UNDERSTANDING A MAYDAY

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lam5P4lsq7s
(5.24 minutes – use as intro as members take their seats)
MAYDAY - a word if said on the fire ground, should make every firefighter hair stand up on the back of your neck or an unsettled Feeling in your gut...

These events are one of the most stressful events a firefighter will face, especially when the rescue becomes prolonged or the outcome in not so favorable.
We learn how to put out fires, ventilate, put up ladders…
We learn how to helping others, the community…

And we tend to overlook - learning to help and protect ourselves!

Part of protecting ourselves is having the capabilities to call for help, have other hear that call and have recourses in place to come help you – A MAYDAY

This drill is designed to allow members to better understand everything about a MAYDAY.
MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY

This Drill will Explain:

- What a Mayday is?
- When should we be call one?
- How do we properly call a Mayday?
- What do we do if we hear one?
- How do we mitigate one, if we’re in charge?

and Most Importantly:
- What can we do to possibly prevent having to call one?
A Mayday is a firefighters call for assistance.

Some may perceive a MAYDAY as a firefighter who is Weak… “not up to par”… and for this reason:

*It has been learned*: Many firefighter are afraid to call one – due to possible repercussion of having their “balls” broken.
(remember it’s better to have your ball broken by 6 - then to be carried into church by 6)

*Due to this*: most will try and try to take care of the problem themselves… never calling a mayday - or - only after it’s too late. This typically, turns out to be a Serious or even Deadly mistake!
A Mayday should be perceived as a call for additional resources the same as you calling for an additional line, help with overhaul… AND NOT a mistake or a sign of weakness…

If you are ever in a situation were you “think you MAY need to call a Mayday” CALL THE MAYDAY!

Time is not on your side… get the troops coming!

You can always cancel the Mayday if you self correct the problem, - by waiting - you may be using the last few minutes of your air, • this may get you no where, but unconsciousness, disorientated… • then you’re no longer able to even help yourself.
Play Video: Seattle Case Study
Video’s on the desktop
MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY

As you can see from the video:

• Things/conditions can change very very very quickly,

• Time is not always on your side,

• You can loose your perception and get disorientated very quickly, once things go wrong.

• Get that help coming before it’s too late to call at all!
MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY - Another Case Study:

• The Fort Worth (TX) Fire Department tested about 500 firefighters in a RIT/Mayday drill.
• A large open-floor plan building was used.
• A charged 145-foot 1 3/4-inch attack line went from the entrance door into the building.
• One loop had been placed in the line.
• The conditions were IDLH and zero visibility (masks blacked out).
• The line ended at a doorway that led into a suite of three offices.
A manikin was placed in one of the rooms. The teams were told to rescue the downed firefighter near the nozzle.

About one quarter (about 130) of the firefighters were unsuccessful in exiting the building before they ran out of air. Most did not call a Mayday; all were declared non-survivors. The few that called a Mayday for themselves made the call outside the window of survivability.
The New Iberia (LA) Fire Department conducted a drill to determine if the firefighters would call a Mayday for themselves. An open space 60-2 100-foot building was used; 400 feet of hose was stretched through the building, and 18 teams of two members and one team of three members were sent in one team at a time. They were told to follow the hose and assist another team at the end of the hoseline. The conditions were immediately dangerous to life and death (IDLH), cold smoke, and zero visibility (masks were blacked out). Their SCBAs had only 800 psi in them (only three firefighters noted the low air).

- Thirty-nine members participated—17 captains, 14 drivers, and eight firefighters. All personnel had a portable radio assigned to them on the apparatus; only 18 of the 39 firefighters took their radio in with them. The situation made it impossible to fulfill the assignment of joining the other team at the end of the hose.
MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY Case Study 2:

Training Officer Martin Delaune reported the following:

• Four kept going until their air was depleted.
• After the low-air alarm activated, 22 kept going forward for four minutes.
• After the low-air alarm activated, eight kept going forward for three minutes.
• Two discussed the situation for 2.5 minutes before beginning the retreat after alarm activation.
• Three began the retreat when the low-air alarm activated. Three activated their PASS alarm.
• Two radioed a Mayday.
• **None survived. They all ran out of air before they got out!**

Do we see a pattern with these Case Studies?
When do we call Mayday?

The **MAYDAY** is an indication that a **life threatening** situation has developed.

Unlike an **URGENT** Message – which indicates a person operating on scene has suffered a **serious** injury but is not **life threatening** or

To inform operating personnel a **serious** change in incident conditions has or will occur in near future.
When do we call Mayday?

Although there is NO National Standard for Calling a Mayday,

There are 4 Factors that should trigger every firefighter to call one:
1. Collapse
2. Trapped or Disorientated
3. Falls - from floors or roofs
4. Stuck / Tangled

When any of these factors happen to you, Time is not on your side!

You may not come to terms with it immediately, but if one of these happens to you, you’re probably in trouble – call a MAYDAY!
When do we call Mayday?

A simpler way to remember when to call a mayday is:

**I Owe You My Life** or **I Owe You My Total Life**

- Imminent Collapse
- Collapse Occurred
- Unconscious Firefighter
- Missing Firefighter
- Lost or Trapped Firefighter

- Imminent Collapse
- Collapse Occurred
- Unconscious Firefighter
- Missing Firefighter
- Trapped Firefighter
- Lost Firefighter
When do we call Mayday?

According to 9th Battalion FAST Team Policies:

**MAYDAY transmissions should be called in the following situations:**

- Imminent collapse is feared
- Structural collapse has occurred
- A person operating at the scene is unconscious or suffered a life threatening injury.
- A person operating at the scene becomes aware of a lost or trapped firefighter *(Lost / Disorientated)* *(Trapped / Tangled / Stuck / Fall through roof/floor)*
- A person operating at the scene becomes lost or trapped themselves.
When do we call a URGENT?

According to 9th Battalion FAST Team Policies:

**URGENTS transmissions shall be used in the following situations:**

- when a person operating at the scene suffers an injury that is not immediately life threatening, but does require immediate medical attention.

- An interior attack is to be discontinued and exterior attack initiated.

- Discovery of a structural problem indicating future danger of collapse.

- Fire is discovered entering an exposure to a degree that may considerably enlarge the fire problem

- Loss of water supply
When do we call Mayday?

A simpler way to remember when to call an URGENT is:

Acronym: **D. WIFE** =

- **D** iscontinue Interior Attack
- **W** ater Supply Issues
- **I** njured Firefighter – Non Life Threatening
- **F** ear Of Collapse
- **E** xposure Issues – Fire Extension
MAYDAY vs. URGENT?

Good Way to Remember difference is:

Mayday is Life threatening & Now

Urgent is Serious or in the future

Mayday Video – Everyone Goes Home
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uy_2Hn4Ggbg
(10.42 min)
How do we call a MAYDAY or URGENT?

Example

**MAYDAY:**
Mayday, Mayday, Mayday (3 Times)
Followed by who you are (962 Roof) followed by MAYDAY

(IC Responds) Command - 962 Roof – Go with your MAYDAY

(962 Roof responds) 962 ROOF, MAYDAY – ROOF COLLAPSE IMMINENT

(IC Responds) MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY – ALL UNITS GET OUT OF THE BUILDING, and Repeat... “may request all vehicles activate air horns”
How do we call a MAYDAY or URGENT?

Another example

**MAYDAY:**
Mayday, Mayday, Mayday (3 Times)
Followed by who you are (969 backup) followed by MAYDAY

(IC Responds) Command – 969 Back up – Go with your MAYDAY

(969 back up responds) 969 Back up, MAYDAY – Nozzleman has fallen through the floor

(IC Responds) responds by asking back up questions getting as much info possible, location, the conditions you’re in, condition of ff… and deploys the FAST TEAM – Remember - L.U.N.A.R. (discussed in later slides)
How do we call a MAYDAY or URGENT?

Example

**URGENT:** (A bit less Serious but still important)

**COMMAND** - who you are (965 Officer) with an Urgent

(IC Responds) 965 Officer - command go with your URGENT

( the **URGENT - like a Mayday** is a warning for everyone on scene to listen up! )

(965 officer responds) 965 Officer – removing a firefighter with a head injury out side 1

(IC Responds) will deploy EMS or whatever feels needed to correct problem
How do we call a MAYDAY or URGENT?

Another Example

URGENT:
COMMAND who you are (968) with an Urgent

(IC Responds) 968 - command go with your URGENT

(968 responds) 968 urgent - pump failure just lost water to all 3 lines

(IC Responds) will deploy inside teams accordingly, “back out”…
How do we call a MAYDAY?

MAYDAY’s can also be transmitted electronically through our radios.

NOTE: Westbury FD has Radios with and without these buttons.
How do we call a MAYDAY?

When we press the radio’s emergency button, this acts just like a voice transmitting a MAYDAY. (The Reaction to will be the same)

That radio wattage is increased and the radio sends out an electronic signal along with its radio ID – it flashes on others’ radio. This ID is displayed on radio screens (ones that have them), letting operating members know you are the one in trouble. (explained in more detail with Dept’s FAST Training)

This will prompt a response by the IC and FAST TEAM – depending on who the IC deems responsible - (9th Batt. FAST Policy requires a member of The FAST TEAM continually monitor Radio Displays for these electronic distress calls)
How do we call a MAYDAY?

**Note:** These electronic distresses are very limited,
Yes we may know you’re in trouble but:
Where are you?, What are the conditions?, What’s your air supply like,
What do you need to get free? …

We must remember when we transmit a MAYDAY we need to give the IC additional **L.U.N.A.R** data – (Knowing this info will help Expedite your Removal)

**LOCATION** – What’s your current or last known location
**UNIT** – What Rig did you come on & what was your Assignment
**NAME** – What’s your Full Name
**AIR Supply** – Air supply left in your bottle
**RESCOUSES NEEDED** – What do you need to correct the problem
How do we call a MAYDAY?

With Electronic Distress’ we know nothing but what position the radio was assigned to.

You may have Hydant’s radio, but you are inside doing Forcible Entry…
- Where are we beginning our searches for you – at the hydrant!

These electronic distresses should only be used if you can’t speak on the Radio - If you can - CALL THE MAYDAY - over the radio!

and give the additional LUNAR data. Your rapid rescue is dependant on it!

It is also important – take the radio assigned to your riding position.
How do we call a MAYDAY?

The IC knowing the L.U.N.A.R. data:
Will let the IC know they don’t have multiple Maydays.

Is it possible to have 2 electronic distress’, 2 Mayday calls or even 1 Electronic and 1 called Maydays within seconds of each other – YES!

The IC need to know we are looking for Firefighter X in the basement and firefighter Y on the 2nd floor…

OR- if the fast team pulls out downed firefighter Z, is he/she actually the firefighter that called the Mayday – OR - is it another downed FF found while looking for the Mayday who possibly never even call a mayday?
What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

Whenever a MAYDAY or URGENT is transmitted, all communications on that radio frequency should cease, except:

- those between the person initiating the transmission and Command,
- or if necessary another priority messages effecting the scene.

The member transmitting the distress signal will begin transmitting by repeating MAYDAY or URGENT followed by the message.

Normal Radio communications will only resume once dealing with the distress call is completed.
What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

The term “COLLAPSE” should only to be used when we are dealing with Structural Failure and NOT to describe a downed firefighter!

“firefighters don’t collapse – structures do”

When a Collapse is transmitted, all unit officers will do an accountability,
• accounting for all members assigned to them,
• Then report such to command: a.k.a. – “PAR” (personnel accountability report)

“986 Officer to Command – all members accounted for or I have PAR”
What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

Operating units need to stay focused on fulfilling their objectives: Getting Water on the fire, Vents, Laddering… The FAST TEAM will handle the distressed call.

MAYDAYS are very traumatic and stressful events
- everyone wants to help the downed firefighter, - Don’t Lose Focus!
- we need to continuing meeting our teams objective –
- by doing so - you are making the scene/conditions better, ultimately helping the downed firefighter.
What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

As the firefighters hearing the mayday, we need to remember:

- radio transmissions will only be for additional priority messages, effecting the entire operations. (*maydays or urgent’s *)
- Overcome the desire get involved in the rescue, we need to continue to fulfill our objectives, (unless the mayday is to evacuate the premise immediately), this will make conditions inside better for the downed firefighter(s).
- If a collapse is transmitted, make sure your officer knows you’re okay
- maintain radio discipline until the Mayday or Urgent is cleared.

Let The FAST TEAM do their job – (discussed more in depth in FAST Procedures Drill)
What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

If you are the firefighter making the Mayday call:

- **as hard as it may sound, STAY CALM** – this will conserve your air.
- activate your PASS alarm – turn off when talking on radio to IC
- After LUNAR - monitor the radio – let IC know of changing conditions, is fire’s getting worst around you, Do you hear crews near by…
- Control your breathing – *This typically means staying put.*
  - It’s easier finding a stationary object then a moving one!
  (Case studies has shown) – with vibre-alert going off - a FF staying still can have +6 minutes of air – but if moving, it’s cut to 2-3 min of air.
What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

If you are the firefighter making the Mayday call:
• If you need to move, move towards visible light and down, never up.
• Use your tool or debris to make noise
• If you have a flash light, put to floor and aim in direction you came from

If needed, take defensive posture – protect your mask, chest and hands

If in super hot area, use hands to protect mask, it’s weakest part of gear.
What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

If you are the leader controlling the Mayday:
• Make sure you have control over the scene! – typically becomes chaotic
• Good practice to have a “Removal Officer” - RO (possible FAST Team’s Chief)
  Let the RO control the Removal of downed FF
  IC needs to stay focused on controlling of overall operations.
• Without a RO - IC typically get lost in the Mayday and forget about the other conditions at scene…
• With a RO the FAST team can operate on a different radio channel and still monitor fireground channels – May be needed with larger incident that has a lot going on.
What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

If you are the leader controlling the Mayday:

• Needs to get as much information as possible form the Mayday caller, the amount of time downed FF remains orientated may not last long?

• May want to ask all Officers for PAR – assure there isn’t more then 1 downed FF

• Assure all fire operations continue, prevent the freelancing.

• Make sure EMS is on scene – ALS preferably – have ready before Mayday.

• If FAST is put to work, assure another team(s) is coming to replace.

• It’s is also good practice to call next alarm assignment – if bad outcome may directly effect operating personnel – have fresh bodies not involved, ready.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

The most important thing WE can learn about MAYDAY’s is –
How can we prevent ever having to call one!

The main item in preventing one is: having “Situational Awareness”
Knowing what is going on around you – **SEE THE BIG PICTURE**

This is achieved by:

- **KNOWING YOU** – Your strengths and Your weaknesses
- **EXPERIENCE** – Learned through past experience and though training
- **CONTINUOUS SIZE UP** – always monitoring what going on around you
- **COMMUNICATIONS** – as it pertains to all of the above
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Having Situational Awareness begins with knowing Yourself - Know Your Strengths AND Especially Your Weakness.

How Fast do you go through a Full 30 Min SCBA Tank? 10 Min, 12 Min, 16 Min, 20 Min ….? At extreme condition and at moderate conditions

What is your comfort level performing certain tasks? Are you afraid of heights, are you claustrophobic, have you been in a basement fire before…

How physically fit are you? Can you drag that 220 lbs downed firefighter, move that refrigerator blocking your entrance or egress, pull all the ceilings & open walls …

Things we shouldn’t be learning about ourselves under Fire conditions.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Having **Situational Awareness** begins with knowing Yourself

**Know Your Strengths AND Weaknesses.**

Once we’ve learned our limitations, we shouldn’t be committing ourselves to assignment that supersede them & we know we just can’t handle!

Yes - we’re Firefighter, Yes - **we have ego’s** and we never admit to having weaknesses, but committing yourself to something you know you’re either not comfortable doing or are even capable of doing:

- You’re subjecting yourself to failure – potentially call that MAYDAY
- You’ve also become a liability to yourself, your partner, team, family …

If there is someone better suited to perform that task – switch!
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another Item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

Experience is gained through education and past practices.

- We know the more we learn about a specific item, the better we can understand it: its purpose, its use, its function...

- We also know the more we physically experience something, the better and more comfortable we’ll be when we have occasion to experience it again. (repetitive learning)

This is why we continually need to train, drill and refresh our experiences.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

More Importantly: more me do something, the more our bodies remember the action and this is ultimately how our bodies unconsciously react when confronted with it under stressful circumstances. ("fight or flight" reaction)

Also - having experienced thing before hand, will keep our stress levels down: Heart rate, Respiration rate, Blood pressure ... when confronted with it later. Keeping these levels down will help you survive...

Example: Just think about your adrenaline levels responding to your first automatic alarm and what these levels are today going to an AFA?
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

We learn through past experiences, the lay out of buildings & houses in our district.

- We know a split has center stairs takes us from basement to top floor
- We learn Levitt’s have no basement, rear center stairs, fireplace…
- We learn about the common & back areas of Roosevelt field mall…
- We learn where our staircase(s)/Fire Escapes are in our multi-dwellings…
- We learn what building are more dangerous then other…

All things that will either help us or kill us later – That B.S. Automatic alarms should become a learning experiences & could later save you later.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

The downs side of learning through experience is, it tends to lead to COMPLACENCY.

If we do things 100 times and nothing bad happens, we start to believe it will never happen…

We go to 100’s of AFA’s without it actual being a fire…
We force 100 doors without a backdraft meet us…
We go to 100’s of CO alarm without ever having to using our masks…

NEVER ASSUME it’s NOT GOING TO HAPPEN – IT WILL just a matter of WHEN?
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

Experience/Training also gives us the tools to do things properly, Safely and as Intended.

We learn from our successes, but learn even more from our failures.

• As much as we hate admitting: not being able to do something, doing something wrong or maybe something that didn’t go as planned, these events shouldn’t be perceived as failures but learned experiences.

• They ONLY become FAILURES if we don’t learn from them the and repeat past mistakes over and over.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

We also need to share our experiences (good and bad) at Critiques:
- We used a chain saw on that roof and it went very well, very easy…,
- We tried forcing that door with a roof hook, didn’t go so well …

At these Critiques - Check your feeling at the door!
We’re human, (no one’s perfect) – Let’s turn these good and bad experiences into teachable moments so everyone gains something from the experience.

A non-shared error, is a lost teachable moment. Make it less about you and your hurt feelings and help or possible save someone in the future.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is **Experience**.

More experienced members should be Mentoring the Younger Members.

(when you see an action that could be done better – step up and say so)

Members with time, tend to alienate the young guys and vise versa…
Younger members tend to ignore the knowledge of the older members who have been where you are. (Ask them questions! They’ll appreciate you asking)

Guys with time need to take these younger members under their wings–
- Showing them the ropes, explain how things are done …
- Stop and correct wrong actions and show them how they can do it better,
- **Everyone** has a responsibility to teach, not just the instructors or officers
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

Younger members need to shut up and listen – *NO, YOU DON’T KNOW IT ALL!*

Ask questions, be inquisitive – If you don’t know something or are unsure: **ASK!** This opens a line of communication & show interest – you’ll gain respect (it’s is not a sign of weakness to ask – (as some may perceive it as) – it’s just the opposite! )

It’s a 2 way street, older members who haven’t kept up with the changing time may also learn something from younger members who has just completed an up to date training… *(Mutual Respect - is always a 2 way street)*
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

Learned - Tips & Techniques should also be shared

Tips Such as Hose Lines: BUMPS to the PUMPS

TO FIRE/NOZZLE

Smooth - Bumps - Bumps

TO OUTSIDE / PUMP
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

Tips – Techniques should also be shared

Tips Such as Search Ropes: 1 Knot out - 2 Knot in

2 TO FIRE

2 knots - SPACE - 1 Knot

1 TO the DOOR
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

Tips & Techniques should also be shared
Tips Such as Search Ropes: 1 Knot – 25’

2 Knots – 50’

3 Knots – 75’ …

Another dept’s – search rope may be set up different – Typically – the more knots – the deeper you’ll be in.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

These 3 Simple Tips when trying to get out under emergency conditions could be difference between Life or Death.

Unless you participate in trainings or share knowledge you may never know them.

Remember one way takes you deeper in trouble & the other is getting you out.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Continuous Size up.

We’re all taught size up begins when the call is transmitted.

We know a fire at 42 Duncan Drive:
• Well that’s in the split level section of town
• That’s at far end of the district – (takes some time getting there)
• We’ve had some ripping fire in these homes – (extends quick up center stairs)
• It’s snowing and windy… – (delayed response – wind fed fire)?
• Water on fire may be delayed due to snow or ice…?
• Been there recently for signal 9 – elderly couple lives there …

All Great Points in a size up - but Size Up doesn’t stop there.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Continuous Size up. Our Size ups needs to be continuous throughout the event.

• We’ll size up conditions upon our arrival – (Everyone, Not Just Officers, should be doing their own size up) Not everyone will see the same things or see things the same way.
• We’ll size up conditions as we enter the structure
• We’ll size up thing before we perform our tasks
• We’ll size up things as we do our task
• We’ll size up things as we Exit for our SCBA change …

Condition at a fire are constantly changing – don’t be complacent
What was – may not still be! COMPLACANCY KILLS FIREFIGHTERS !!!
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Continuous Size up.

When sizing up

Consider the following potential contributing factors for MAYDAY Calls:

- Prolonged burn time, continued or heavy fire throughout the structure
- Smoke showing through walls – extensive structural damage, gas accumulations
- Inadequate ventilation / flammable gas accumulations, potential for rapid fire development
- Sagging floors, bulging walls, interior collapse – major damage to structural integrity
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Continuous Size up.

When sizing up
Consider the following as potential contributing factors for MAYDAY Calls:

• Water between bricks, excessive water in the building – excessive downward force
• Two or more floors involved in fire – multi-point structural compromise
• Unprotected steel – direct flame impingement of structural components, collapse pending
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Continuous Size up.

When we do our size up, we need to not just observe items but we need to understand what these items are doing and what is happening around us. We need to SEE THE BIG PICTURE!

• What are the viewed conditions telling us?
• Are things getting Better since we arrived or Worst?
• We always need know where the fire is & where is it heading.
• We should also always know where our quickest means of egress is, never passing one without making a mental note of it.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Continuous Size up.

We need to deploy sound tactics, that matches our size up.

• Use that big water with that big fire…
• Use a search rope when conditions require…
• Use defensive tactics when there is no life hazards and questionable structural stability …

If we do an adequate size up but deploy inappropriate tactics, this is acting reckless and you’re looking for trouble.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Communication.

When we say communication, we’re not just saying talking on the radio.

Although having the ability to call a MAYDAY over a radio, so everyone on scene can physically hear it, is a very important factor.

• We all should have this ability (to transmit one and have everyone on the fire ground hear it being transmitted) * There may not be a second chance.

This is why Radios should be considered part of EVERY Firefighters PPE.
How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Communication.

Communication also means: Among your crew, You & Your partner, You and Your Officer, You and Command - (it doesn’t always need to be by radio – Face to Face)

• You need to let out partner(s) know when you’re not comfortable doing your assignment, or in the conditions you’re in …
• You need to let your officers know when your expected task is going to be delayed or unable to be perform: frozen hydrant, gypsum roof …
• Command need to know about found hazards: Holes in floor …

These will have an effect on the overall event and possibly prevent a MAYDAY!
Final Thoughts:

If you’re thinking about calling a mayday – CALL IT!
Time is not on your side.

Stay Calm, Stay were you are & Conserve your air.
Statistics show: will take 6-8 minutes to get you out – do you have enough air for that?

Train like it is real, if you don’t take your training serious, when it comes to doing it for real, your body will react the same under fight or flight response.

Don’t get Complacent – Complacency Kills Firefighters!
This time, maybe the time something bad happens !!!
Final Thoughts:

Always use full PPE, which includes a portable Radio.

Continually size up – See and comprehend the Big Picture.

Your ultimate goal should be to never be in a position where we need to call a mayday – Have Situational Awareness.
HOSE COMPANY 2 - WESTBURY F.D.

MAYDAY - MAYDAY - MAYDAY

Company Drill

Practicle Application

• Each Member call a MAYDAY and Urgent over radio
• Each Member – Give L.U.N.A.R. DATA

• Each Member Send an Electronic Mayday
• Each Member View – Radio’s Screen when Electronic Mayday Transmitted