

UNIT 5: SAFETY AT SELECTED INCIDENT TYPES



OBJECTIVES

The students will:

- **Describe the risks and safety approaches expected at wildland fire incidents.**
- **Describe the risks and safety approaches expected at highway/traffic incidents.**
- **Describe the safety concerns relating to incidents involving acts of violence.**
- **Describe the importance of incident scene rehabilitation.**

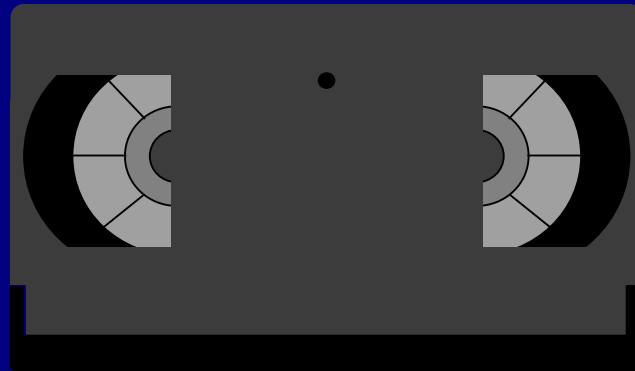
WILDLAND FIREFIGHTER SAFETY

Wildland fires--they're different

- **Humidity affects fuel moisture content**
- **Forest fuel beds affected by solar heating**
- **Forest fuel's potential varies by the minute**

VIDEO:

**"Firefighter Safety in the
Wildland/Urban Interface"**



WILDLAND VERSUS STRUCTURAL

- **Wildland requires more personnel and resources.**
- **Wildland spreads over larger area.**
- **Wildland personnel face such safety hazards as lightning, weakened timber, rolling rocks, etc.**

10 STANDARD FIRE ORDERS

- Three on fire behavior
- Three on fireline safety
- Four on organizational control
- "18 Watch Out Situations"



L.C.E.S FOR WILDLAND FIRE

- Lookouts
- Communications
- Escape routes
- Safety zones

HIGHWAY OPERATIONS AND PRIORITIES



Accident on the State Highway System

- Safety
- Environmental concerns
- Legal and policy

TEAM APPROACH-- FIRE DEPARTMENT

- **Control and extinguish fires**
- **Mitigate hazardous materials (hazmat)**
- **Extricate trapped victims**
- **Preserve scene for investigations**

TEAM APPROACH-- EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

- **Patient triage and assessment**
- **Patient treatment**
- **Responder medical services**
- **Transportation of patients**

TEAM APPROACH--DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- **Coordinate with fire department for the use of heavy equipment for extrication or removal**
- **Provide resources and logistical support**
- **Establish variable message safety boards for motorists**
- **Assist with traffic control by the use of movable barriers or vehicles**

TEAM APPROACH--LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **Coordinate with the fire department to establish traffic control**
- **Secure the scene**
- **Assist in identification of any fatalities**
- **Assist with investigations**

[video](#)



Emergency Vehicle Safety Initiative

FA-272 / August 2004



Alive on Arrival

Tips for Safe Emergency Vehicle Operations



Homeland Security



U.S. Fire Administration

Traffic Incident Management Systems

April 2008



Emergency Vehicle Visibility and Conspicuity Study



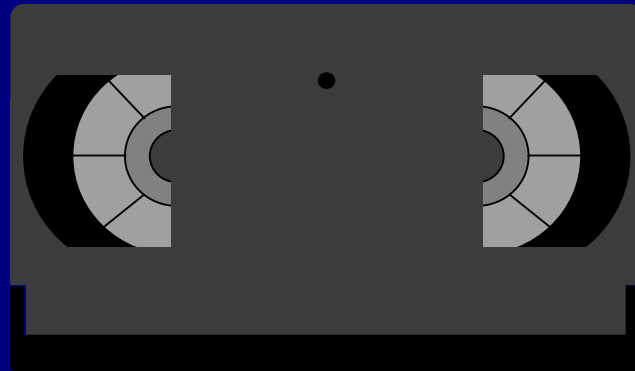
Effects of Warning Lamp Color and Intensity on Driver Vision

October 2008

Everybody Buckle Up Every Time

VIDEO:

**"Highway Safety for
Emergency Services"**



ONSCENE ACTIONS

- Incident zones--
Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)
- Vehicle placement



- Protective and reflective clothing
- Apparatus visibility at night



ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM

Terrorism: The use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof to further political or social objectives.

TERRORIST ATTACKS



- Oregon--chemical agent
- Georgia--Olympic Plaza and abortion clinic
- Oklahoma City
- Boca Raton--anthrax
- New York City and Washington, DC

TERROR ATTACK TYPES

- **Chemical**
- **Biological**
- **Incendiary**
- **Nuclear/Radiation**
- **Explosive**

PROTECTING RESPONDERS

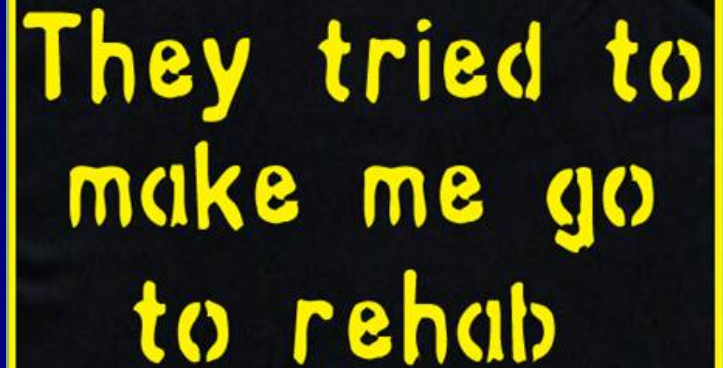
- Time--spend as little time as possible in hot zone
- Distance--know the *North American Emergency Response Guide (NAERG)*
- Shielding--vehicles, buildings, walls, and personal protective equipment (PPE)

SAFETY IS A TEAM APPROACH

- **Communicate escape routes regularly**
- **Establish and update access controls**
- **Monitor time on scene and provide relief/rotation and rehabilitation**
- **Monitor weather and its impacts**
- **Continuously review staging and procedures**
- **Continuously review scene security**
- **Continuously review radio communications**

REHABILITATION

- Responders need a respite from exhaustion, exposure to heat or cold, and mental strain.
- This is a safety control measure.



They tried to
make me go
to rehab

REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

- **No matter what the incident, responders need to have a process established to move them out of the operational line and receive rehabilitation.**
- **Procedures or guides outline a systematic approach for rehabilitation.**
- **Procedures to cover medical evaluations and treatment, food, fluid, crew rotation, relief from extreme climatic conditions, and rest.**

WEATHER FACTORS

- **Can have a severe impact on the safety and health of responders**
- **Wind chill**
- **Heat index chart**
- **Temperature danger categories**

[video](#)

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR REHABILITATION PURPOSES



- Incident Commander (IC) should establish minimum level of emergency medical support on scene.
- Responder Medical Plan is reviewed by the Incident Safety Officer (ISO).

Firefighter Rehab

- Assign a Rehab Division Supervisor
- Accountability/Company Integrity Must be Maintained
- Consider liberation of property for rehab needs
- Close to EMS
 - Consider monitoring for personnel



Rehab

**Controlling Rehab is
essential to controlling
the fireground**

Rehab Guidelines

- Rehab does not mean go and get lost
- Rest the company and get back to the CP
- Minimum 15 minute rest period after 2 cylinder uses
- If you are closing in on ½ hour at rehab, you are there too long – we need you back to CP
 - We shouldn't have to call you

SUMMARY

- **Responders face many hazards and risks, and ISOs need to know some of the safety cues for these.**
- **Rehabilitation is a safety concern at all incidents.**

Activity 5.1

Safety at Other Incidents