This Month's *Working Fire*...

Volume 06-7: July 2006
Approx. Program Length 59:02

Fireline Incident Analysis

FIRELINE

Chicken Truck Rollover **Approx. length: 9:28**
Wilmington, DE

A tractor trailer hit a curve on a highway and rolled over, spilling its cargo of live chickens. Responders arrived to find hundreds of chickens all over the highway, many dead, some still sleeping in the predawn hours. The driver self-extricated and refused treatment from EMS. Snow fences were brought in to corral the chickens until cleanup crews could arrive. Regarding haz-mat, the incident commander found only a small bit of fuel leaking from the truck, but contamination of sewers by smashed chicken parts was another concern which was subsequently mitigated. Segment features shifting command focus based on shifting priorities. Changes in mutual aid, equipment, and the highway itself came about from this incident. For more information, contact 2nd Assistant Chief Charles Sayers, Elsmere Fire Company, 1107 New Road, Wilmington, DE 19805 or call him at 302-999-0183.

Mushroom House Fire **Approx. length: 7:12**
Avondale, PA

This mushroom processing facility was a masonry/cinder block building with a truss roof, covered with tin or aluminum. Fire was through the roof when firefighters arrived; the first-in engine laid a 500-foot line from a hydrant. A second alarm brought five engines (mainly for the manpower), two tankers, two truck companies, and two ambulances. A secondary water supply came from another hydrant. One of the tankers was a 6,000-gallon “nurse” tanker that the smaller tankers kept filled; it provided another water supply. Rehab was set up; one firefighter fell and broke a wrist and was transported. The plant owner asked the Incident Commander if they could save the packing part of the plant; blitz lines were used in that part of the building. The fire was attributed to wiring in the roof and was brought under control in about an hour. For more information, contact Assistant Chief Guy Swift, Avondale Fire Company, 123 Pennsylvania Ave., Avondale, PA 19311.

HANDS-ON

IRECA, Part I: **Approx. length: 19:26**
Two Below-Grade Rescue Scenarios

The International Rescue & Emergency Care Competition (IRECA) was held in Puyallup, WA this year and we have scenarios from some of the participating teams. In this judged scenario with a 40-minute time limit, we watch perennial winner Chevron Phillips Cedar Bayou’s plant team take on two simultaneous below-grade rescues with confined space issues. For more information, contact Randy Tanner, IRECA President, at 281-421-6606 or email him at tannerc@cpchem.com.

Fireline Incident Analysis

Training with Trivia **Approx. length: 5:19**

The Holiday Shores Volunteer Fire District makes training fun by using a trivia game to teach important information to members. Teams are comprised of senior and junior members so less experienced members can learn from the veterans. Questions are based on department information regarding apparatus, equipment, and staffing as well as policies and procedures, SOGs, Firefighter II, and ERG guides. The game builds camaraderie and teamwork. Winning teams win caps and shirts -- and of course, bragging rights! For more information, contact Steve Cooper, Assistant Chief, Holiday Shores Fire Protection District, 93 Holiday Dam Rd., Edwardsville, Illinois 62025 or call him at 618-656-6673.

FIRE MEDICS

IRECA, Part I: **Approx. length: 12:07**
Basic Life Support (BLS) Scenario

We return to the IRECA competition outside Seattle, WA for the BLS competition and follow one of the teams who qualified from Virginia. In this judged scenario, a woman struck a young boy who ran out in the street in front of her minivan. The EMS team had to deal with the patient and also control the driver who was hysterical and intent upon disturbing the caregivers. For more information, contact Randy Tanner, IRECA President, at 281-421-6606 or email him at tannerc@cpchem.com.

EVOLUTIONS 2000

Kramer vs. Kramer: **Approx. length: 2:30**
Should firefighters take requests?

Working Fire Training and Professor/Chief (RET.) Bill Kramer present our Continuing Education segment that's worth one credit from the University of Cincinnati. From this month's Fireline mushroom processing plant fire segment, Bill discusses whether it's a good idea for departments to take requests from property owners about what to save or not. For more information, contact Bill at the Open Learning Fire Service Program, College of Applied Science, 2220 Victory Parkway, ML #103, Cincinnati, Ohio 45206 or call 513-556-6583.

Fireline Incident Analysis

Disclaimer

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Fireline Analysis

Chicken Truck Rollover
Wilmington, DE

Training Outline

I. Dispatch

1. At 5:36 a.m. the initial dispatch said a tractor trailer was involved on Highway 141 which is a heavily traveled road way through the county used by both passenger and commercial vehicles.
2. Highway 141 has no center median or divider with the lanes separated only by a double yellow line. At this section of the highway, the speed limit drops down almost instantly from 50 to 35 mph to allow for a bend in the road. This has resulted in a number of accidents at this location, some of them fatal.
3. No further information regarding the incident was forthcoming at that time.

II. Size-up

1. A tractor trailer carrying live chickens traveling southbound rolled over at the point of the bend in the highway.
2. An ambulance arrived next, being only about 4-5 minutes away.
3. 2nd Asst. Chief Charles Sayers arrived on scene next and as he got out of his car he saw what looked like gallon milk bottles spread across the northbound lanes. As he approached, he realized there were hundreds of chickens on the ground, many still alive but a number of them dead.
4. He began his size-up.
5. EMS reported that the driver had self-extricated and refused medical treatment.
6. Haz-Mat: He checked the fuel tank of the truck; very little fuel had spilled.

III. Events

1. Chickens, both alive and dead, were all over the roadway, along with their bodily fluids.
2. The company that owned the chickens were sending a cleanup crew but their ETA would be around 2 hours.
3. With the sun due up in about an hour, the chickens that were sleeping would awake, begin creating a traffic hazard, and start moving into the nearby neighborhood. FD stayed on scene for about 3-3.5 hours making sure all the chickens were collected and removed from the scene.

IV. Strategy/Tactics

1. Chief Sayers' concern then turned from life safety to environmental issues and incident stabilization.
   a. Based on the time of day, he didn't have a lot of time to decide what to do about the roadway and the aftermath of the accident.
2. Chief Sayers contacted the Department of Highway Transportation to assist with traffic control using arrow boards since he knew he would have to shut down some lines on Highway 141.

4. He called for snow fences to corral the chickens and restrict their movement until such time that the cleanup crew could arrive. At that point they began to collect the chickens.
5. He called the Department of Natural Resources because of the concern for contamination of the roadway and sewer system by chicken parts. DNR and the owners of the chickens oversaw the mitigation of that issue.

V. Remarks

1. One interesting change resulted from the aftermath of this incident. Previously, Elsmere and Cranston Heights Fire would respond, depending on which side of the highway an accident occurred; jurisdiction was literally split down the middle of the highway.

VI. Lessons Learned

1. Following this incident, both departments agreed to mutually respond to any accident occurring on the highway.
   a. Not long after, this joint response really worked to everyone's advantage when a double fatal wreck involved with occupants trapped in two cars, allowing both departments to assist each other.
2. Volunteer departments have to maximize their use of manpower and how it's deployed with apparatus. At the time of this incident the rescue truck owned by Elsmere carried no water.
   a. Following the accident, the department sold their rescue and purchased a new rescue truck with a pump, 750 gallons of water, and a foam system. This allows a rescue truck to arrive at a scene with water and foam capability, without an engine being on scene.
   b. Being a volunteer department, this maximizes manpower and gets water to a scene earlier rather than having to wait for a pumper that might be delayed due to a lack of manpower.
3. The state has purchased the houses on the north side of the roadway at that location and has razed them, with the intent to widen the road and reduce the curve at that point in an attempt to reduce accidents and better protect the motorists who use the highway.

Fireline Analysis

Mushroom House Fire
Avondale, PA

Training Outline

I. Dispatch

1. Dispatch came about 9:30 a.m. for a fire at a mushroom house. This is a mushroom processing facility where mushrooms are collected, processed, and then packed for shipping.

II. Size-up

1. It's constructed primarily of cinderblock or masonry blocks with a truss roof covered with tin or aluminum. It is usually no less than 60 feet deep; this one was about 100 feet by 200 feet. This structure had an all-wood interior with six "beds," three below ground and three above ground.
2. The chief was a minute away upon receiving the dispatch. Upon arrival, he found fire through the roof. Establishing a water supply was a primary task.

III. Strategy/Tactics:

1. First-in engine laid in a 500 foot line from a hydrant.
2. A second alarm was struck which brought 5 engines (mainly for the manpower), two tankers, two truck companies, and two ambulances.
3. One truck company went to the front of the building; a second mutual aid truck company went to the rear where tower operations were supplied by mutual aid tankers.
4. A secondary water supply came from another hydrant.
5. One of the tankers is a 6,000 gallon tractor-trailer which comes with an engine. They draft out of the 6,000 gallon "nurse" tanker. They then use the smaller tankers as shuttles to refill the larger one. It takes about four minutes to set that all up.

IV. Events

1. It was a warm day and Rehab was used.
   a. Water was passed out to responders who were monitored by EMS. No one had to be transported for overheating.
   b. One responder tripped and broke his wrist and he was transported.
2. The owner of the building asked the fire department to save the packing area of the facility, if possible. That was accomplished using blitz teams.
3. The fire was brought under control in about an hour.
4. The cause of the fire was attributed to wiring in the roof and was thus deemed an accidental fire.

V. Remarks

1. All apparatus, including the second alarm, were on scene a half-an-hour after dispatch.
2. Avondale usually responds with 10-12 members to a daytime fire. This time, with mutual aid and with other department members showing up and a tanker driver, they ended up with about 20 members on scene.

Fireline Analysis

Mushroom House Fire
Avondale, PA

Training Outline

VI. Lessons Learned

1. One option available that was not employed was to use an additional hydrant that was located north of the fire scene. This hydrant was not used for fear that it might have lowered pressure on the hydrant that was used.

Fireline Analysis

Discussion Questions

Training Outline

From the Departments Involved...

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THIS MONTH'S INCIDENTS

The departments involved in this month's incidents pose some discussion questions and situations that you can use as discussion-starters in your own department's training sessions.

Chicken Truck Rollover / Wilmington, DE
2nd Asst. Chief Charles Sayers, Elsmere Fire Company

1. We had to act fast due to the fact that many of the chickens that were sleeping, would awake at sunrise, compounding our "chicken-wrangling" problem. Do you ever train on time-sensitive matters?

2. Part of our response was acquiring snow fences so we could corral the chickens. Do you have a source for such materials? Without resources to supply such materials and/or equipment -- and at odd hours, too -- overall response and/or cleanup durations will become uncontrollable.

3. Some good things came out of this incident; for example, an improvement in jurisdictional response responsibilities with one of our mutual aid companies. Has a good thing(s) ever come about because of a specific incident your department has responded to?

Mushroom House Fire / Avondale, PA
Asst. Chief Guy Swift, Avondale Fire Company

1. We knew manpower would be an issue and struck a second alarm earlier anticipating that. How do you handle manpower needs in your jurisdiction -- especially if you're a volunteer department?

2. Making sure we had adequate water supplies was why we laid hose to hydrants AND started up a tanker shuttling operation. Do you consider how much water you'll need and where it's coming from when you respond to a particular site? This may or may not be a large concern for your department, depending upon how much rural or undeveloped urban area you cover.

3. With the amount of fire showing initially, and considering the fact that the structure had truss roofs, we opted not to send in firefighters for a fire attack. However, we did send in blitz teams to try and save the plant's packing operation since the full force of the fire hadn't reached there yet. Do you ever shift your fire attack strategy based on where the fire is in the building?

Hands-On Training

IRECA, Part I:
Two Below-Grade Rescue Scenarios

Objectives

After watching this segment, the student shall:
1. understand the anticipation necessary to command two rescues at once.
2. see the coordination between members of a championship-quality rescue team.

Codes, Standards and Regulations

This training is consistent with NFPA 1670 & 1006;
OSHA CFR 1910.146

Training Outline

(IRECA is the International Rescue & Emergency Care Association)

I. PRE-BRIEFING

A. Team/Scenario Information
1. Team: Chevron Phillips Cedar Bayou, Baytown, TX
2. Location: Microchip Plant Facility
3. Scenario: Two workers down below grade
4. Time Limit: 40 minutes

B. Rules
1. The scenario will be judged. Team members may ask for clarification of the scenario from the judges as it proceeds.
2. The commander (or “Captain” with this team) will report decisions and actions taken if they can’t be demonstrated. This includes the simulation of certain actions.
3. The commander will call “time” upon completion of the scenario.

C. Scenario(s) to be addressed
1. A worker climbed down into the pit at this industrial facility and became incapacitated there.
2. At the same time, another worker was also trapped down below in a second hole nearby. Once at below-grade level, the second worker must be reached through a horizontal passageway.
3. The rescue team must deal with both incidents and rescue both people.
4. *Technical note: SCBA or an air supply source of some kind would normally be used but was simulated in these scenarios.*

Hands-On Training

International Rescue & Emergency Care Competition (IRECA): Two Below-Grade Rescue Scenarios

Training Outline

II. SCENARIO BEGINS

The team received their scenario assignment and team members were assigned duties.

A. Scene Size-up - First Rescue

1. Team member conducted a size-up of the area.
2. At the first rescue site, rescuers could see a worker down in a pit below grade who will have to be removed by harness. She is alert and verbal.

B. Patient #1 Contact / Environmental Stability

1. Team members try to make contact with the patient verbally from above and render psychological support.
2. Air monitoring is conducted and a suitable atmosphere is reported.

C. First Rescue

1. A rescuer climbs down and begins patient assessment. She is conscious, emotionally upset, and has a cut on her knee.
2. Patient is given psychological support during medical assessment.

D. Patient #2 Contact / Environmental Stability

1. Simultaneously, the rescuers are also trying to make contact with the second patient in an adjoining pit.
2. Again, air monitoring was conducted and the atmosphere was found to be suitable.
3. This rescue would involve bringing the second patient, who was unconscious, through the horizontal passage to the vertical passage for extrication. *SCBA use was simulated.*

III. THE RESCUES

A. Patient preparation for lift

1. Both patients were harnessed for lift.
2. A Stokes or SKED stretcher were not options as we are simulating confined spaces and they would not be easy to use or not fit at all.

B. Haul Systems

1. Both teams readied their haul systems.
   a. A 4:1 mechanical advantage was used in the first pit, using a stationary anchor hooked overhead into the facility's structure. All friction points were covered.
   b. At the second rescue site where the patient was unconscious, a 3:1 mechanical advantage was rigged to an A-frame tripod with a redirect on the haul line.
2. Clear communications with acknowledged commands were used on both haul teams.

International Rescue & Emergency Care Competition (IRECA): Two Below-Grade Rescue Scenarios

Training Outline

IV. POST-RESCUE PATIENT CARE

A. Patient preparation for transport

1. Upon retrieval to street level, both patients were transferred to Stokes baskets and diamond-lashed in place.
2. Their conditions were reassessed again before transport.
3. They were reassessed again upon hand-off to the "first-aid station" (medical authorities.)

V. SCENARIO COMPLETION

A. Wrap-up

1. Equipment was collected and packed and a rope log was prepared.
2. The log was presented to the judge with the final report.
3. Time was called.

B. Post-Briefing

1. The captain of this rescue team had double the responsibility:
   a. instantly mapping the strategy and assigning tasks, and
   b. working ahead of the two rescue crews.
2. This involves maintaining status on both assignments simultaneously and anticipating next steps with alternate solutions ready in case problems arise.

Answers to the quiz on page 12:

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. d. 5. e.

Hands-On Training

International Rescue & Emergency Care Competition (IRECA): Two Below-Grade Rescue Scenarios

Training Outline: Quiz

Date_____ **Chief / T.O.**_____

Firefighter (print)_____ **Education Credits/ Hours/Units**_____

Signature_____

Select the best answer:

1. True or False: Psychological support is particularly necessary for an unconscious patient.

2. True or False: The “Slow” command is something the haul team might use.

3. True or False: It’s only necessary to reassess a patient once during a rescue.

4. Which of the following is **not** an essential skill in simultaneous rescues?
   a. Coordination
   b. Anticipation
   c. Communications
   d. Suppression
   e. None of the above

5. Which of the following might be used during a below-grade rescue?
   a. SCBA
   b. Mechanical advantage
   c. Supplied air
   d. Carabiners
   e. All of the above

(Answers can be found at the bottom of page 11)

Hands-On Training

Training with Trivia

Objectives

After watching this segment, the student shall:
1. understand a new technique to learn information
2. see the value of teamwork in a learning situation.

Codes, Standards and Regulations

None applicable

Training Outline

I. TRAINING NIGHT

A. Activity/Event

1. Use of a Trivia Night contest, where teams are quizzed about all kinds of information relating to the department:
   a. general fire, EMS, and haz-mat knowledge
   b. specific truck operations or truck response
   c. equipment carried
   d. policies and procedures
   e. department SOGs
   f. Firefighter II
   g. ERG guides.
2. Younger department members matched up with more senior members.

B. Benefits

1. Younger members will learn about how the department responds to incidents and emergencies in discussing the answers to the questions with the veterans of the departments.
2. As the trivia competition approaches, you end up with members looking into truck compartments, reading up on specs, SOGs, etc. as they prepare.
3. In this way, learning becomes more self-motivated as members respond to the competitive nature of the event.
4. The game also tends to build camaraderie, teamwork, and all the other components that you want a good training exercise to have.

Training with Trivia

Training Outline

5. Winning teams get departmental hats and shirts from a small department prize budget - and of course, the bragging rights are free!

C. Outcomes

1. The department now has a new way to make fire and response training more exciting, interesting, and fun.

Answers to the quiz on page 15:

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. b. 5. b.

Hands-On Training

Training with Trivia

Training Outline: Quiz

Date_____ **Chief / T.O.**_____

Firefighter (print)_____ **Education Credits/ Hours/Units**_____

Signature_____

Select the best answer:

1. True or False: Getting to know the veterans on your department better is a good thing.

2. True or False: There is no way that you can learn while laughing at the same time.

3. True or False: Becoming more familiar with department equipment will prepare you to be a better first responder.

4. Which of the following is a major benefit of training with trivia?
   a. Lack of patience
   b. Knowledge preparation
   c. Putting up with stupidity
   d. Laughing at other members
   e. None of the above

5. Which of the following might be useful during a trivia training game? (Remember, pick the BEST answer.)
   a. Crib sheets
   b. Teamwork
   c. Clairvoyance
   d. Ignorance
   e. None of the above

(Answers can be found at the bottom of page 14)

Fire Medics

IRECA, Part I:
BLS Scenario

Objectives

After watching this segment, the student shall understand:
1. the issues involved in rendering care in a motor vehicle accident
2. how disruptive a combative patient can be.

Standards and Regulations

U.S. Department of Transportation, State Departments of Health and/or EMS, and other local bodies such as Regional Medical Advisory Committees.
Usual Basic Life Support protocols.

Training Outline

(IRECA is the International Rescue & Emergency Care Association)

I. PRE-BRIEFING

A. Team/Scenario Information

Team: Loudoun County Volunteer Rescue Squad
Location: Simulated Highway
Scenario: Minivan hits boy in street
Time Limit: 40 minutes

B. Rules

1. The scenario will be judged. Team members may ask for clarification of the scenario from the judges as it proceeds.
2. The team members will report decisions and actions taken if they can't be demonstrated. This includes the simulation of certain actions.
3. The team leader will call "time" upon completion of the scenario.

C. Scenario to be addressed

The team is dispatched to an MVA involving a ten year-old boy who runs out in the street in front of a car.

Fire Medics

IRECA, Part I:
BLS Scenario

Training Outline

II. SCENARIO BEGINS

The team received their scenario assignment and team members were assigned duties.

A. Scene Size-up/Assessment

1. Team arrives on scene:
   a. simulating calling for a fire department response, police, a second BLS unit, and a helicopter.
   b. and asking if there are any hazards
   c. and whether the vehicle is running or not.
2. This scene demanded establishing an additional scene safety/work perimeter area, given the hysterical behavior of the driver who hit the patient.
   a. The driver is obviously traumatized; may be in shock, though ambulatory.
   b. The third member of EMS crew is forced to deal with driver exclusively, rather than render care.

B. Injured Patient Care

1. Initial assessment (ABCs, extremities, etc.)
2. An additional call for crowd control.
3. Cervical collar is put in place.
4. The patient is rolled on to a backboard.
5. Airway is reassessed, lung sounds are listened to again.
6. Possible fracture of right leg is splinted.
7. Patient is lashed on to backboard; C-spine immobilization is completed with head immobilized.
8. Vital signs are rechecked. Another report was called into the receiving hospital.

C. Driver Patient Care

1. The third paramedic, while restraining the driver from interfering with the care of the injured patient, attempted to assess her as well.
2. He tried to verbally establish if she was injured, had any pain, etc.
3. He attempted to take her pulse and blood pressure, while she was walking around in an agitated state of mind.
4. As well as he could the third paramedic continued attempting to assess driver.
5. In a real world situation, police would have gotten involved with the restraint and control of the driver.

Fire Medics

IRECA, Part I:
BLS Scenario

Training Outline

III. POST-RESCUE PATIENT CARE

A. Preparation for Transport

1. The team simulated transport of patient.
2. The team provided another report to the receiving hospital en route.

IV. SCENARIO COMPLETION

A. Wrap-up

1. Final report given to judge.
2. Time was called.

B. Post-Briefing

1. The team had to make some quick adjustments to allow for the handling of the injured patient and the hysterical driver.
2. Even though the driver was presenting obstacles to the care of the injured patient, EMS teams must remember that she is a patient, too.
   a. All of the behaviors she is exhibiting are telling you -- aside from how annoying the are -- the driver's physical health and state of mind.
   b. Knowing this, read the behaviors and anticipate other possible presentations or developments that may occur; ie., effects of shock, hyperventilation, possible cardiac problems, etc.
3. Be prepared for what either patient might need next, based on symptoms and presentation as you observe them.

Answers to the quiz on page 19:

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. e. 5. a.

Fire Medics

IRECA, Part I:
BLS Scenario

Training Outline: Quiz

Date_____ **Chief/T.O.**_____

Firefighter (print)_____ **Education Credits/ Hours/Units**_____

Signature_____

Select the best answer:

1. True or False: If you and your partner are both giving patient care, it doesn't really matter what you're saying to each other.

2. True or False: In a competition such as this, communicating with the judge as to what you're thinking and doing is all-important.

3. True or False: With a disruptive/combative patient, enlist aid from a civilian or passer-by to help control the patient.

4. In an MVA, what kind of injuries are you likely to observe?
   a. Blunt trauma
   b. Cranial swelling
   c. Twisting or shearing injuries
   d. Cervical problems
   e. All of the above

5. With a disruptive, possibly combative patient, what is the best course of treatment?
   a. Stay with her, maintain communications to keep her distracted, and attempt to assess her. Restrain her, if necessary. Get help if possible.
   b. Put her in a choke hold or hammerlock if she gets too close to other team members.
   c. Tell her if she is nice, you'll give her some candy.
   d. Cold-cock the jerk.
   e. None of the above

(Answers can be found at the bottom of page 18)

Evolutions 2000

University of Cincinnati Continuing Education Program

Kramer vs. Kramer

If you're enrolled in the **Open Learning Fire Service Program** at the **University of Cincinnati**, here's your opportunity this month to earn one college credit hour for watching Working Fire Training.

VOLUME 06-7

Should firefighters take requests?

Complete written responses to the following three essay questions:

1. In the mushroom processing plant fire shown this month, how helpful was the owner's request to have his packing section saved?

2. Provide an example of a structure fire with which you are familiar where the owner was involved in tactics – or -- an example of one where the owner should have been involved and wasn't.

3. How was the outcome of the fire affected by action, or inaction, described in Question #2?

Submit your responses to:

Mr. Bill Kramer, Ph. D.
University of Cincinnati
College of Applied Science
2220 Victory Parkway, ML #103
Cincinnati, OH 45206

ENROLLMENT INFORMATION:

For more information on enrolling in the Open Learning program to gain college credit, call Working Fire Training at 800-516-3473, go to www.workingfire.com/c_e_credits.html or to register directly, call the University of Cincinnati at 513-556-6583. Associate and Bachelors programs are available. Call to have your transcripts evaluated.