaison with PD and LA County Fire ECC
2. Assess the threat to and estimate the needs of additional resources should the problem escalate.
3. Notify other agencies if we initiate phase I
4. Private vehicles or recreation equipment shall not be stored at any station
5. Personal safety gear shall be taken home when off-duty
6. Apparatus should not be unattended at any time
7. Strike team shall not be utilized for outside response to civil disobedience
8. All off-duty members are subject to recall should the problem escalate to phase II or III
9. Notify fleet service to put all spare apparatus on priority

PHASE II CIVIL DISORDERS – Mobilization

1. Notify other agencies that phase II is initiated
2. Initiate phase II task force configuration
3. Request security escort missions where applicable
4. Initiate call back of personnel to staff spare apparatus
5. Spare engine to be staffed by crew due in the next day
6. Staff vehicles authorized to be taken home should report to base (station 14)
7. Recall all DC's and BC's to report to base
8. Fire prevention personnel to be BC and DC aides
9. BC shall only respond with a task force
10. Ensure drinking water for field personnel on each task force
11. Ensure all personnel have body armor
12. Advise Goodhue (AMR) of phase II

PHASE III – Deployment

1. Notify other agencies we initiate phase III
2. Request extraction missions where applicable
3. Initiate phase III task force configuration
4. Fire investigation unit will be taken out of service
5. Advise AMR ambulance of phase III and request liaison report to base

Task Force Ops

1. One BC with staff assistant or task force commander as assigned
2. Minimum of 2 companies
3. A fire task force shall consist of no less than 2 engine companies
4. A medical task force shall consist of an engine or truck and a rescue
5. Task force designation will be determined by station they are housed in if deployed from base will be assigned a task force designation

Operational Priorities

Changes in tactics

1. Pumper shall utilize long suction or hand jack to hydrants using a minimum of two members (no straight lays).
2. Pumper shall NOT be backed up unless absolutely necessary. If backed up, two members with law enforcement will stay with backup pumper
3. Knock down of fire is paramount, use monitors and pre-connects
4. NO personnel on top of elevated streams
5. Keep overhaul to a minimum
6. Full turnout gear shall be worn to and returning from all incidents
7. Personnel shall conduct themselves to avoid confrontation
8. Personal video must be authorized by chief
9. Use hose streams only as a last resort defense
10. Body armor worn prior to leaving station under turnouts
11. NO person shall have a firearm, only those authorized
12. NO lights & siren in impacted areas
13. Keep hose bed covered
14. FIRE extinguishers
 - CO2 in cab
 - Dry-chem. in jump seat
15. Place tools and equipment carried on outside of apparatus in compartments
16. Be alert for traps and ambushes
17. Use a tarp to protect men in jump seat
18. Park apparatus in a manner that will provide as much protection of the scene as possible (example: back in dead-end streets)
19. Keep all windows rolled up

Fire Station Safety

1. Windows and doors locked and closed
2. Do NOT stand near windows, stay inside station
3. At night, keep lights at a minimum, keep exterior lights on
4. Secure station when you leave

Incident Responses

Occupied bldg with life hazard

Occupied bldg

Vacant bldg with occupied exposures

Vital government and utility bldg

Operational Priorities

SEXUAL HARRASSMENT

Two types

1. Quid Pro Quo – (*this for that*)
2. Hostile Environment

Harassment includes

1. Verbal
2. Physical
3. Visual
4. Sexual

Procedure

1. Employee must make it clear to the offending party that such behavior is offensive, unwelcome etc.
2. They report it to: Supervisor, manager, department of Affirmative Action Counselor, or city's Affirmative Action Office

Dept. Investigation

1. Notify city's AA office prior to any investigation
2. Complainant must advise the dept. what he/she wants as a resolution
3. After investigation re-contact AA office to determine the course of action
4. Upon completion of the course of action the dept. shall notify the complainant

Operational Priorities

PROGRESSIVE DISCIPLINARY STEPS

1. Corrective Counseling
 - a. Coaching
 - b. Teaching
 - c. Follow-up
 - d. Oral reprimand
 - 1) Conversation with employee
 - 2) Written memo of the conversation (does not go into employees file)
 - 3) *If improvement go no further*
2. Written Reprimand
3. Suspension
 - a. two types
 - 1) Suspension for cause
 - 2) Summary Suspension
4. Demotion
 - a. Cause
 - 1) Incompetence
 - 2) Incapacity
 - 3) Disciplinary action
5. Termination

Causes for suspension, demotion, termination

1. Violation of any R&R
2. Fraud in securing an appointment
3. Inefficiency in performance of work
4. Inexcusable neglect of duty
5. Dishonesty
6. Insubordination
7. Alcohol or drugs
8. Sale of drugs
9. Inexcusable or excessive absence from the City and or violations of sick leave
10. Discourteous treatment of the public or other employees
11. Willful disobedience to a lawful order
12. Misuse, misappropriation, or unauthorized use or possession of city property
13. Fighting or malicious mischief while on duty, or destruction of city property
14. Convection of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude
15. Behavior either during or outside of duty hours which is of such a nature to reflect discredit on the city
16. Unlawful retaliation against darn near anyone
17. Incapacity, medical fitness

Operational Priorities

Summary suspension

1. Misappropriation of city property or funds
2. Drug addiction
3. Brutality or cruelty to a person in custody
4. Felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude
5. Extraordinary conduct requiring immediate removal from the work place
6. Skelly hearing is not required

Skelly Hearing

Anytime an employee is to be suspended, demoted, terminated or disciplined he/she is entitled to a “Informal Pre-removal disciplinary Meeting”

Prior to imposing discipline

- 1) Written notice of proposed actions
- 2) Reason for proposed action
- 3) Written copy of charges

Operational Priorities

Employee Evaluation Procedures

Forward completed forms to Civil Service Dept. no latter than 30 days after the end of the appraisal period

Required appraisals

Probationary – between the 2-3 mths and 5-6 mths of service prior to the end of probation

Permanent Full-time - Annually, once every 2080 hours worked

Factors considered

- 1) Job Skills
- 2) Quality of work
- 3) Quantity
- 4) Work Relationships
- 5) Customer service
- 6) Work Habits
- 7) Approach to work
- 8) Supervisory/Leadership skills

Steps to take before discussion

1. Establish a setting for rapport
2. Have the facts
3. Complete appraisal before discussion
4. Consider what you know about the employee
5. Know what you want to accomplish
6. Arrange a time and place for discussion (2 days prior)

Operational Priorities

Company Level FP Inspection Procedures

1. All hotels and motels **except high-rise**
2. All apartments and condominiums **3 stories or more** in height **except high-rise**
3. All 1 and 2 story apartments and condominiums which have **interior exit corridors**

Completed “Yellow Card” data is due at the end of each month on your e-mail. Only the RFS addresses. At month ends all reports issued to enforce compliance for RFS occupancies shall be sent to FP Code Enforcement Captain. They will be kept for 3 years

Inspection sequence

1. Up date “yellow card”
2. If corrections requested fill out **FR 202** and **R1** Residential Checklist at time of inspection and leave with responsible party
3. If non compliance on re-inspect
 - a. Issue final report
 - b. Make note on yellow card and date
 - c. After 2 inspections and 2 reports with no compliance on 3rd visit then
 - 1) Forward all paperwork to FP (\$50.00 fine)
 - 2) Attach all paper work to an **FR 138**
 - 3) Make note on yellow card “pending”
 - d. When resolved a copy of the FR 138 will be sent back to the station

Operational Priorities

Extrication

S.H.A.D.E.

- S** – size-up, safety
- H** – hazard control
- A** – access, assess, assist
- D** – disentanglement
- E** - extrication

Operational Priorities

MARINE FIREFIGHTING

1. Do not order a ship moved from its mooring or anchorage
2. You may recommend to the ship's senior officer that such action be taken, or obtain the authority and approval of the Captain of the Port and the Chief Wharfinger to enforce such action
3. Do not undertake any action to scuttle or flood a ship without the approval and direction of the Captain of the Port and/or Chief Wharfinger
 - a. Cutting of any watertight bulkhead or cutting into the engine room should not be attempted by FD personnel

Size-up:

- a. Immediately contact senior ship's officer
- b. Obtain info: location, extent, material, involved, life hazard, fire extending exposed piers, shore structures, other craft
- c. Request ships cargo stowage plan; may only be partial if ship is being loaded
- d. Other important items
 - (i) steps already taken, systems used
 - (ii) access to fire areas
 - (iii) how to control air access to the fire
 - (iv) exposures
 - (v) stability of the ship
 - (vi) shifting loads
4. FF should don breathing apparatus on the deck of the ship involved, and NOT on the fire boat
5. Life Lines
6. Flooding of holds or scuttling of the vessel last resort
7. Majority of fires can be extinguished with hand lines to the seat of the fire

Spread of Fire:

- a. Shut down ships ventilating system immediately
 - (i) master control located on the bridge

Cargo holds fires

- a. intensity depends on if hold is covered
- b. FD ladders used for holds secure them at the top of the ladder at the hatch opening
- c. Extinguish
- d. if impossible to enter holds- distributors, heavy streams operated from deck level
- e. if still unsuccessful
 - (i) oxy-acetylene cutter to cut holes in deck or bulkhead
 - (ii) if necessary to cut through ships side or bulkhead, which water is accumulated , cut a diamond, start at lowest point
- f. If large accumulation of water in tween decks pump it out

Ladders placed to the side of a ship should never be strapped to the ship as movement of the vessel may displace the ladder

Fire in Machinery and Fuel Storage Spaces:

- a. Most common cause cracks or faults in oil lines, or collision

Operational Priorities

- b. 1st duty of FD Officer in Command of a fuel oil fire in a ship's engine or boiler room, is to consult the Ship's Chief Engineer, request the oil be shut off
- c. A fire caused by leaking oil
 - (i) extinguish with fixed extinguishing systems and FD fog streams or foam
 - (ii) fixed CO₂ or steam may not be practicable when the intense up draft prevents sufficient concentration at the seat of the fire
 - (iii) Fixed CO₂ or steam systems provided for an oil fire occurring above the tank tops and under the floor of the machinery space have proven satisfactory
 - (iv) May be necessary to pump water in to float the oil above the floor level where foam may be more efficiently applied
 - (v) Fuel oil fires in bilges can be extinguished by fog, steam, CO₂ or foam
 - (vi) Fires in ship's electrical machinery controlled by ship's crew using fixed CO₂ or class C portable ext.
 - (i) FD should NOT attempt to extinguish unless qualified ship engineer is present or unless certain electrical power has been shut off

Storeroom or Locker Fires

- a. 2 lines operating
- b. can not reach cut a hole use distributors

Passenger Stateroom or Cabin Fires

- a. Shut of ventilating system, master control on bridge
- b. Fire doors often provided in long corridors (Fire screen doors)
- c. Watertight bulkhead – prevent passage of hot gasses and flame, heat transfer by radiation and conduction
- d. Control fire
 - (i) advance hose lines to seat of fire and to exposures on all sides as well as above and below the fire

Oil Tanker Fires

- a. Tankers carrying liquid petroleum – considered conflagration hazard
- b. Low flash point cargoes most hazardous
- c. Foam lines
- d. Cool Plates, tank covers, vessel sides to avoid tank rupture
- e. Approach
 - (i) windward side
- f. High Flash Point oil fires use fog spray – oils are miscible with water and the spray will form an emulsion covering the oil surface and shut off air supply to the combustible area
- g. Fog streams on low flash point fuels can be used only in relatively confined areas

Refrigerator Ship Fires:

- a. Shut off involved refer and vent systems
- b. Close ducts and watertight doors
- c. Check exposures
- d. Anticipate toxic fumes
- e. Fog spray tend to absorb the fumes

Operational Priorities

- f. Exposed skin with Vaseline

Excursion Boat Fires:

- a. 1st consideration life hazard
- b. fire boat monitor used to protect passengers
- c. Note color of smoke and have forward turret available for foam application
- d. Approach from bow or stern to avoid danger or capsizing

Barge Fires:

- a. typically top heavy
- b. list – shifting

Fire in US Navy Ships

- a. Fireboats standby, for water supply
- b. On arrival FD officer seek advice and cooperation of ship's senior officer. Usually the Damage Control Officer

Ship Stability

- a. Large quantity of water for extinguishment
- b. Built in facilities to correct a list
 - (i) transferring of fuel, shifting cargo, counter flooding
- c. Officer in command must keep all factors in mind which might affect ship stability
 - (i) location of any flooded space
 - (ii) ship light or loaded
 - (iii) depth of water the vessel is floating in
 - (iv) direct openings to the sea, portholes or cargo loading
 - (v) possibility if serious injury to personnel
- d. If flooding is not possible from below with bilge lines, flood with open butt hose

Operational Priorities

FIGHTING FIRES ON YACHTS AND SMALL CRAFT

Equipment ready

1. Bow turret with mystery nozzle
2. 50 ft of 1 ¾ pre-connected w/ mystery nozzle (security line)
3. Grappling hook or grapnel, and/or boat hooks
4. 5 gal foam cans with use with pre-connected foam proportioner
5. De-watering siphons and supply and discharge lines
6. Dry Chemical Ext.

Begin size-up ascertain any life hazard

Disconnect power connections to shore

Approach windward side

When the vessel is unsecured or drifting secure vessel to our boat

An engine room fire confined to that area attack with Dry Chemical

Desirable that all fire operations and work be done over the bow, where the turret is located, and the boat operator is in a better position to see the operations

The turret should be charged by the time the turn is made into the slip where the burning vessel is located

Completely involved vessel – consideration should be given to adjacent vessels

Where space does not permit the “bow on” approach, where the lengthwise centerline of the fire boat is 90 degrees opposed to that of the involved craft i.e. a 90-degree approach, the fire boat should be secured to the involved vessel or convenient float pilings, or adjacent vessel, before water can be delivered from the bow turret

De-watering

1. Custom made suction (Gold Dredge) 1 ½” inlet

Operational Priorities

Emergencies in Harbor Area

Notify the following:

1. Health Dept.
2. Chief Wharfinger
3. Captain of the Port (Coast Guard)
4. Dept. of Fish and Game

Chief Wharfinger – responsible for the waterfront areas of Long Beach

1. Enforces Municipal laws on the water
2. In-charge of Port Security
3. Acts as General Manager of the Port

Coast Guard can enforce the Federal Laws and has the authority to fine violators

The Dept. of Fish and Game can enforce State Laws and has the authority to fine violators

Emergencies in the Marina Area

Notify the following:

1. Health Dept.
2. Director of the Marine Dept.
3. Captain of the Port (Coast Guard)
4. Dept. of Fish and Game

The Director of the Marine Dept. has the authority and responsibility to enforce Municipal Laws in the marina areas and is charged of the Marina Security Officers

Oil Spills

1. Purpose of fireboat is to confine spill to one area until the area can be boomed or cleaned
2. Confinement technique, point forward turret over bow, pushing oil by sweeping to a smaller area
3. More volatile liquids like JP-4 are broken up and allowed to evaporate

Oil Islands

1. Each island has 1000 gpm electrically driven drafting pump capable of supplying four (4) standard hydrants 140 psi
2. In the event of power failure a fireboat will dock and pump four (4) 3” lines into the inlets provided at each dock
3. Personnel ferried by the THUMS boat must use equipment on the islands
 - a. 100 gal AFFF
 - b. 150# wheeled fire ext. w/ pre-connected hard hose on reels and sand
 - c. five to ten hydrants on each island
4. Fireboat cannot be expected to arrive at any oil island in less than 22 to 26 minutes

Operational Priorities

COLLAPSE RESCUE PLAN

Control and organization is one of the most important objectives of collapse rescue operation

The best way to gain control of a collapse rescue effort is for the officer in command to issue specific assignments

Standard Collapse Rescue Plan

Step 1 Survey the site of the collapse; determine potential dangers to rescue personnel, call for medical assistance

Step 2 Shut off all utilities, gas, electricity, and water

Step 3 Search for and remove surface victims first

Step 4 Search all voids and spaces created by the collapsed structure

Step 5 Start selected debris-removal digging to areas where victims could be trapped

Step 6 Finally, start general debris removal to clear the entire collapse rubble

Even if all FF's are accounted for the general debris removal should be carried out

1. One of the most important assignments to be given by the officer in command of a collapse is to shut off building services such as gas, electricity, and water.
2. When shoring do not attempt to move or restore the unstable structure to its original position
3. When a collapse occurs during a fire, the first duty of the officer in command is to determine who is trapped or missing
4. If the fire was not under control at the time of the structural failure and there is a possibility of it spreading to surrounding buildings, a number of mutual aid fire companies equal to the number at the scene prior to the collapse may have to be called to continue fire extinguishment

Types of collapses / Voids:

1. Unsupported Lean-to Voids
2. Supported Lean-to Voids
3. Pancake voids
4. V-shape voids
5. Tent Voids

Operational Priorities