WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures, Maydays/Urgent Messages AND Intro to F.A.S.T.

Ver. 14-1

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Radio Terminology:

Mobile Radio: A Fixed hard-wired radio used for two-way communication. (Sending/Receiving) Typically 12-volt power supply, powered by the vehicle it is installed in.

Portable Radio: A battery powered radio, usually of low wattage, used for transmitting from remote areas to a dispatcher or to another unit. The range is limited and the battery power is a factor in their performance.

Repeater: Used in conjunction with a mobile radio systems. Radio (*Typically Portable Radio*) transmissions are received by a Mobile radio and **retransmitted** on this higher powered repeater instantaneously. This is used to expand the coverage area of the mobile and portable radios.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Radio Terminology:

Voting Receivers: To extend coverage of an area, this is when a satellite receivers have been added to the system. To ensure the best audio from these receivers, a device called a comparator , compares and selects the best signal and passes it on to other users.

Radio Identifier: All mobile and portable radios have an identifier programmed in them. This is a digital read out, which is displayed in the dispatcher office and on the screens of the Mobile or Portable radios, enable the person(s) receiving the broadcast to see who is transmitting . Just by keying up the radio, the radio will be sending their digital identifier.

Intrinsically Safe: All portable radios come from the manufacturer intrinsically safe, meaning they will operate safely in hazardous conditions.
When you key the radio, you won't cause an explosion in an explosive environment.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Frequencies:

Low Band

46.10, 46.12, 46.30, 46.32 etc. (Use throughout Nassau County)
These frequencies are in the our **mobile radios only** (“Rigs radios”)
The display on the low band radios will read as follows: (46.10, 46.12, 46.30, etc.)
For example: 5th/8th and 9th Battalion use 46.12 (CP, East Williston, Roslyn …)
1st /6th/ 7th use 46.32 – (East Meadow, Uniondale , Mineola)

Ultrahigh Band (UHF)

453.575 (Westbury Dispatch and Command Channel)
465.525 (Westbury Fire Ground 1)
These channel tend to be used solely by 1 single department

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Communications:

The primary function of a radio is for communication:
Not just as a Talking devise but more importantly Listening.

We need to have both components to have effective communication:

If we transmit an order… and no one hears it
or
We're listening for an order… and its never transmitted

Have we communicated effectively? – We need both

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Communications:

For effective communication we need these 6 Factors:

1. ***Formulate*** *– Sender thinks what they want to say – creating a clear message*
2. ***Send*** *– get the receivers attention, then relays message*
3. ***Transmission Medium*** *- Verbal (face to face or radio) Visual (Hand signals, body language or signs) or Written*
4. ***Receive*** *– The receiver hears the message*
5. ***Interpret*** *– the receiver interprets what was communicated*
6. ***Understanding*** *– receiver acknowledges what was communicated and understands the messages*

Without all 6 factors we don't have effective communication.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Communications:

For effective communication by Radio:

1. ***Formulate*** *– the sender need to think about what they want to say and how to say it as effective as possible without babbling… so receiver understands what you want done.*

2. ***Send*** *– sender gets person, to which message is attended, by calling over radio Command / 962 can - you as 962 can, calls Commands– gets their attention*

3. ***Transmission Medium*** *- in this case is the radio.*

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Communications:

For effective communication by Radio:

4. ***Receive*** *– The receiver must be listening to the radio to hear this call, and will acknowledge the sender:*

   Command on /962 Can go with your message

   Command - Fire is in 2nd floor , side 4 bedroom, we it contained by closing the door.

5. ***Interpret*** *– the receiver interprets what was transmitted.*

6. ***Understanding*** *– receiver acknowledges what was said.*

   23 - 962 can, have fire contained 2nd floor side 4 bedroom, line is on the way.

This is an effective conversation .

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Communications:

When we talk on the Radio, we need to:

1. Talk slow and not yelling – resist out talking the background noise
2. Hold transmit button down and wait until you hear a tone stop before speaking
   (this tone is the identifier send who is transmitting)
3 . Speak clearly with your message short and to the point

4. When on SCBA – hold the radio mic 2” from face piece voice emitter

Note – old school was to hold mike near throat,
not as effective today with the use of our flash hood.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

The Radio is one of the most important tool on the fire ground, especially for firefighter safety and accountability.

This **tool** give firefighter the ability to:

- know what is happening around them*, (is there water on the fire …*)
- report their task results or failures to command or your officer
- gives FF the ability to call for help if needed… and have members hear these calls for help.
  - *ultimately making for a safer operation*
- It also gives the user Situational Awareness – Will be discussed more in Maydays

The one down side to portable radios is that **some** firefighter feel since they have this radio, they should be talking into it with **useless information**, tying up precious air space.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Having Radio Discipline is very important,
the only time you should be talking into the radio is if you:

- have a *report about your task* or *scene safety,* that the IC, your officer or everyone on the fire ground needs to know about and effects the operation.

Chatter of useless information, ties up air space and possible prevent urgent information from being heard. There may only be a very small window to get these urgent or mayday information transmitted before a catastrophic event!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Items like *progress* reports, letting your officer know your assigned task has been completed with positive or negative results is vital information for your officer or IC , and when you do so you are letting everyone on the fire ground, who is listening, know these item have be achieved. But items like "*you're now at the hydrant*" or "*there's smoke coming from the burning building*" is not!

Radio's allow us to keep track of what is going on around us:

"The engines on hydrant", "roof is open", "there's fire above or below", "the fire has extended", "fires in cockloft", "evacuate the structure", "waters on fire, making progress" among others… are vital information, that everyone operating at the scene should know and could effect you performing your task safely , *especially when operating below grade, above the fire floor or on the roof.*

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

At incidents with heavy radio traffic, it is not that important to reports task completions, such as the “Roof is Open” - the teams inside will know *when they feel conditions getting better and outside teams will see the large ploom of smoke…*
We expect everyone to complete their Assigned task,

It is important to report inabilities or delays in performing assignment:
“we are unable to open the roof – Q-Decking”
“ Hose advancement delayed due to colliers mansion conditions”
“OV delayed due to roll down gates or bars on rear windows”

These transmissions are very important and may effect every members operating on that scene, and not just your officer.
THEY NEED TO BE BROADCASTED SO EVERYONE KNOWS

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Although radios are a scarce commodity here and not every member on the scene will have one, **it is important to know**:

- All our Dept Tasks/Assignments are TEAM Based (*2 or More Members*)
- There should be at least 1 - **properly functioning radio** - per team

- *NO TEAM SOULD BE ENTERING A STRUCTURE without a radio*
- *NO Members should be performing an assignment, outside the view of member with a radio*

AT ANY TIME – Without EXCEPTION *!!!*

These radios are our lifeline to the outside and this can't be stressed enough.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

A portable radio allows you to call for help or alert other of impending danger. This is done by **MAYDAY** or **URGENT** messages.

MAYDAY:

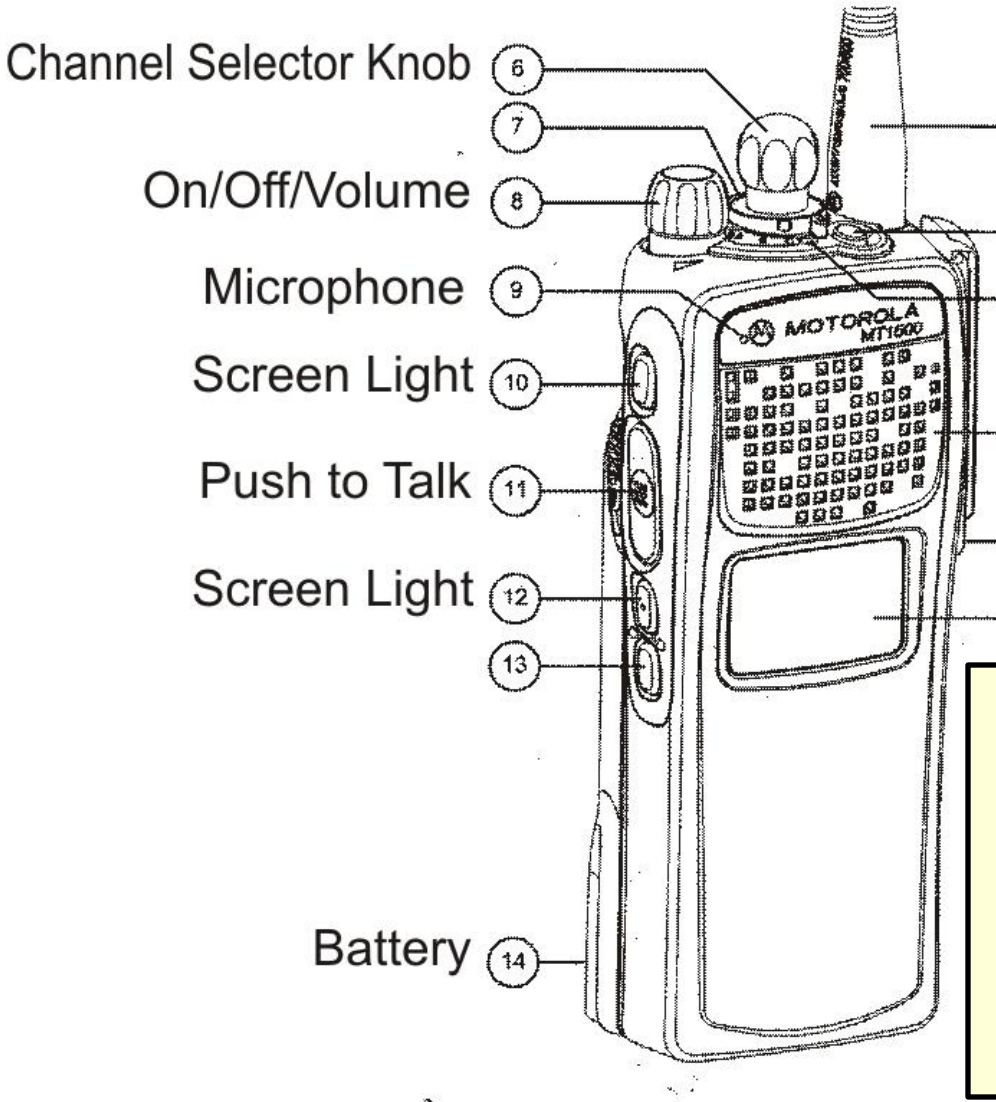
The "MAYDAY" transmission is an indication that a life-threatening situation has developed.

URGENT:

The "URGENT" transmission is an indication that a person operating at the scene has suffered a serious injury but is not immediately life threatening or to inform person operation of a **serious** change in incident conditions.

(these will be discussed more in depth in the next Module)

RADIO COMPONENTS



Channel 1 & 16

Westbury Fire ground

(all the way right or left)

Channel 2 & 15

Westbury Fire dispatch

(Forward or back 1)

Same for all 3 banks of channels

WESTBURY FIRE DEPT. MT1500 UHF HANDIE TALKIE LAYOUT

ZONE 1-GROUP A

1) 1-WEST F/G # 1
2) WESTBRY DISP
3) WEST F/G # 2
4) BETHPAGE F/G
5) CARLE PLACE F/G
6) HICKSVILLE F/G
7) JERICHO F/G
8) PLAINVIEW F/G
9) E MEADOW F/G
10) UNIONDALE F/G
11) ROSLYN F/G
12) SYOSSET F/G
13) WANTAGH F/G
14) NASS CTY F/G
15) WESTBRY DISP
16) 1-WEST F/G # 1

ZONE 2-GROUP B

1) 2-WEST F/G # 1
2) WESTBRY DISP
3) WEST F/G # 2
4) BETHPAGE DISP
5) CARLE PLACE F/G
6) HICKSVILLE DISP
7) JERICHO DISP
8) PLAINVIEW DISP
9) E MEADOW DISP
10) UNIONDALE RPTR
11) ROSLYN RPTR
12) SYOSSET DISP
13) WANTAGH DISP
14) NASS CTY F/G
15) WESTBRY DISP
16) 2-WEST F/G # 1

ZONE 3-GROUP C

1) 3-WEST F/G # 1
2) WESTBRY DISP
3) WEST F/G # 2
4) NC MED 9
5) NC MED 10
6) BELLMORE F/G
7) LEVITTOWN F/G
8) MASSAPEQUA F/G
9) MERRICK F/G
10) N BELLMORE F/G
11) N MASS F/G
12) N MERRICK F/G
13) SEAFORD F/G
14) NCPD 3/6 PCT
15) WESTBRY DISP
16) 3-WEST F/G # 1

ZONE 4-GROUP A

1) 4-WEST F/G # 1
2) WESTBRY DISP
3) WEST F/G # 2
4) BAYVILLE F/G
5) E NORWICH F/G
6) GLEN COVE F/G
7) GLENWOOD F/G
8) LOCUST VLY F/G
9) OYSTER BAY F/G
10) SEA CLIFF F/G
11) BELLROSE F/G
12) BELLROSE TERR F/G
13) FLORAL PK F/G
14) GARDEN CTY PK F/G
15) WESTBRY DISP
16) 4-WEST F/G # 1

ZONE 5-GROUP B

1) 5-WEST F/G # 1
2) WESTBRY DISP
3) WEST F/G # 2
4) MINEOLA F/G
5) NEW HYDE PK F/G
6) STEWART MNR F/G
7) FREEPORT F/G
8) ISLAND PK F/G
9) LONG BEACH F/G
10) OCEANSIDE F/G
11) POINT LOOKOUT F/G
12) NASSAU CENTRAL
13) LYNBROOK F/G
14) NASS CTY F/G
15) WESTBRY DISP
16) 5-WEST F/G # 1

ZONE 6-GROUP C

1) 6-WEST F/G # 1
2) WESTBRY DISP
3) WEST F/G # 2
4) MALVERNE F/G
5) ROCKVL CTR F/G
6) ELMONT F/G
7) FRANKLIN SQ F/G
8) FARMINGDALE F/G
9) S FARM F/G
10) FDNY H-T 1
11) FDNY INTER OP
12) U-TAC 41D
13) U-TAC 42D
14) U-TAC 43D
15) WESTBRY DISP
16) 6-WEST F/G # 1

HOW TO OPERATE HANDIE TALKIE

VOLUME KNOB / POWER UP
ROTARY CONTROL / CHANNEL SELECT

THREE POSITION ABC SWITCH
POSITION A / ZONE SELECT
POSITION B / ZONE SELECT
POSITION C / ZONE SELECT

SIDE OF THE RADIO
SIDE BUTTON TOP - ZONE BANK
SIDE BUTTON MIDDLE - LIGHT
SIDE BUTTON BUTTOM - MONITOR

TOP BUTTON / ORANGE COLOR
EMERGENCY

TO CHAGE ZONE DO THE FOLLOWING STEP
PRESS AND HOLD MIDDLE SIDE BUTTON
FOR 2 SECONDS. THIS WILL ENTER INTO
ZONES 4-5-6,PRESS AGAIN TO RETURN

USE TOP A-B-C SELECTOR SWITCH
TO CHANGE GROUPS

*****CHANNEL 1 AND 16*****
HAVE A # PRIOR TO THE ALPHA DISPLAY
THIS INDICATES THE ZONE #
YOU ARE IN !!!!!

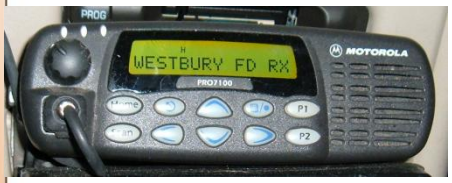
All 3 Zones start with
Westbury FG1
then Westbury Disp.
&
Going Reverse:
Westbury FG, WFD Disp.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

When we talk on the Radio:



The Mobile radio will be used to communicate with the **dispatcher** or from **to another Rig**. (repeated transmission)
This channel is **WESTBURY FD** Channel 1 & "Home"

The Portable radio will be used to communicate with person to person. (point to point or **Not Repeated**)
This is channel #1 and 16 (Westbury FIREGROUND-1)
all the way forward or backwards – **all radio banks and zones** .

A leather carrying case is recommended for all portable radios.
This case should be worn inside your turnout coat
for protection of the radio.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

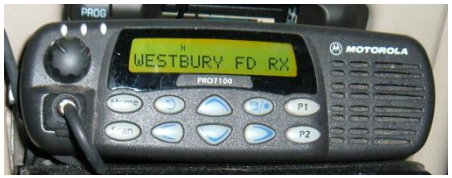
PROBATIONARY DRILL

RADIO ASSIGNMENTS

Remember

If you want to talk to a **rig or to dispatchers**

USE the **MOBILE** Radio



If you want to talk to a **person**: Officer, IC, Driver of a Rig…

USE the **Portable** Radio

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

All our portables have a microphone installed

Westbury FD has
Radio with and without displays

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

RADIO ASSIGNMENTS

All Radios – Mobile or Portable have a Radio Designations.

When the Radio is keyed up the apparatus or position

This will display on the screen for others to see.

This means it is very important to take the radio that is assigned to the position you are assigned.

This will be discussed more in Mayday and FAST

Again Called

"Radio Identifiers"

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radios / Riding Positions

ENGINES

965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 9610

TRUCKS

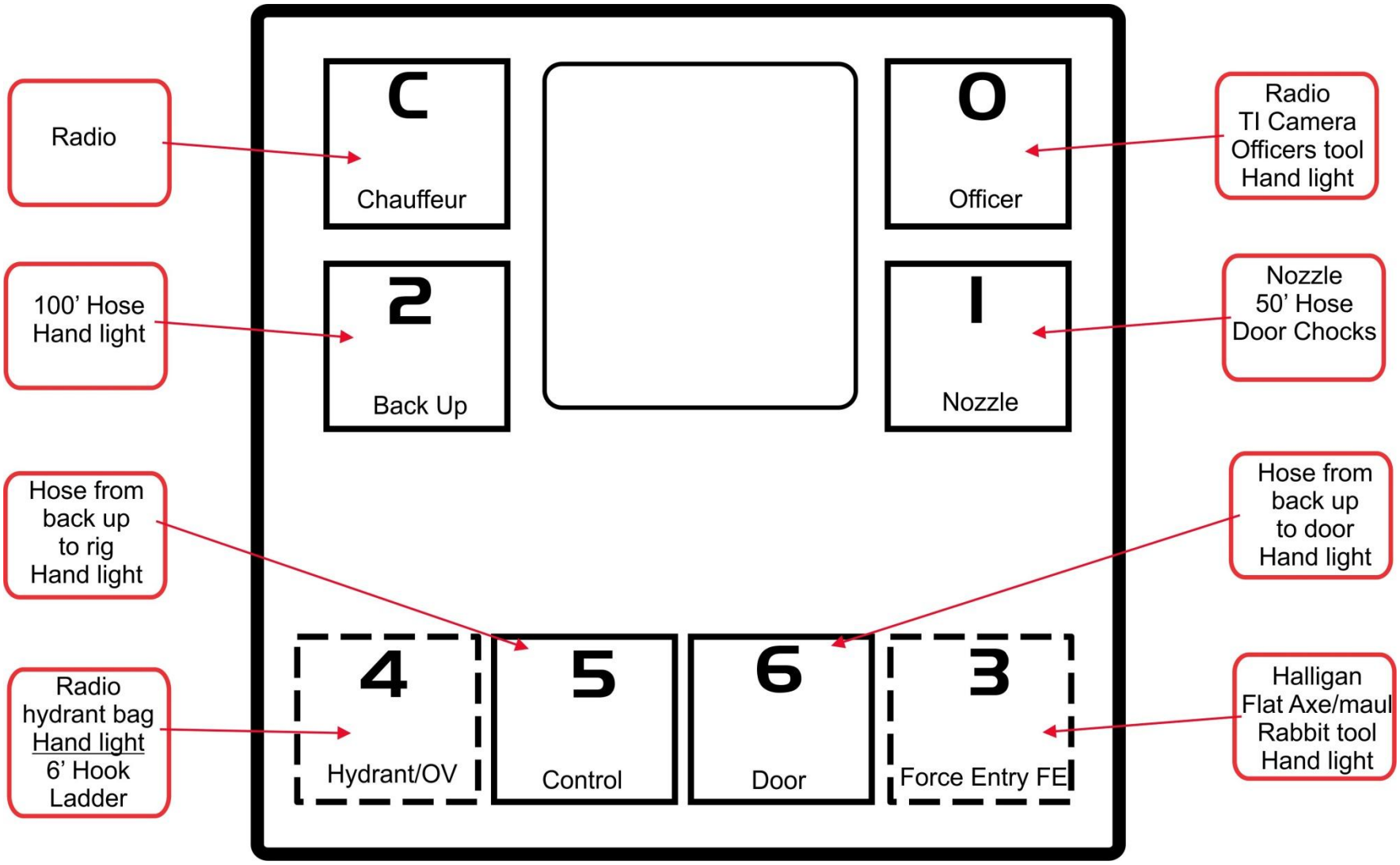
962, 963, 964

First Due Engine Assignments

POSITION	ASSIGNMENT	TOOLS	JOB REQUIRED
C	Chauffeur	Radio	Drive & Operate Pump
O	Officer	Radio Officers Tool Handlight TI Camera	Supervise Hose Stretch, FE & Search
1	Nozzle Position	Nozzle - 50' Hose Door chocks	Stretch line to fire, operate the nozzle
2	Back Up Position	100' Hose Handlight	Assist and back up, the nozzle position
3	Forcible Entry (FE)	Axe or Maul Halligan	Force Entry & Search, Inside Truck Op's, Engine support
4	Hydrant / Outside Vent (OV)	Hydrant Bag, Radio 6'hook, ladder	Hydrant hook up - then Outside ventilation/laddering
5	Control	Hose from back up or door to engine	position hose kink free and for easy advancement
6 (interior) / (exterior) FF	Door (i) /	Hose from back up to door	position hose kink free and for easy advancement
	Outside Vent 2 (OV) (e)	6'hook, halligan ladder, handlight	Work with OV 1 Outside ventilation/laddering

THESE ASSIGNMENTS – ARE YOUR RADIO DESIGNATION – "969 BACK UP "

Engine's Seat Position = Assignment/Radio Designation



Second Due Engine Assignments

POSITION	ASSIGNMENT	TOOLS	JOB REQUIRED
C	Chauffeur	Radio	Drive & Operate Pump Assist 1st due chauffer
O	Officer	Radio Officers Tool Handlight TI Camera	Rear step of 1st due engine, await orders
1	Nozzle Position	Nozzle - 50' Hose Door chocks	Rear step of 1st due engine, await orders - 2nd line
2	Back Up Position	100' Hose Handlight	Assist and back up, the nozzle position
3	Forcible Entry (FE)	Hook Halligan	Force Entry & Search, Inside Truck Op's, 2nd line support
4	Hydrant / Outside Vent (OV)	Hydrant Bag, Radio 6'hook, ladder	2nd Hydrant hook up - then Outside ventilation/laddering
5 6	Any Additional Personal will be assigned by Officer		

THESE ASSIGNMENTS – ARE YOUR RADIO DESIGNATION – "965 ENTRY"

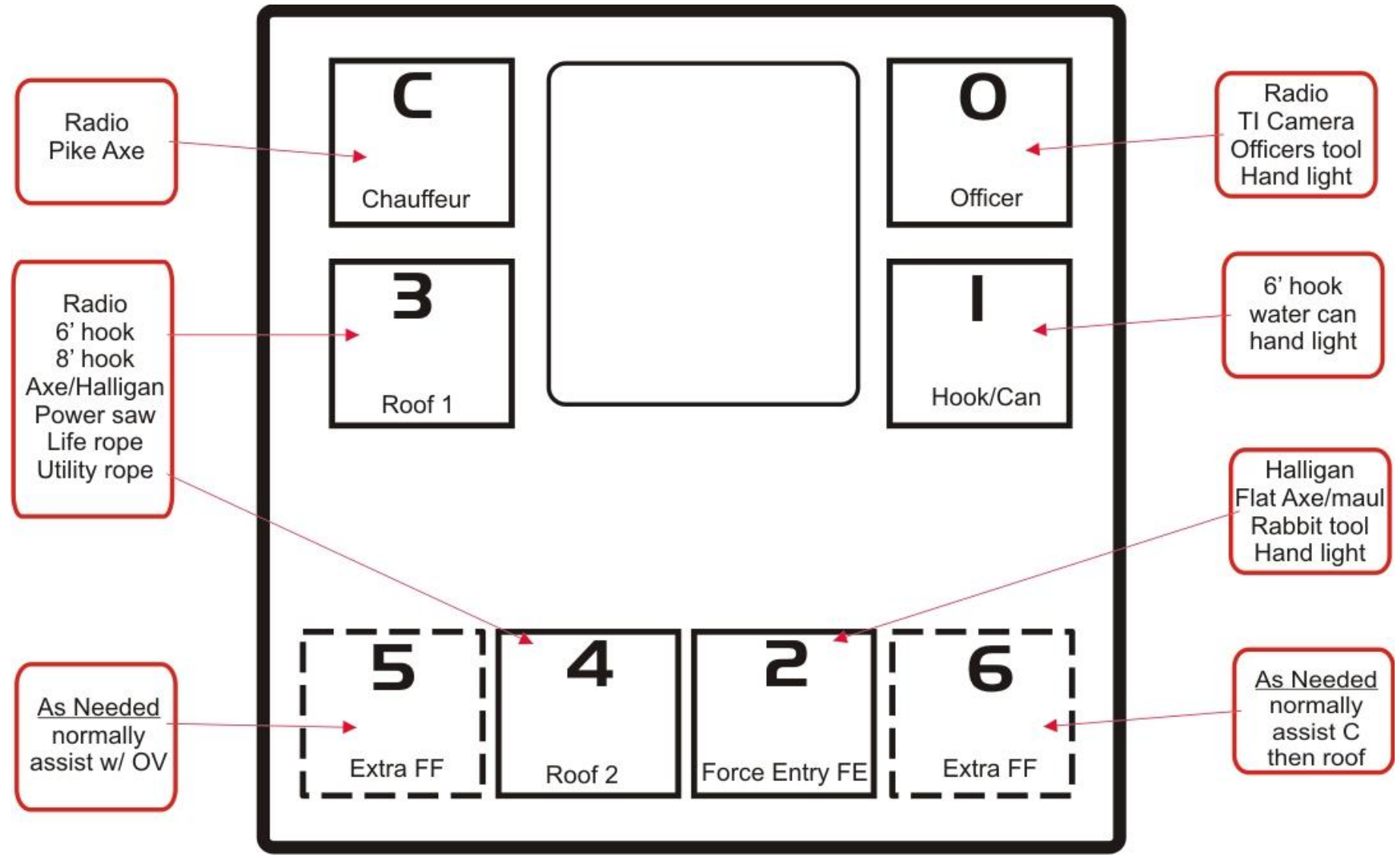
First Due Truck Assignments

POSITION	ASSIGNMENT	TOOLS	JOB REQUIRED
C	Chauffeur	Radio Pike Axe	Drive & Operate Ladder
O	Officer	Radio Officers Tool Handlight TI Camera	Supervise Interior Vent, FE & Search
1	Hook/Can Position	6' Hook Water Can	Interior - Vent, Entry and search - (VES)
2	Forcible Entry (FE)	Axe or Maul Halligan	Interior - Vent, Entry and search - (VES)
3	Roof Position 1	6' Hook Axe Portable Radio 8' Hool Halligan Saws Life & Utility Rope	Roof Operations Exterior VES
4	Roof Position 2		Assist Roof Position 1

THESE ASSIGNMENTS – ARE YOUR RADIO DESIGNATION – "963 Entry Team"

If there is only 1 radio – the **Can** and **Entry** typically pair up in their assignment and would report on the radio as **Entry Team**

Trucks Seat Position – Assignment/Radio Designation



Note: Heavy Rescue 964 – is 1 long bench seat and the positions will be 1st in 1, 2nd in 2 …

Second Due Truck Assignments

POSITION	ASSIGNMENT	TOOLS	JOB REQUIRED
C	Chauffeur	Radio Pike Axe	Drive & Operate Ladder assist 1st due ladder
O	Officer	Radio Officers Tool Handlight TI Camera	Supervise Interior Vent, FE & Search
1	Hook/Can Position	6' Hook Water Can	Be directed by Officer interior truck needs
2	Forcible Entry (FE)	Axe or Maul Halligan	Be directed by Officer interior truck needs
3	Roof Position 1	6' Hook Axe Portable Radio	Exterior VES or Roof Operations as needed
4	Roof Position 2	6' Hook Halligan	Assist Roof Position 1

THESE ASSIGNMENTS – ARE YOUR RADIO DESIGNATION – "962 Roof "

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

RADIO DESIGNATION / ASSIGNMENTS

For Drivers & Rigs Bosses

Drivers will always Answer of the Rig # (963, 966, 968…)
Mobile or Portable

The Rig # "portable" (962 Portable, or portable 9610)
is the rig's acting officer, (if not an elected line officer)
If an elected officer – they will use the elected # LT62, 9604…

*960**4** – **Hose 2** Captain, LT 41 H2 1st Lt. , LT 42 H2 2nd Lt.*
*960**5** – **Hose 1** Captain, LT 51 H1 1st Lt. , LT 52 H1 2nd Lt.*
*960**6** – **H&L** Captain, LT 61 HL 1st Lt. , LT 62 HL 2nd Lt.*

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

<u>When Talking on the Radio</u>:

- Your designation will be Rig # followed by your Position

  967 Control

  962 Roof 1

  Don't make up a position that doesn't exist – only creates confusion

- when calling someone:

  first call position wanted (***to get their attention***)

  then follow with who you are.

  "Command, 962 Roof "

  then wait for acknowledgement - (Repeat if nec.)

- <u>When acknowledged</u> – then proceed with message,

  first with who message is for:

  "Command – be advised gypsum roof, we're unable to open"

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

RADIO ASSIGNMENTS

For Drivers & Rigs Bosses

So:

you rode 963 in the Roof 1 position

there wasn't an officer in the front seat

and you wanted to give a progress report to your officer

that the roof is Q-decking

How would you transmit this?

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

RADIO ASSIGNMENTS

For Drivers & Rigs Bosses

963 portable - 963 Roof 1

Wait for acknowledgment

963 portable – be advised roof is q-deck – getting off roof

This transmission will also let everyone on fire scene now there is Q-decking , but more importantly – Bar Truss

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

RADIO ASSIGNMENTS

For Drivers & Rigs Bosses

So: you rode 963 in the Roof 1 position

H&L Captain was in the front seat

and you wanted to give a progress report to the Captain

that the roof is Q-decking

How would you transmit this?

9606 - 963 Roof 1

Wait for acknowledgment

9606 – be advised roof is q-deck – getting off roof

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

<u>Other Examples of Transmissions:</u>

965 Hydrant, 965 (the Rigs driver calling the member @ Hydrant)

<u>965 hydrant responds</u> – Go ahead 965, 965 hydrant

<u>965 responds</u> - 965 hydrant, you can charge hydrant

<u>965 Hydrant responds</u> – 23 (message rec'd) Charging Hydrant

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Another Example:

Command, 968 portable (boss of 968 calling command)

Command responds – Go ahead 968 portable, Command

968 boss Responds – Command, Primary searches completed with negative results

Command responds – 23 (message rec'd) negative results on the primaries, report to LT42 with your crew for relief on the 1st line

(since given an additional order)

968 boss Responds – 23 reporting to LT42 for reliefs

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

<u>Responding To Mutual Aides:</u>

When responding on Mutual Aids: The Officer will give a signal 21 to the <u>Westbury Fire Department Dispatcher</u>,
then
switch over to the <u>responding department's dispatch channel</u> and also give a signal 21, **ON THE MOBILE RADIO**.

All Portable on Rig – should be switched to the requesting Dept. ***<u>fire ground channel.</u>***

The Mobile & Portables will remain on these frequencies until given a signal 13 by the mutual aid department and advising the mutual aid dept you are 13 & switching back to Westbury's channels

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Returning from Mutual Aides:

When Released by requested Dept.

All Portables will also be switched back to Westbury FG1.

The only the MOBILE give a signal 13 to requested Dept dispatch, not communication on the portables is required.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

<u>Multiple Agency Operations:</u> Multiple County's, FD/PD/DPW…

We may be mutual aided to a <u>multiple agency</u> operation;
According to NIMS – Nation Incident Management Systems

When we talk on radios at these events we should be utilizing "Plain Language" and not radio codes:

Note a Signal 10: (these signal & codes are discussed in Probie Orientation)

In Nassau FD – Working Fire
In Nassau PD – Call Command
In Suffolk FD – Notify Police
Suffolk PD – Vehicle Fire

This is why we need to say things as plain language
"Working fire" and not Signal 10

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Final Notes:

Whenever you are given direction over the radio, repeat a summary of that order to the sender.

967 pick up hydrant on Post and Maple and lay 5" into the scene , you'll be feeding Tower 962

23 *(message rec'd)* - picking up hydrant post and maple with 5", supplying 962.

This allows the sender to know their message was not only received but you comprehended and understood what was ordered. This also allows sender to correct you if the message was misunderstood.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

Final Notes:

- Avoid transmissions without a destination.
- All transmissions should have a purpose.
- Listen for clear air space before transmitting.
- **DO NOT YELL !!!!!**
- Do not invent positions that do not exist, This causes confusion and compromises accountability.
- If you are unable to get through on the radio or the party you are calling does not answer, find an alternate route of communication, don't just continually call and call.

DO NOT FREELANCE : Do your assignment, once you've complete it get assigned a new one, don't just do what you feel like doing. This creates confusion, accountability becomes lost and is dangerous. - DON'T DO IT!!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Radio Procedures

RADIO – HANDS ON DEMO

Have all members in attendance:

- Go to Westbury fire ground – channel 1 and channel 16
- Switch form Fire ground to Westbury Dispatch
- Switch to another department radio channel – on a different zone
- Give assignment and communicate to boss inability to complete task
- Have member view screen as members transmit
- Note emergency buttons on Microphone and actual radio
- Have members see what radio does when emergency button is pushed
- Have all members secure radio in a leather case

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

UNDERSTANDING

A

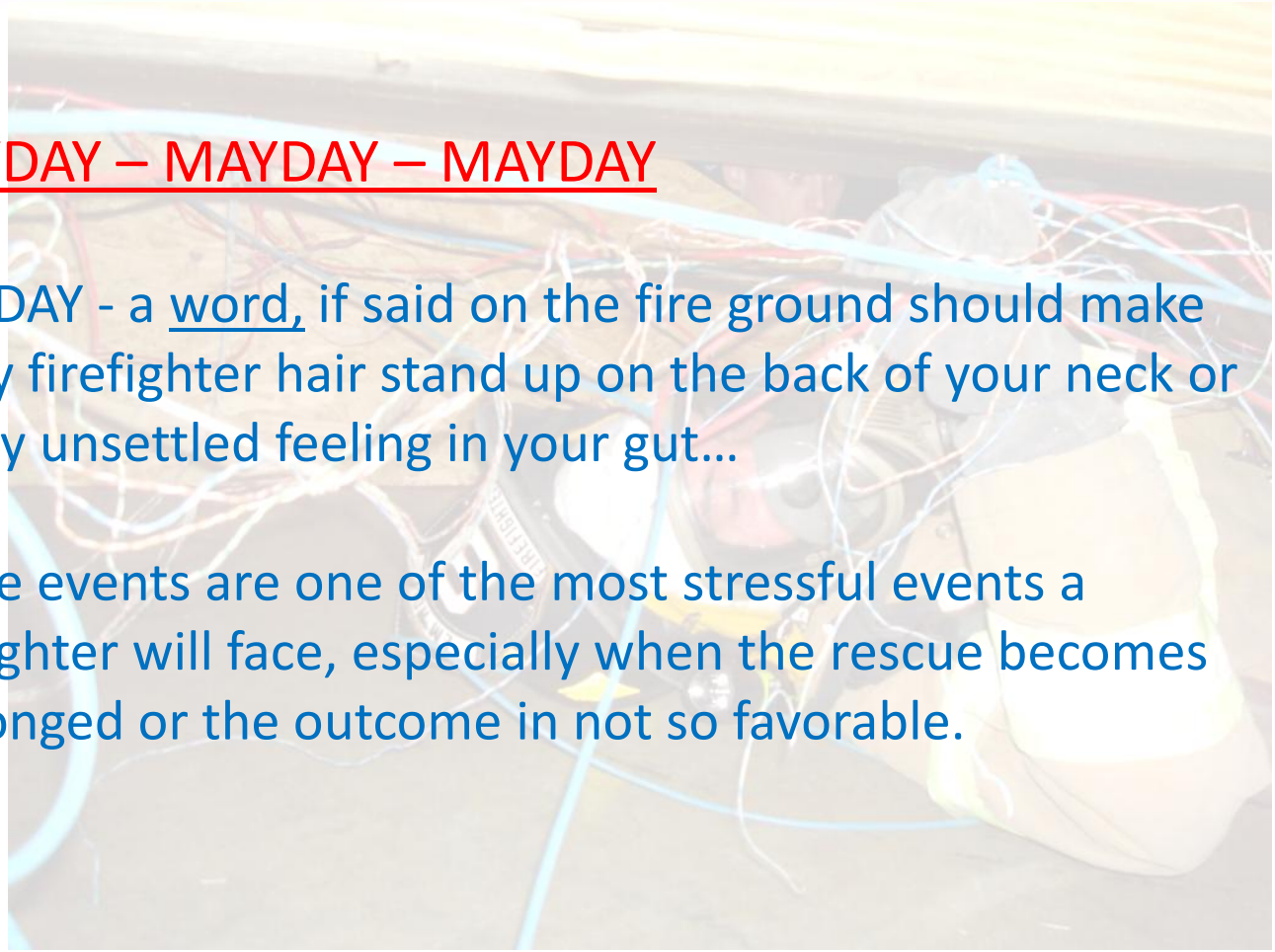
M A Y D A Y

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lam5P4lsq7s

(*5.24 minutes – use this as intro*)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL



MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY

MAYDAY - a word, if said on the fire ground should make every firefighter hair stand up on the back of your neck or a very 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.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY

We learn how to put out fires, ventilate, put up ladders…
We learn how to helping others, the community…

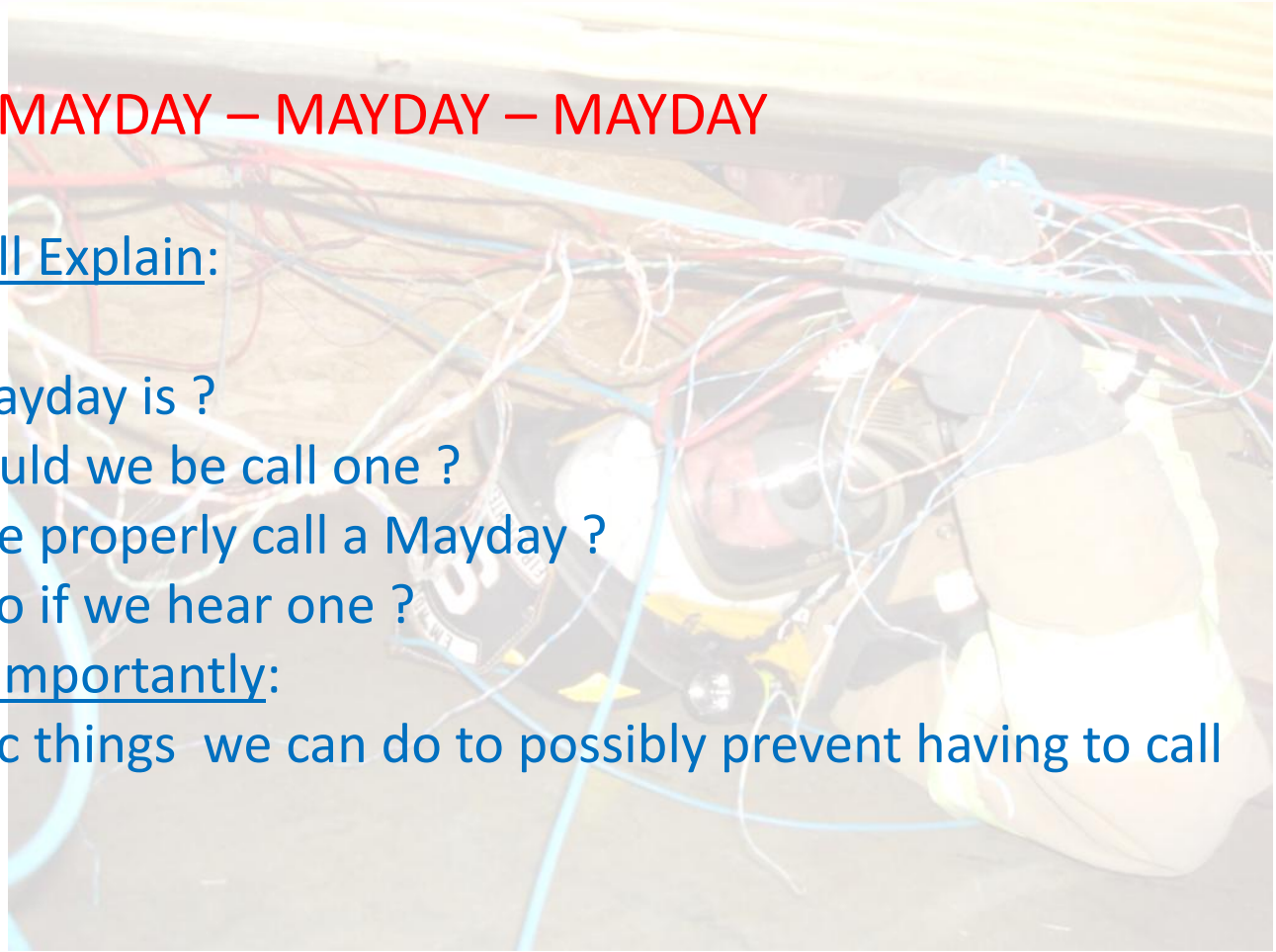
but we tend to overlook - learning to help and protect ourselves!

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 us – A MAYDAY

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

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL



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 to do if we hear one ?

and Most Importantly:

- What basic things we can do to possibly prevent having to call one ?

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY

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, and outside the window of survivability.
This typically:
turns out to be a Serious or even Deadly mistake !

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Reasons firefighters Don't call Maydays:

from post incident investigations, we're learned may firefighters are reluctant to call a Mayday because:

1. Temporal Distortion - time seems to have speeded up or slowed down – giving firefighter a false sense of urgency or available time .
2. Feeling of a loss on control – want to handle problem them self
3. Channeled Attention – so focused on getting assignment done, don't realize they are in trouble
4. Loss of situational awareness – disorientated, don't realize severity of the situation

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Reasons why firefighters Don't call Maydays:

from post incident investigations we're learned may firefighters are reluctant to call a mayday because:

5. Fear of the Unknown – simply don't know what to do?
6. Fear of Retribution – getting in trouble or made fun of
7. Lack of Procedural Knowledge – Improperly Trained on Mayday procedures
8. Attempt to fix problem – delay getting help since the attempting to fix problem them self
9. Pride – embarrassed, afraid of what others may think
10. Denial – refuse to accept situation as life threatening

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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…

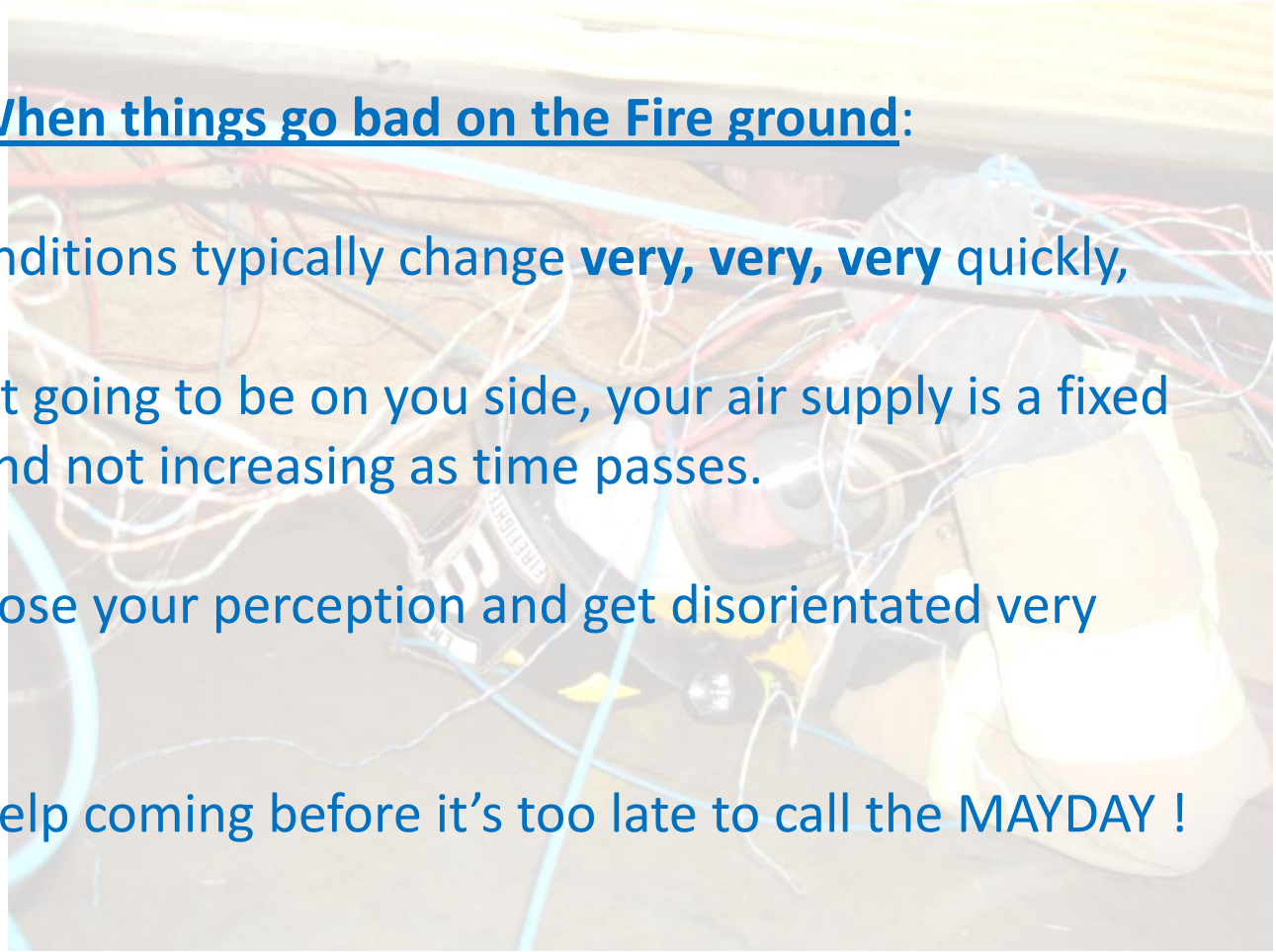
If you are ever in a situation were you're "thinking of calling a Mayday" - CALL THE MAYDAY !

Time is not on your side… get your help 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…
- where you're no longer able to even help yourself.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL



When things go bad on the Fire ground:

- Things/conditions typically change **very, very, very** quickly,
- Time is not going to be on you side, your air supply is a fixed amount and not increasing as time passes.
- You can loose your perception and get disorientated very quickly,
- Get that help coming before it's too late to call the MAYDAY !

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

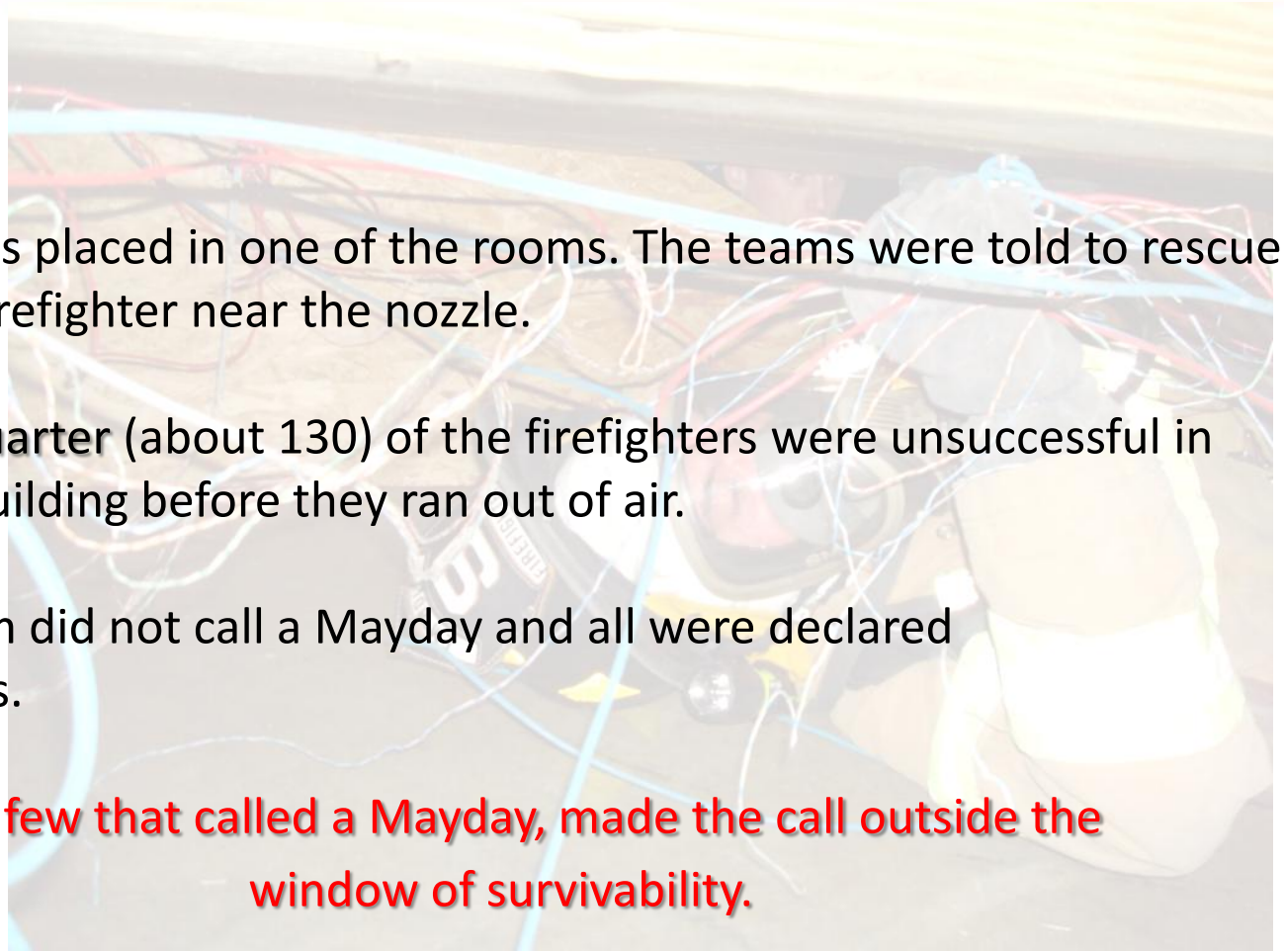
MAYDAY – MAYDAY – MAYDAY

Case Study:

- The Fort Worth (TX) Fire Department tested 500 firefighters at a drill.
- *A large open-floor plan building was used.*
- *A charged 150 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.*

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL



- 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 of them did not call a Mayday and all were declared non-survivors.

- The few that called a Mayday, made the call outside the window of survivability.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

When do we call Mayday?

The MAYDAY is a indication that a life threatening situation has developed, for you, another or others.

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

or

To inform operating personnel a serious change in incident conditions has or will occur in the very near future.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

When do we call Mayday?

The National Fire Academy – 9 parameters for calling a MAYDAY:

1. Tangled, Pinned, or Stuck & Low Air Alarm is activated
2. Fall through a roof
3. Tangled, Pinned or Stuck & don't extricated yourself 60 sec.
4. Caught in Flashover
5. Fall through a floor
6. Zero Visibility, no contact w/ hose or life line and exit is in an unknown direction
7. Primary exit blocked by fire or collapse and no know secondary exit found with in 30 sec.
8. Low air alarm and not at exit door or window in 30 sec
9. Cannot find an exit door or window in 60 seconds

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

When do we call 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 in not on your side !
You may not come to terms with it immediately,
but if one of these happen to you, you're probably in trouble
So call a MAYDAY!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

When do we call Mayday?

Another way remember when to call a Mayday is:

I Owe You My Life

Imminent Collapse
Collapse **O**ccurred
Unconscious Firefighter
Missing Firefighter
Lost or Trapped Firefighter

or

I Owe You My Total Life

Imminent Collapse
Collapse **O**ccurred
Unconscious Firefighter
Missing Firefighter
Trapped Firefighter
Lost Firefighter

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

When do we call URGENT?

Another way to remember when to call an URGENT is:

Acronym : **D. WIFE** =

Discontinue Interior Attack – going on **d**efense
Water Supply Issues
Injured Firefighter – Non Life Threatening
Fear Of Collapse
Exposure Issues or Fire **E**xtension

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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"

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 they are in, condition of downed ff… and deploys the FAST TEAM – Remember - L.U.N.A.R. (discussed in later slides)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How do we call a MAYDAY or URGENT?

Example

URGENT: (A bit less Serious but still important)

COMMAND - who you are (965 Portable) with an Urgent

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

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

(965 boss responds) 965 Portable – removing a firefighter with a head injury out side 1

(IC Responds) will deploy EMS or whatever feels needed to correct problem

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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”…

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How do we call a MAYDAY ?

NOTE: Westbury FD has Radios **with** and **without** these buttons

MAYDAY's can also be transmitted electronically through our radios

MAYDAYS – NOT URGENTS !

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 – *the ID flashes on receiving radios*.
This ID is displayed on radio screens (the radio's that have them), letting operating members know the person with that is 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)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How do we call a MAYDAY ?

Note: These electronic distresses are very limited,
Yes we may know someone is in trouble but:
Where are you in the structure?, What are the conditions around you?,
What's your air supply? What do you need to get free ? …

We must remember when we transmit a MAYDAY we need to give the IC
Additional info, - L.U.N.A.R – (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

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How do we call a MAYDAY ?

With Electronic Distress' - we know nothing but what position that radio was assigned to.

You may have the Hydant's radio, but you are inside doing secondary searches…

- 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!

This is why it's important to take the radio assigned to your riding position.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How do we call a MAYDAY ?

The IC knowing the L.U.N.A.R. data:
Will also let them 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 – (We work as teams)**

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 called a mayday?

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Problems with Mayday Transmissions:

Many firefighters caught in these life threatening situations, communication becomes more difficult and communication is typically impeded due to:

1. Speech Volume – Speak too loud or too soft
2. Speech Speed – speak too fast
3. Speech Tone – Voice too deep or low
4. Radio feedback – multiple Radios too close to each other
5. Radio Traffic – Too much radio chatter, unnecessary talk
6. Radio Failure – Radios not working, battery dead … or even available
7. Personnel Inattention – not listening to radio

We must all be aware of this and practice to overcome them.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 MAYDAY/URGENT and Command.
ONLY other acceptable transmissions are other 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 and IC clears the Mayday .

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 check accountability

- accounting for all members assigned to them and on their Rigs,
- Then report such to command: a.k.a. – "PAR"

(personnel accountability report)

LT 41 to Command – all members of 968 accounted for or "968 has PAR"

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 in the process.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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) ,
  again, this will makes 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)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY 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 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 have 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.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

What do we do when a MAYDAY or URGENT is called?

<u>If you are the firefighter making the Mayday call</u>:

- 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 think you came

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.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

The most important thing WE can learn about MAYDAY's is –
What we can do to possibly prevent having to calling one!

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

This can be 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

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 victim, move that refrigerator blocking your entrance or egress , pull ceilings or breach a wall. If you're out of breath walking to the end of the driveway getting the newspaper - what is that walk up 5 stories with gear to get to the fire floor going to do to you…

Things we shouldn't be learning about ourselves under Fire conditions.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Once we've learned our limitations, we shouldn't be committing ourselves to assignment that supersede them or know we just can't handle! – (*Testing or Pushing of our limits should be at Drills not Fires*)

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 calling that MAYDAY
- You've become a liability to yourself, your partner, team, family …

If there is someone better suited to perform that task – Switch!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another Item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

Experience is gained through education and our past practices.

- We know the more we learn about a specific items, the better we understand it: it's purpose, it's use, it's 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.
We should also be training as if our life depends on it!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

More Importantly: the more me do something, the more our bodies subconsciously remember these actions 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, 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?

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

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

- We know a split has center stairs which takes us from basement to top floor
- We learn Levitt's ranches 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 your life.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

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

If we do things 100's of 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, its just WHEN ?
Always be on guard – assume the worst is what you'll be facing

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 form our successes, but typically learn 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 and repeat our past mistakes over and over.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

We also need to share our experiences (good and bad) at Incident 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) – Lets turn these good and bad experiences into teachable moments so everyone can gain something from them.

A non-shared error, is a lost teachable moment. Make it less about you and your hurt feelings and more about helping another firefighter.

Your experience could ultimately save someone later.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 think*
– it's just the opposite , to most you'll be gaining credibility)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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

TO OUTSIDE / ENGINE

Smooth - Bumps - Bumps

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

Tips – Techniques should also be shared

Tips Such as Search Ropes: remember feel "1 Knot 1st heading in - feel 2 Knot first heading out"

Feel 2 Knots first
Then 1 Knot
HEADING OUT

2 closer FIRE

Feel 1 Knots first
Then 2 Knot
HEADING IN

1 closer the DOOR

2 knots - SPACE - 1 Knot

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

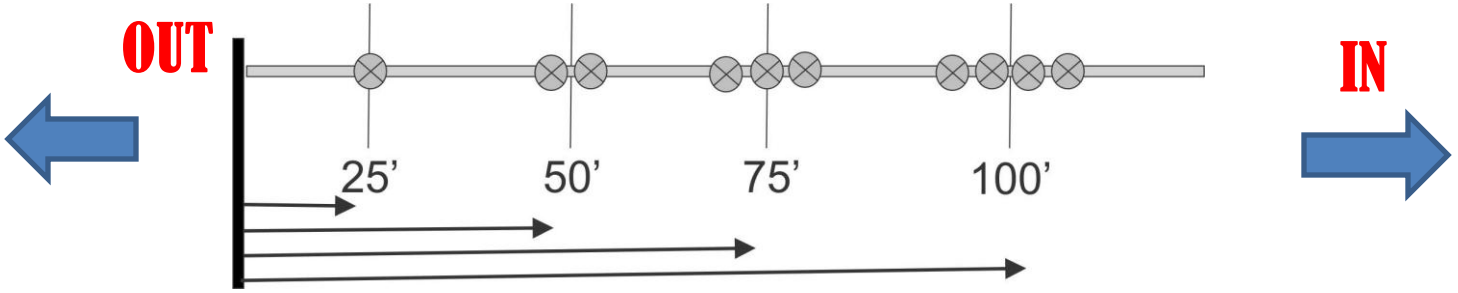
Another item in Situational Awareness is Experience.

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 –

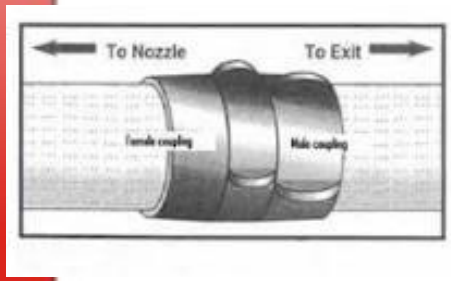
Typically – the more knots – the deeper you’ll be in.

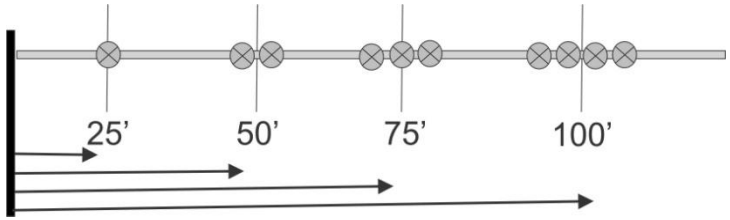
WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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.





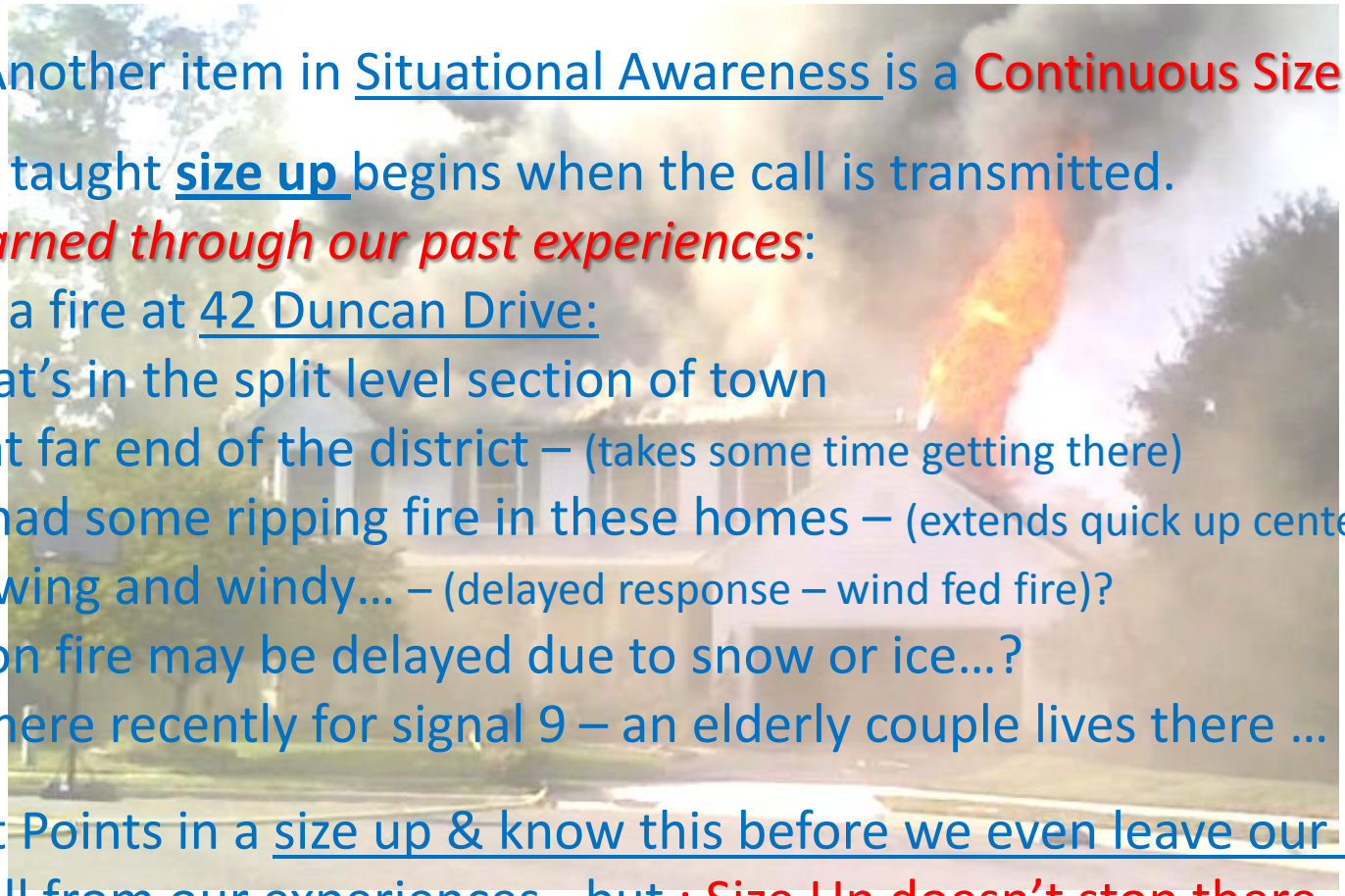
Unless you participate in trainings or share knowledge you may never know them.

Remember one way takes you deeper in trouble & the other is getting you out.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?



Another item in Situational Awareness is a Continuous Size up.

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

We're learned through our past experiences:

A call for 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 – an elderly couple lives there …

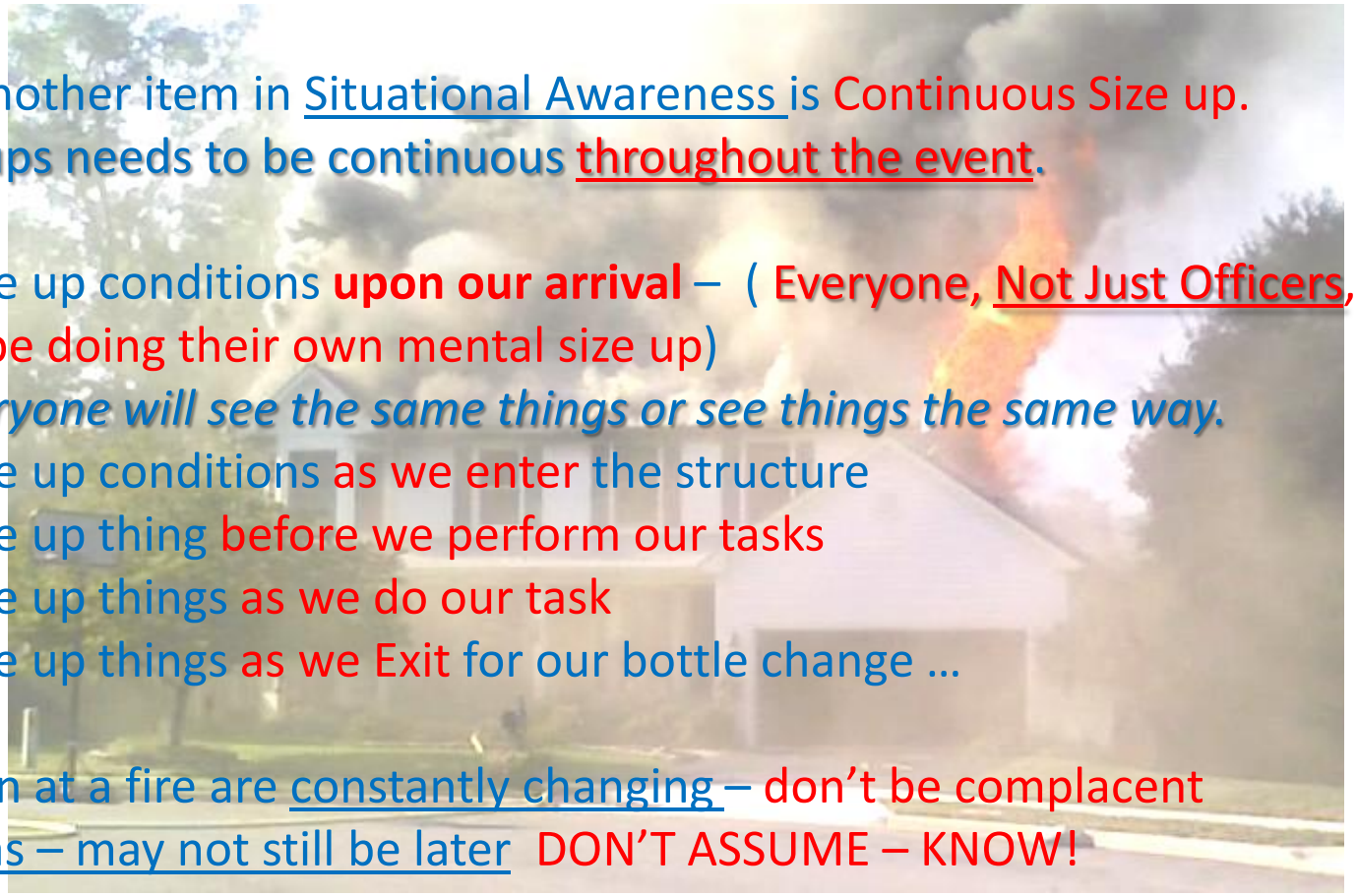
All Great Points in a size up & know this before we even leave our homes

All from our experiences - but : Size Up doesn't stop there.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 mental 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 bottle change …

Condition at a fire are constantly changing – don't be complacent
What was – may not still be later DON'T ASSUME – KNOW!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

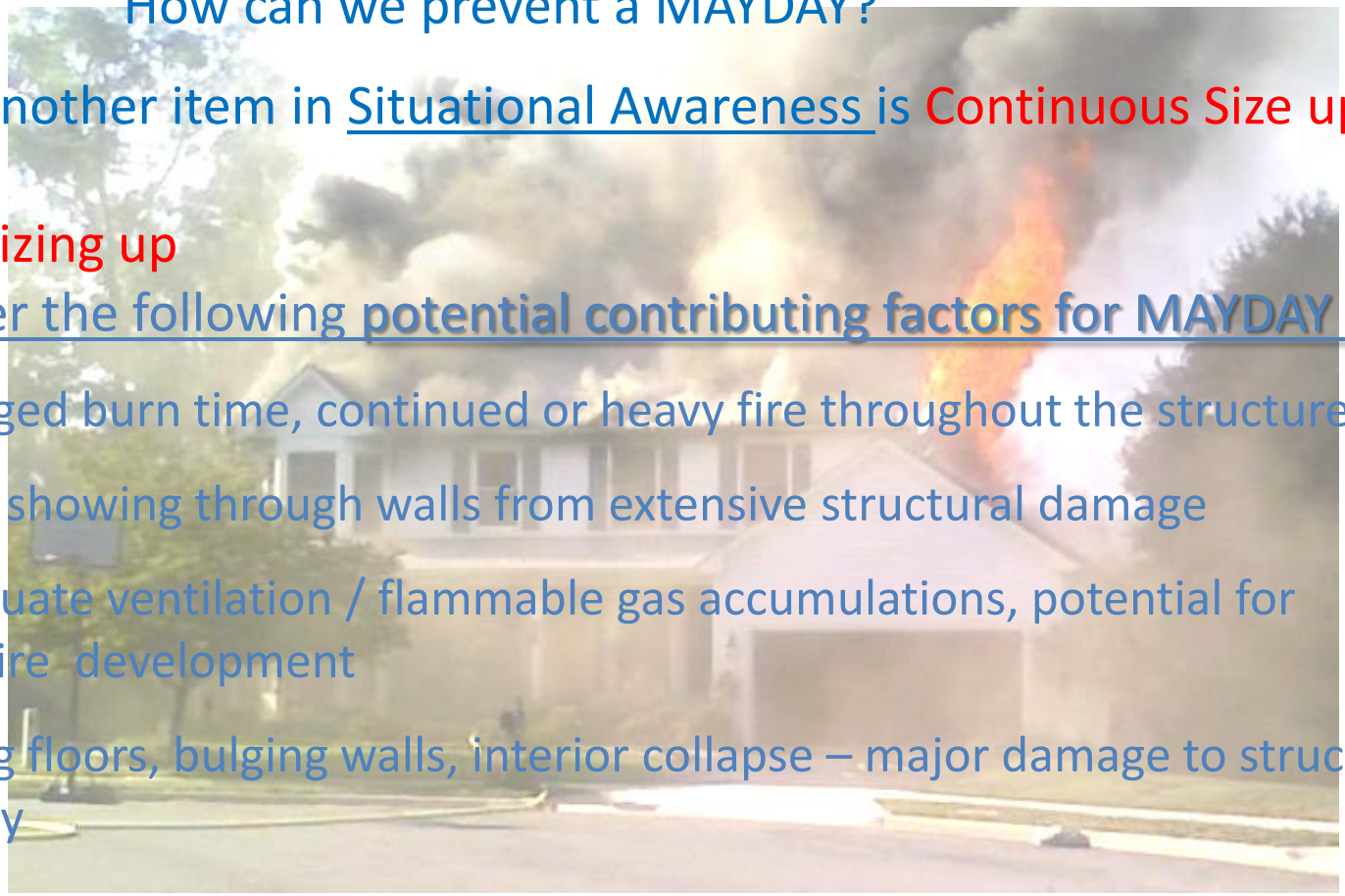
PROBATIONARY DRILL

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:



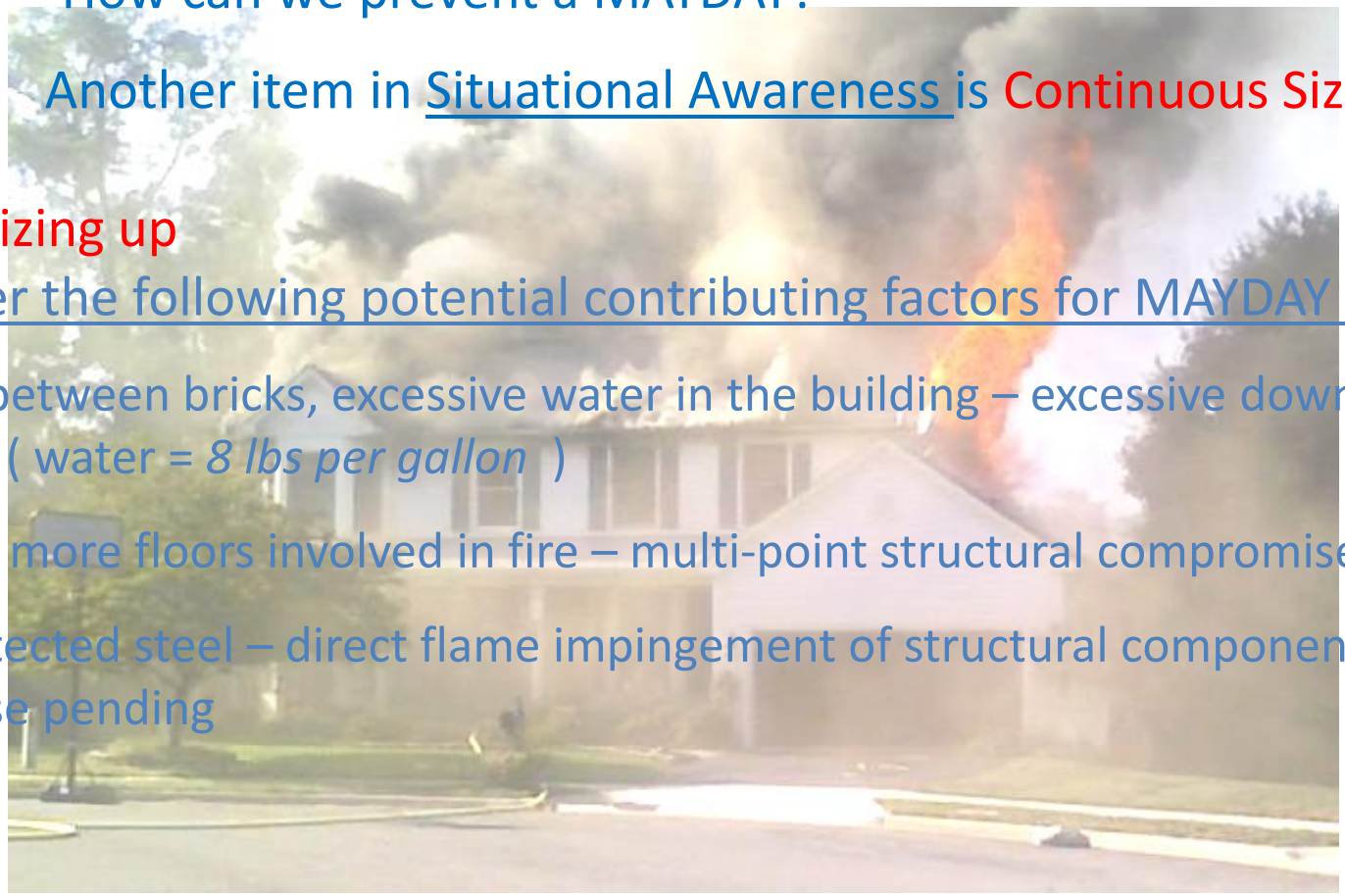
- Prolonged burn time, continued or heavy fire throughout the structure
- Smoke showing through walls from extensive structural damage
- Inadequate ventilation / flammable gas accumulations, potential for rapid fire development
- Sagging floors, bulging walls, interior collapse – major damage to structural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

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Continuous Size up.



When sizing up

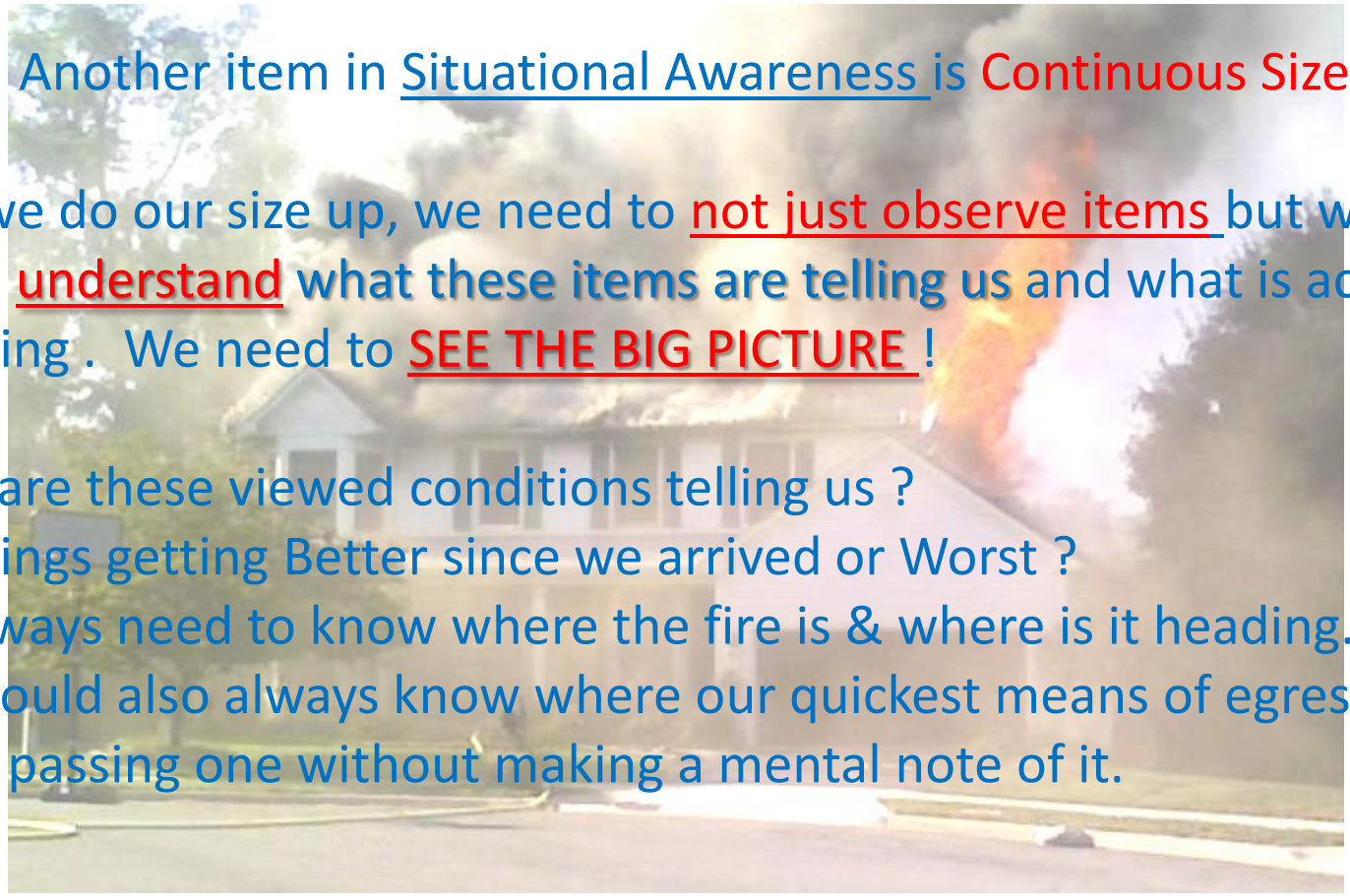
Consider the following potential contributing factors for MAYDAY Calls:

- Water between bricks, excessive water in the building – excessive downward force - (water = *8 lbs per gallon*)
- Two or more floors involved in fire – multi-point structural compromise
- Unprotected steel – direct flame impingement of structural components, collapse pending

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

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 telling us and what is actually happening . We need to SEE THE BIG PICTURE !

- What are these viewed conditions telling us ?
- Are things getting Better since we arrived or Worst ?
- We always need to 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.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

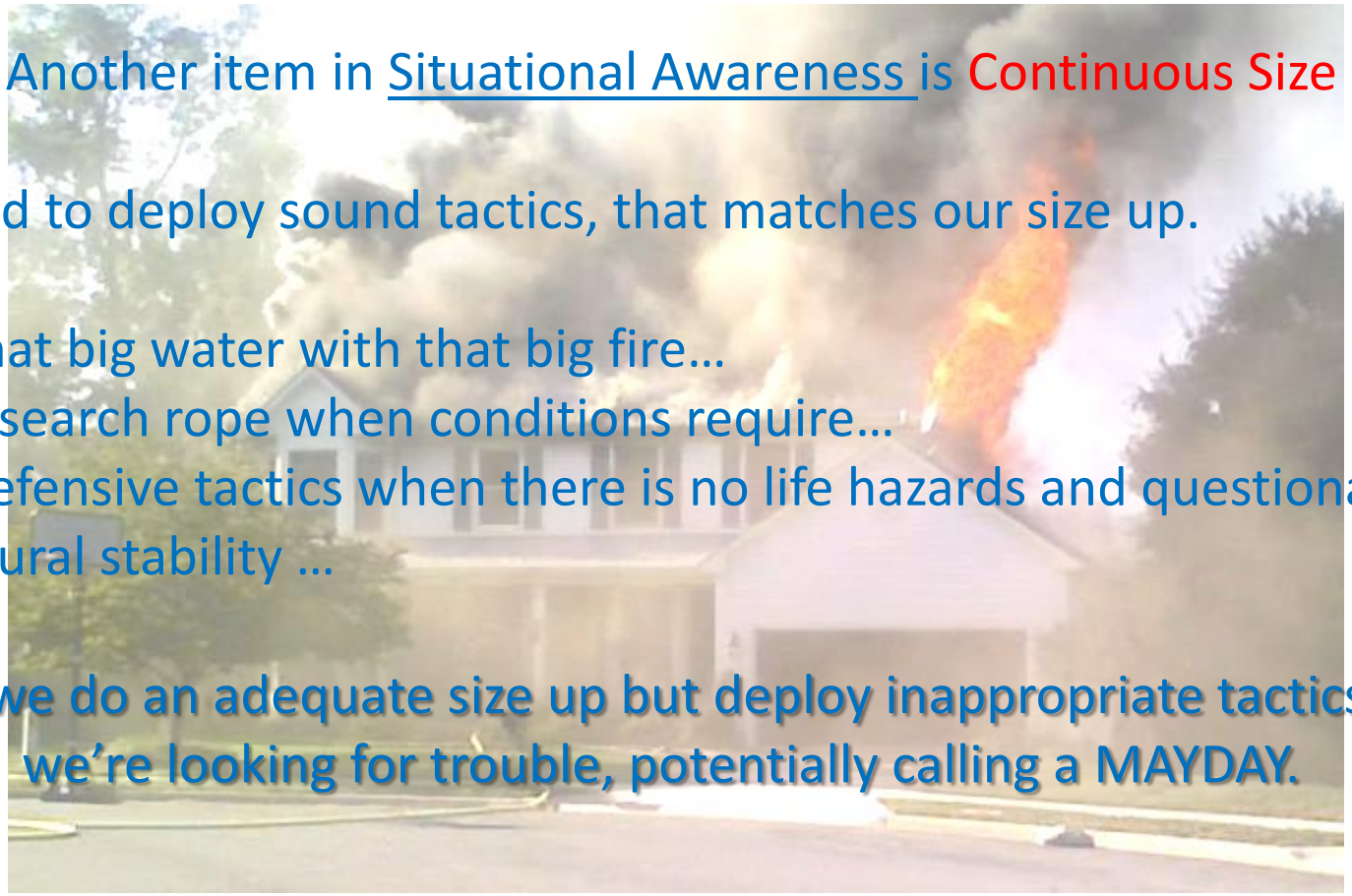
PROBATIONARY DRILL

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, we're looking for trouble, potentially calling a MAYDAY.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

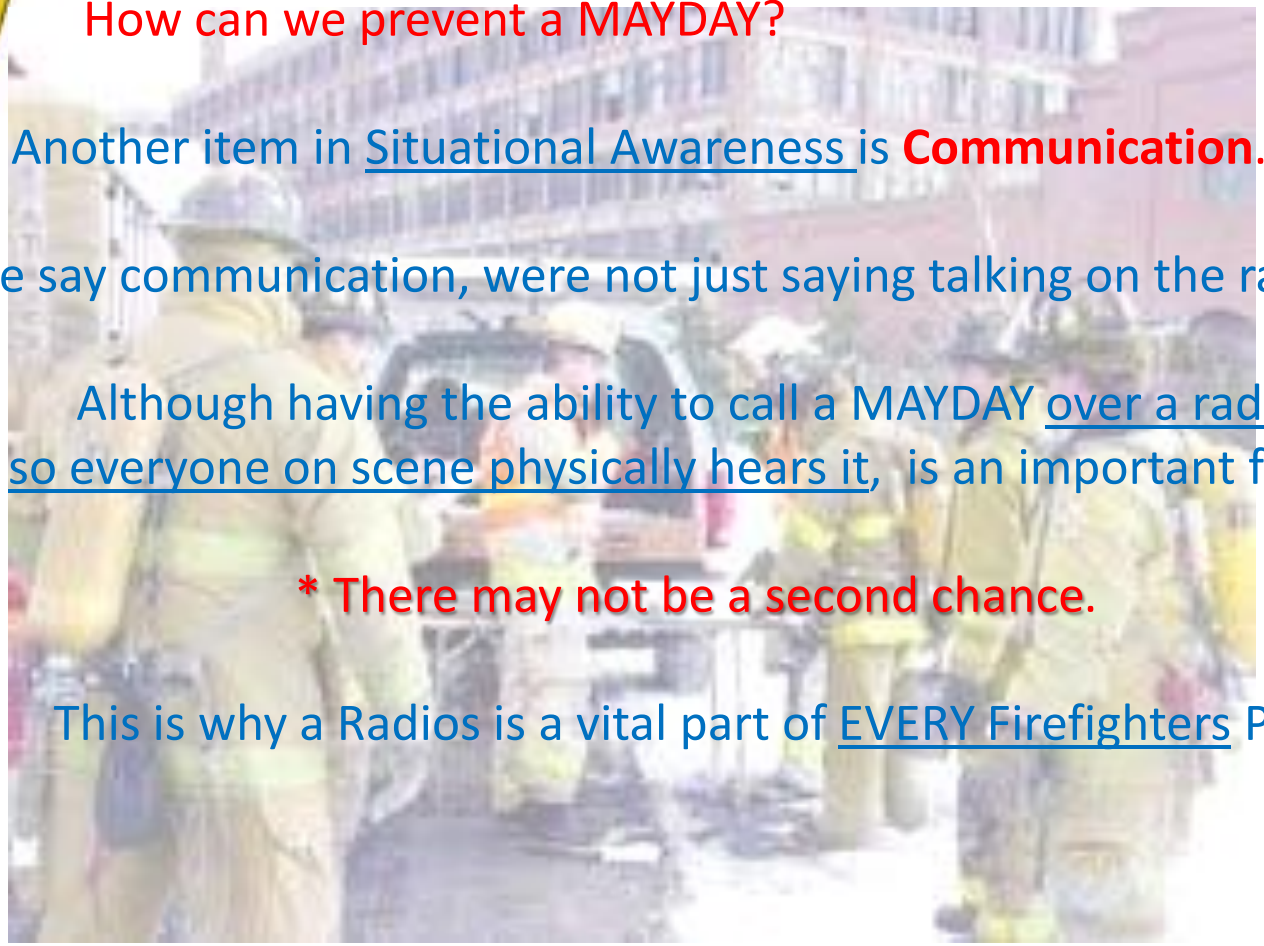
Another item in Situational Awareness is **Communication**.

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

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

* There may not be a second chance.

This is why a Radios is a vital part of EVERY Firefighters PPE.



WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

How can we prevent a MAYDAY?

Another item in Situational Awareness is Communication.

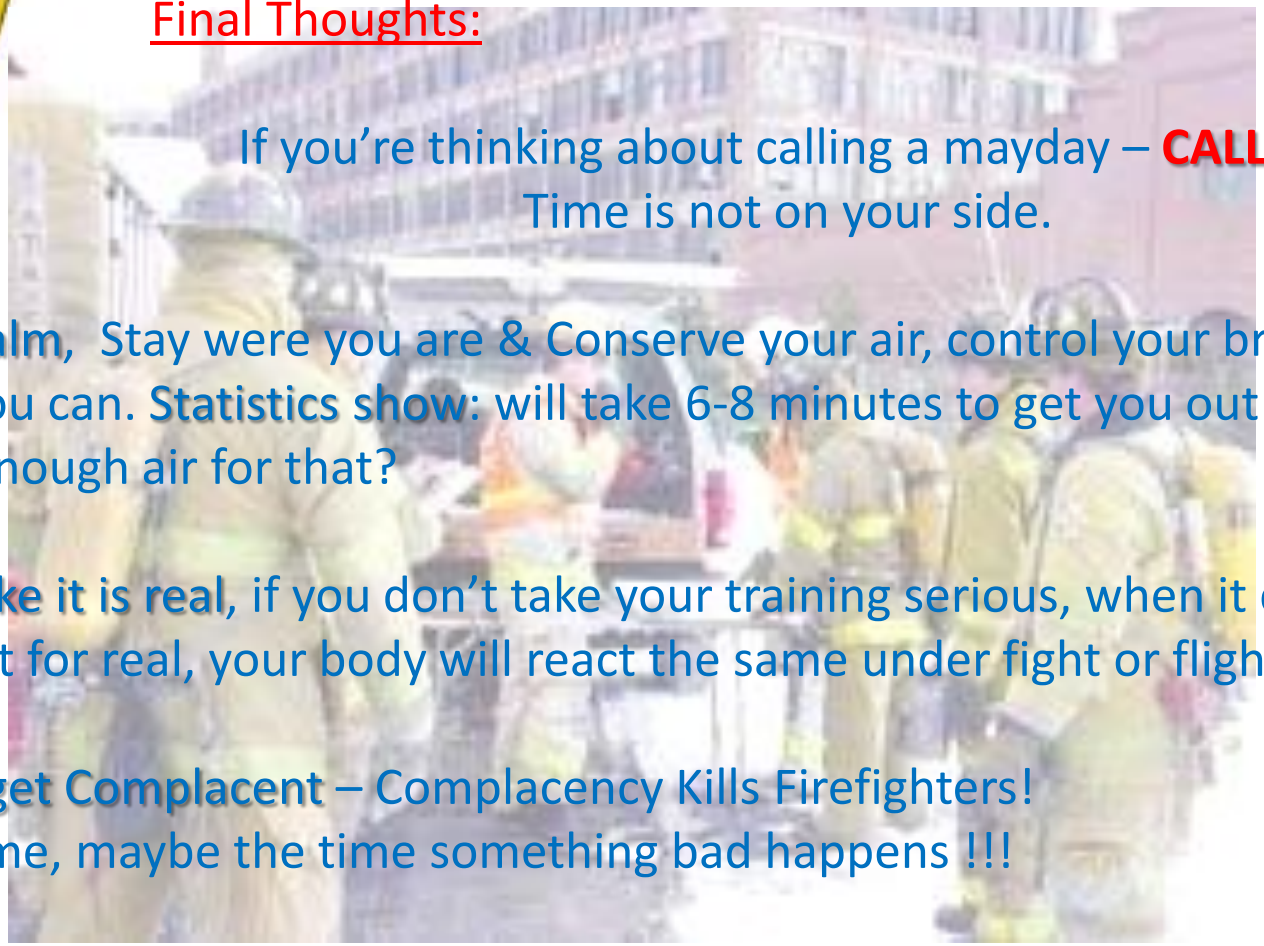
Communication also means: Among your crew, You & Your partner, You and Your Officer, You and Command - (it doesn't always need to be by radio but also Face to Face)

- You need to let our partner(s) know when you're not comfortable doing your assignment, or in the conditions you're in … *They may be same way*?
- You need to let your officers know when your expected task is going to be delayed or unable to be perform: frozen hydrant, truss roof …
- Command needs to know about found hazards: Holes in floor …

These will have an effect on the overall event and possibly prevent you or another from having to call a MAYDAY !

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL



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, control your breathing as best you can. **Statistics show**: will take 6-8 minutes to get you out – do you have enough air for that?

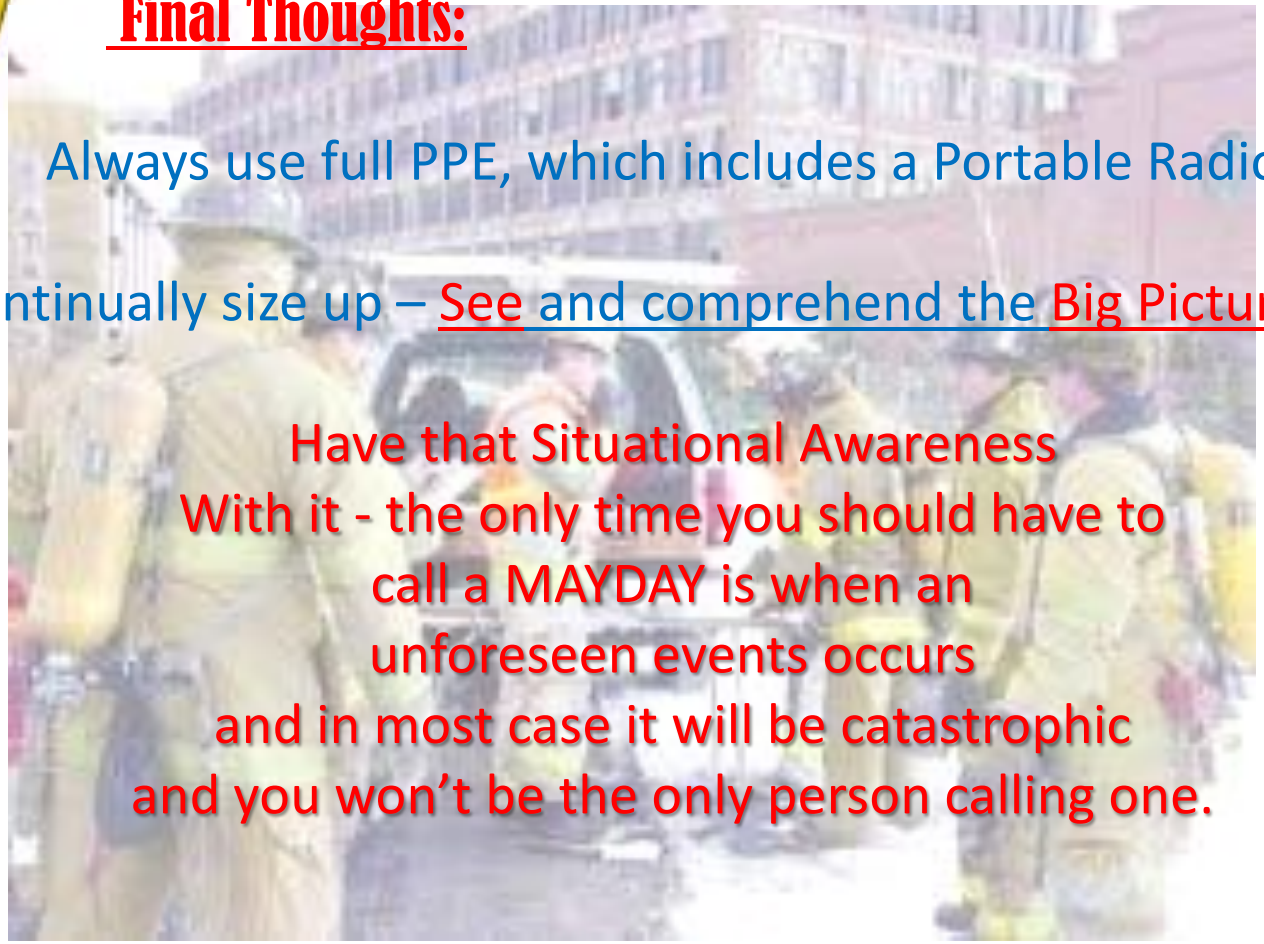
Train like it is real, if you don't take your training serious, when it comes to doing it for real, your body will react the same under fight or flight response.

Don't get Complacent – Complacency Kills Firefighters!
This time, maybe the time something bad happens !!!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Final Thoughts:



Always use full PPE, which includes a Portable Radio.

Continually size up – See and comprehend the Big Picture.

Have that Situational Awareness
With it - the only time you should have to
call a MAYDAY is when an
unforeseen events occurs
and in most case it will be catastrophic
and you won't be the only person calling one.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

MAYDAY HANDS ON:

- Everyone get an assignment and a condition - determine if it is a Mayday or Urgent condition and call it over radio .
- Everyone give LUNAR Info over radio
- Everyone set off an electronic Mayday – view what the radio does

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

TAKE 5 MINUTE BREAK

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

INTRO TO:

F IREFIGHTER

A SSIST &

S EARCH

T EAMS

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Rapid Intervention Teams –

Date back to late 1960 early 1970 where the London Fire Brigade introduced Rapid Intervention Team procedures using Emergency Air Transfer Lines.

They consisted of designated firefighter search and rescue teams, stationed at self-contained breathing apparatus control entry points, equipped with emergency SCBA specifically designed to be worn by unconscious, injured or trapped firefighters.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

F.A.S. Team –

We began seeing teams in United States in about April of 1998 – when OSHA adopted – **29 CFR 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection Policy**

Paragraph (g) (4) – "procedure for interior structural firefighting" – spelled out the "**two in/two out**" rule:

This rule basically required for every 2 members working inside a structure, there will be another 2 members , properly equipped & trained outside, maintaining visual or voice contact to account for these inside members *and* be available to initiate rapid rescue procedures, if required.

*With manpower issues on the fire ground, this wasn't realistic or feasible, so dept's started using "**two in/two out work groups**" which evolved into our current F.A.S. Team(s) or R.I. Team(s).*

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

R.I.T. Rapid Intervention Team
(Alexandria, VA)

F.A.S.T. Fire Fighter Assist & Search Team
(FDNY, Montgomery County, P.A.)

R.I.C. Rapid Intervention Crew
(Phoenix, AZ)

I.R.I. Immediate Response Team
(Mt. Joy, PA)

F.R.A.T. Fire Fighter Rescue Available Team

GO-TEAM (Pittsburgh Bureau of Fire)

R.D.U. Rapid Deployment Unit

In the 9th Battalion, Nassau County – F. A.S. Team

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Nassau County – 9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team

Although the role of a FAS Team can be filled utilized members of our own Dept, it has been agree upon by the 9th Battalion Active Chiefs, that at ***all*** *"**Working Fires**" - a request for a **Mutual Aid FAS Team** , be called .*

It's the **sole** purpose of **this Mutual Aid FAS Team** is to be **Immediately Available** to **assist** firefighter(s) who become:

- **Trapped in a structural collapse**
- **Trapped in a condition that has compromised the means of egress**
- **Disorientated or lost in the structure**
- **Disabled while operating at a scene or are unable to remove themselves safely**

It has also been agreed to , that once a FAS Teams is deployed , a 2nd FAS Team will be call to replace the original team on scene.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

9th Battalion FAST Standard Requires – All Firefighters responding on the FAS Team Request be **Class A** – "Interior" Certified Firefighter - **&** -

1. ***Complete*** *the Nassau County Rapid Intervention Course* - ***Or*** **–**
   Equivalent ***Department Training*** *recognized by the 9th Battalion Chiefs*

2. *Have a full working* ***knowledge*** *of the* ***9th Battalion FAS Team Procedure***

3. *Demonstrate* ***proficiency*** *in all Equipment & Tactics utilized by a FAS Team*

*To get "**Dept. Certified**", enabling you to respond on a FAS TEAM request - you must pass all points of the Department's FAST Qualifications Checklist - **Annually***

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT
Board of Instructors
F.A.S.T. TEAM QUALIFICATION

DATE: _____/_____/_____

	YES	NO
Is the member a Class A Firefighter.		
Has the member completed the Classroom portion of the dept. FAST Training		
Has the member completed hands on FAST Training - reviewing the 6 Stations		

(No member can proceed with testing without a Yes for the 3 above questions)

Station 1 - Staging Station **Testing Instructor:**	YES	NO
Has the member Staged all the required eqipment for his/her Riding Position		
Does the member understand (3) inside & (2 or 3) Outside Team Concept		
Did the members stage without delay, not having to search for equipment		

Station 2 - Packaging Station **Testing Instructor:**	YES	NO
Has the member demostrated proficiency in converting a SCBA to Harness		
Has the member demostrated converting SCBA & Personal Harness to Full Body Harness		
Has the member demostrated proficiency in diamond lashing a Stokes Basket		
Has the member demostrated proficiency in making a harness from webbing		
Has the member demostrated proficiency with ropes and knots		

Station 3 - Inside Team Operations **Testing Instructor:**	YES	NO
Has the member demostrated proficiency in searching for downed firefighter		
Has the member demostrated proficiency in assessing downed firefighter & reporting		
Has the member demostrated proficiency with changing down members air supply		
Has the member demostrated proficiency with dragging a down firefighter up stairs		
Has the member demostrated proficiency with packaging down ff for highpoint removal		

Station 4 - Outside Team Operations **Testing Instructor:**	YES	NO
Has the member demostrated proficiency in setting up a ladder for a highpoint removal		
Has the member demostrated proficiency in setting up a 2:1		
Has the member demostrated proficiency with removing a down ff via highpoint		

Station 5 - "Out a Window" **Testing Instructor:**	YES	NO
Has the member demostrated proficiency in climbing in window at securing Firefighter		
Has the member demostrated proficiency in getting Firefighter out a 1st floor window		

Station 6 - "Hole in a Floor" **Testing Instructor:**	YES	NO
Has the member demostrated proficiency in securing down firefighter for a 4 point lift		
Has the member demostrated proficiency in doing a 4 point lift		

Does the member show proficiency in all phases of a FAST TEAM operation and understand all the requirement and equipment required of a FAST Team		

Qualified

Member _____ Badge _____

Instructor _____ Badge _____

_____ (sign) _____

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team- Requirements

Apparatus Requirement :

Although the 9th Battalion prefers a Ladder Truck respond to a FAST Request,

The Battalion only specifies that the arriving apparatus contain all required Equipment of a 9th Battalion FAS Team - (which we'll Cover Later)

In Westbury *– FAS Team Requests will be filled using* ***Ladder 963***
- ***or*** *-* ***Tower Ladder 962 –*** *(both have all the required equipment)*

There maybe instances where 963 or 962 are out of service for long periods & provision may be put in place to utilize RESCUE 964 . (although the chief's office prefers 964 stay protecting our district, due to the large amount of extrication equipment on board.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

Radio Requirement:

All firefighters operating within the FAS Team will have a portable radio & should at all times be monitoring all radio transmissions, on the Requesting Department's Fire Ground Radio Frequency.

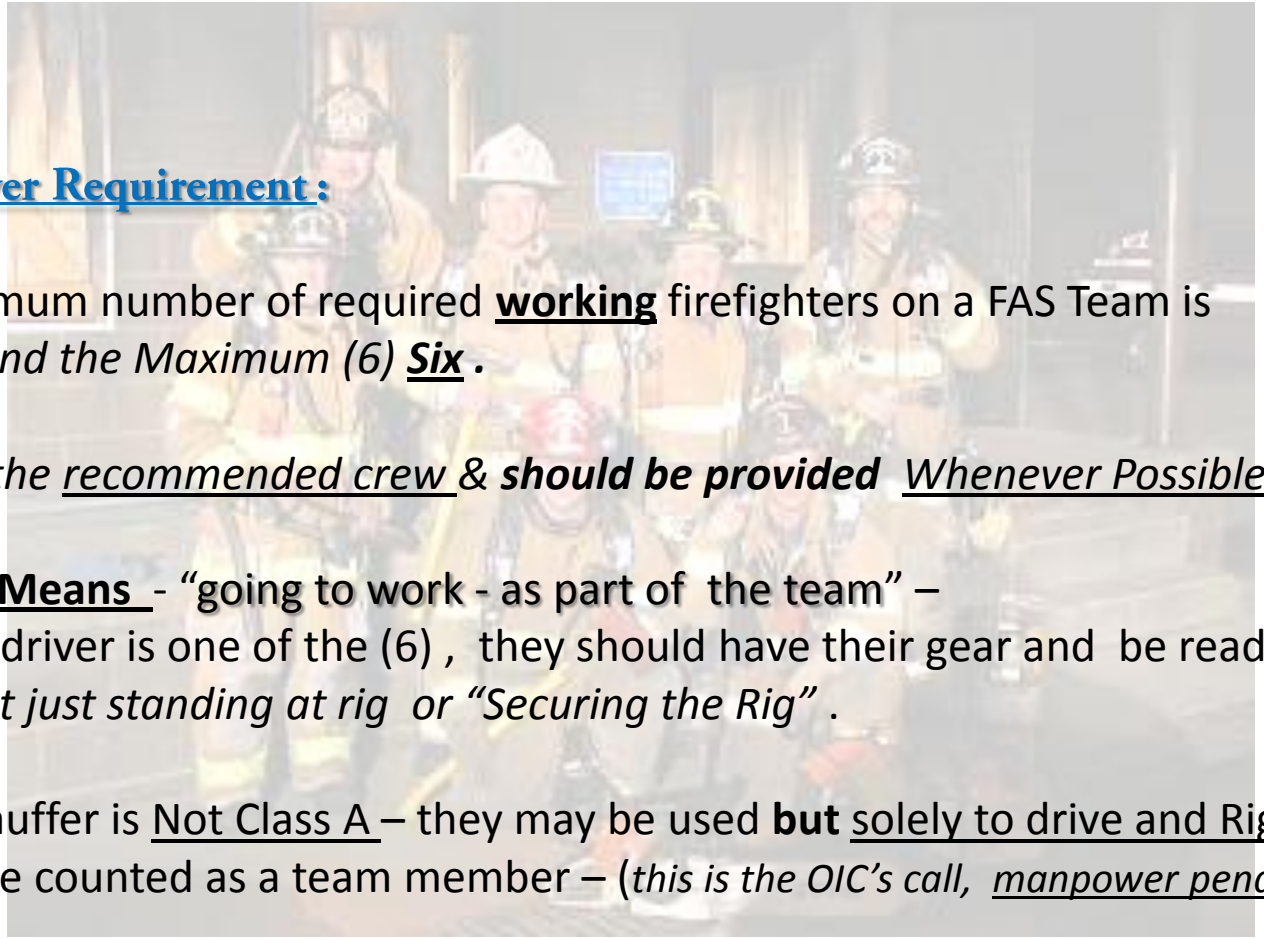
*FAS Team members should be monitoring this channel while **in route**, (keeping tabs on assignments, visualizing the scene & scene conditions) **Realize**: you may be activated prior to or as you arrive on scene.*

Portable radios used by a FAS Team should have a digital display

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements



Manpower Requirement :

The minimum number of required **working** firefighters on a FAS Team is *(5)* ***Five*** *and the Maximum (6)* ***Six*** **.**

Six (6) is the recommended crew & ***should be provided*** *Whenever Possible*

Working Means - "going to work - as part of the team" –
So, if the driver is one of the (6) , they should have their gear and be ready to work, *not just standing at rig or "Securing the Rig"* .

If the Chauffer is Not Class A – they may be used **but** solely to drive and Rig and will not be counted as a team member – (*this is the OIC's call, manpower pending*)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

Crew Assignments:

A FAS Team is broken into (2) Two - Operating Teams:

The Senior Officer will have 2 Members – forming the "**Inside Team**" **(always a 3 person Team)**

Another Officer or the "Senior" - Most Experience Firefighter - will take the remaining (1 or 2 firefighters) forming the "**Outside Team**" **(either a 2 or 3 person Team)**

Upon FAS Team arrives, the Officer of the FAS Team will announce , *on requesting departments Fire ground channel,* that "**the FAS Team is on scene**".

Officer in Charge will then report to the command post, as the crew stages their equipment for rapid deployment, (*absent any of our chiefs on scene prior to team's arrival*).

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Inside Team is to immediately stage*:**

FAST Officer - Radio(s), Hand Light, Officers Tool, Search Rope, TI Camera

I-Fast1 (Can) – Radio, Hand Light, 6' Steel Hook/Can, Halligan & **Spare SCBA/FAST PACK**

I-Fast2 – (Irons) - Radio, Hand Light, Maul/Halligan & Bolt Cutters

***Outside Team to immediately stage*:**

O-Fast Leader (Roof 1)- Radio(s), Hand Light, Set of Irons , Rescue Rope Bag –aka 2:1 Bag, 2nd TI Camera (*if available, if one of our Chief 's are on scene try to get theirs*)

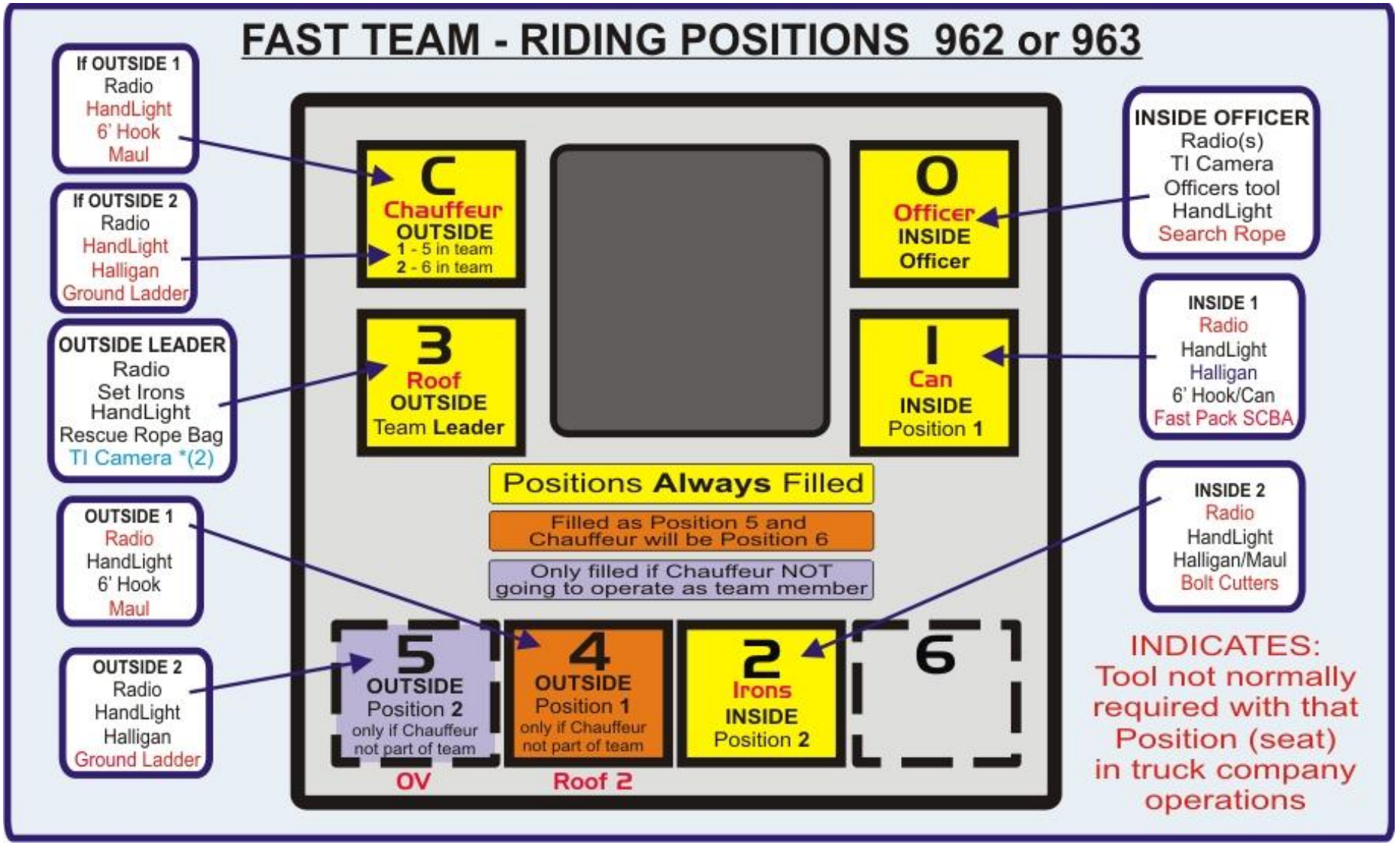
O- Fast1 (Roof 2) – Radio, Hand Light, 6' Steel Hook & Maul

O- Fast2 (OV) (*If Present*) – Radio, Hand light, Halligan & Portable Ladder

Power Tools, Stokes and the rest of the required equipment will be staged once each Team member has pulled their tools.

It's important to be ready to be deployed immediately!

If each member has their equipment, the team can be immediately effective.



http://www.westburyfd.org/files/Truck_Co_Riding_Positions.pdf

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

The FAS Team Officer:

- Report to IC for assignment, one of our chief – should be getting you a staging location, while you are in route – (on Westbury's Dispatch Channel)
- Receive any pertinent incident hazard information. *
- Do your own size up of the Scene & Structure. – *if our Chief is on scene , they should give our team info/direction/ at least a Initial report as team is in route & prior arrival.
- **Fast Officer** - May want to make recommendation to the IC of missing resource(s) such as insufficient ambulance … or something missing such as removing bars from windows, back up line staged, utilities pulled...

(*best to ask IC in a form of question* – *"where is the closest ambulance ", "are the utilities pulled " , "are their portable ladders up in the rear", " is there a team assigned to remove the window bars", "is there a back up line somewhere"* - anything that you see that may be lacking and impose Safety Hazards or Concerns - prompting the IC to correct.

(remember this may not always be a chief from WFD, this could the teams officer a 2nd Lt. – so don't demand – ask!)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

The FAS Team Officer :

Do **Your** Size Up, it should include:

- Location of fire – Where is the Fire
- Where are firefighter operating
- Where are **all** access and egress points
- Where portable ladders are located and are they adequate , 4 sides covered..
- If there are porches /working platforms - can they be utilized if needed ?
- If any specialized apparatus/equipment may be required: Hurst Tool, Torch…
- What are the fire conditions – controlled or changing – if so how , getting better or worst?

Upon completion of the size up – This Officer should report their findings to the rest of the team, at a briefing : giving the team direction and concerns.

(This is how we are going to handle "X" if "Y' happens...) ***Chief or Officer or Better -Both***

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A. S. Team - Requirements

Dept's FAST Board –

Both Ladder's have a Lexan board for FAST Operations called the "Fast Board", this allows the team to write down key items about the scene,
(with a grease pen directly on the board itself)

Seat 3 (**OUTSIDE LEADER**) should do a 360 walk around the structure –
As the rest of the 3 or 4 members of team stages the teams equipment –
noted items on the Fast board – Some items should include:
Occupancy, height in stories (# above grade - front/back) , location of fire, Number of line in operation, fire condition front/back, Ladder locations, working platforms, progress on fire, visible hazards, Haz-Mats, Safety concerns …

This data will be brought to all team members attention at the team briefing with the officer(s) & rest of team members.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAST Unit upon Arrival*:**

Crew members of the FAS Team :

While the officers is at IC and the Outside leader is doing their walk around:

The crew members will be staging all the needed/ required equipment for easy and unrestricted access to the incident .
"this shouldn't be down the block", but **in view of the incident !**

For **High Rises** (building over 7 stories) or Low Rises (3-7 Stories):
In these cases – the fast team should be staged, ready for deployment, **2 floors below the fire –** this allows the team to be closer to the operating teams and allows the team an opportunity to see the floor plan of the building. (*in most cases, floors layouts are typically the same on each floor- especially in apartment buildings*)
Example: Suite 301 or Apt 3C is second door on right outside the north stairs

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAST Unit upon Arrival*:**

Crew members of the FAS Team :

Although all members of the team, should be monitoring radio traffic,
1 member of the team should be assigned the duty of monitoring radio traffic for distress calls.
(***Normally: Irons - Inside Position 2***) – this requires a Radio w/ **Display Screen**!

All members of the team should also be doing their own mental size up of the scene, as they stage.
this allows you to pass your concern to the officer(s) at the briefing,
items they may have overlooked - but still may need addressing.
(Not everyone will see the same things or things the same way)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

Member(s) assigned to Monitors Radio Traffic:

This member shall be equipped with a **display Screen Radio,** which is capable of receiving and viewing the 4-digit number, specific to each radio on the Fire ground or identifiers displaying the department and position doing any transmissions,

These members should be close enough to the I.C or Removal Officer to advise them verbally (Not Over the Radio) that a Mayday was just transmitted.

They shall be monitoring radio transmission for any Mayday, Urgent Message or Electronic Emergency Activation and ensure they are being received and acknowledged by the IC/RO and heard by the FAS Team!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

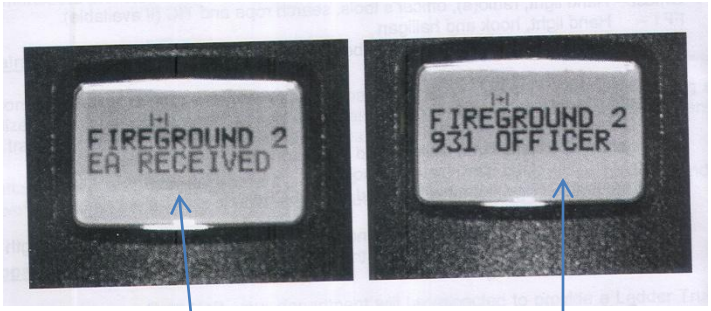
9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

Electronic Emergency Activation:

If a 4 digit # appears and not a Unit ID,
This number will have to be looked up
in the 9th Battalion Radio Log -
to define it's assigned user.

All Chief's cars and rigs
that may be assigned FAST Duty
should have this log on their rig!



Flash between
with warning tones

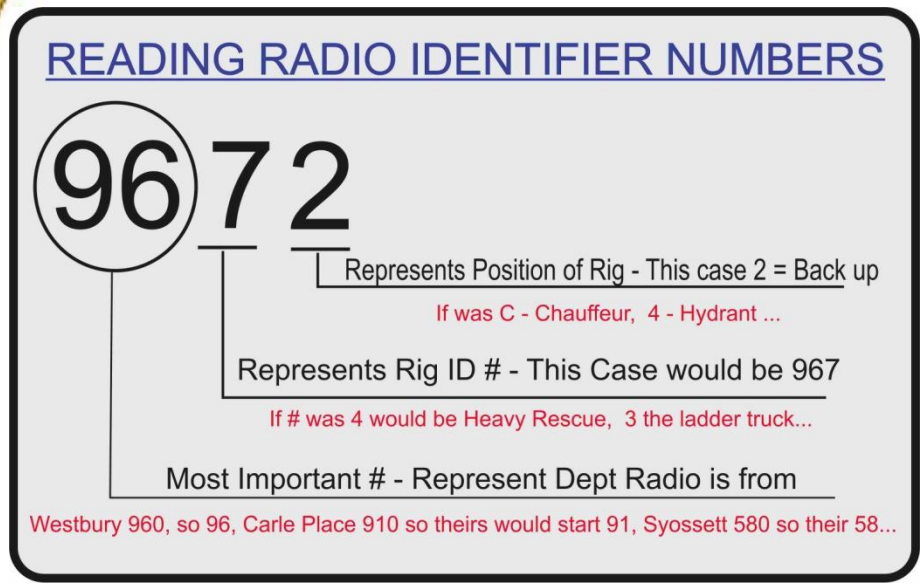
When identifier & alias's are installed in radio,
a Unit and Position will already appear
In the display -
If there is no alias installed
you'll see a unique 4 digit number
And These will need to be looked up.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival:



All Identifiers for Every Dept within the 9th Batt. is listed in a binder and should be in **Every** Chiefs Car and Rig that Responds on FAST Responses.

This is BEST way and MOST RELIABLE means to ID an Identifier!

This is not a perfect system – there are rigs with 2 numbers like Bethpage's *Squad 9044 - We need to also take into account – what Units ARE ONE SCENE.*

The First 2 # are most important – WHAT DEPT and Always reliable!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

Reading 4 Digit Radio Numbers

Not 100 % reliable **since**: *(Call that unit - before committing!)*
Fast Team to 932 Back up – are you transmitting a mayday

1 – There may be Dept's on scene that are not from 9th Battalion and didn't program their radios in this manor.

2 - Members from the 9th Battalion, that have their own personal radio, may be programmed however….?

This **ONLY works** with Radios that are programmed following 9th Battalion Guidelines.

The 9th Battalion Radio Logo is the best resource to identify 4 digit radio numbers and can be found in every Chiefs Vehicle and every Rigs assigned to FAST duty.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team- Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

Member assigned to Monitors Radio Traffic:

In events where multiple fire ground frequencies are in operation,
(*although strongly not recommended*) a different member of the
FAS Team will be assigned to monitor – ***Each Channel.*** (1 member ,per channel used)

If the scene is so large or complex that Multiple Radio channels are being utilized, 1 FAS Team is not sufficient,
*These events should have 1 FAS Team - **per radio channel.***

In these cases the team will deploy on the channel their mayday was transmitted on.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team- Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

Use of a Removal Officers:

We see more a more today IC assigning a RO to handle any distress call. These RO are typically A Chief officer from the FAS Team's Dept.

By assigning a RO – The RO will handle the removal of any downed firefighter(s) allowing the IC to remain focused on the events of the overall Incident.
(in a good number of cases, the IC will gets so consumed in the mayday they forget about all other factors about the event)

Having a RO will also allows the IC to have all operating units switch to another radio channel and only the RO, FAST and down firefighter will remaining on the mayday channel.
(This is important when there is need to coordinate vast fire operations and when there is rapidly changing fire conditions)

A RO should also be assigned at incidents with multiples FAS Team to coordinate all FAST teams operations so they are not working as individual teams.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

The Incident Commander – should keep The FAS Team up to date with changing conditions, changes in an action plan …

The FAS Team Officer – should monitor the scenes changing conditions and assignments, then verbalizing their concerns with rest of the team,
This is how the team going to handle "this type" distress call
(Preplanning & Anticipating – Proactive!)

- *This is also a good technique for the leader to keep the team together & focused on the event* ! – *over long periods teams tend to get distracted and loose focus…*

The FAS Team - upon deployment, should give IC/RO periodic progress reports.
(this also keeps the Outside team, alerted to what **may be needed** to support the inside team)

The Incident Commander – will request a second FAS Team upon First team's deployment.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Duties of the FAS Team upon Arrival*:**

The Incident Commander - shall insure all firefighting activities continue, when the FAS Team is deployed, but radio communication will be kept to a minimum.

(*this should happen automatically , upon a mayday transmission and remain until mayday is completed*) – *remember from our Radio Training*

The FAS Team - upon completion of the distress management task, all members of the FAS team will report to rehab for accountability, *before being reassigned to any other fire duties or assignment.*

(*this team is no longer the FAS TEAM –*
the team called in as you deployed, will now answer as the "FAS Team")

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***Required Equipment to be staged by FAS Team*:**

The Following Equipment is expected to be Staged and be ready and available for Rapid Deployment as per 9th Battalion Policy: *- Required Equipment for an Individuals Riding Positions

*Portable Radio's for all members of the FAST Unit
*Search Rope with Tag Lines
*(2) Two sets of Irons
*Hand Light for Each members of the team – Day or Night !
*Rescue Rope/Webbing
Rabbit Tool or Hydra Ram
*Assorted Pike Poles – Preferable all **STEEL** Hooks
Power Saws (2) 1 Wood Blade, 1 Metal Blade
Sawz All
*Water can

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

***9th Battalion - Required Equipment to be staged by FAS Team*:**

The Following Equipment will be expected to be Staged and be ready and available for rapid Deployment: **(continued)** *- Required Equipment for Individuals Riding Positions

*Thermal Imaging Camera (1 at Minimum)
*Extension Ladder – Suitable to size of structure – close proximity
Spare SCBA and Cylinder **or SCBA FAST Pak
*Bolt Cutter
*Maul
Stokes Basket & Rescue Sled

Any Specialized equipment that may be needed for that specific incident,
As per FAS Team's Officers discretion.
Commercial vs. Residential may require different tools.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

Required Equipment to be staged by FAS Team:

*The Following Equipment will be expected to be Staged and be ready and available for rapid Deployment: (**continued**)*

**** - Note:** May need Multiple SCBA's since each dept on scene may used a different Type SCBA - MSA, Draiger …

SCOTT Universal FAST Pack

Plainview
MSA

Hicksville
Draiger

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

Remember – Equipment coming off rigs with Assigned Position

***Inside Team is to immediately stage*:**

FAST Officer - Radio(s), Hand Light, Officers Tool, Search Rope, TI Camera
I-Fast1 (Can) – Radio, Hand Light, 6' Steel Hook/Can, Halligan & Spare SCBA/FAST PACK
I-Fast2 – (Irons) - Radio, Hand light, Maul/Halligan & Bolt Cutters

***Outside Team to immediately stage*:**

O-Fast Leader (Roof 1)- Radio(s), Hand Light, Set of Irons , Rescue Rope Bag,
2nd TI Camera (*if available, if one of our Chief 's are on scene try to get theirs*)
O- Fast1 (Roof 2) – Radio, Hand Light, 6' Steel Hook & Maul
O- Fast2 (OV) (*If Present*) – Radio, Hand light, Halligan & Portable Ladder

If you come off rig with Your Position's Tools, the team will only need to stage minimal equipment , basically the power tools and Stokes Basket

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

Required FAST TEAM Equipment

9th Battalion - Required Staged Equipment

Portable Radio - *all team members*
Search Rope w/ Tag Lines
2 Sets of Irons
Hand Light - *all team members*
*Spare SCBA And Cylinder
Bolt Cutters
Maul
Rescue Rope/Webbing
Rabbit Tool
Assorted Hooks
Power Saws (1 Wood, 1 Metal)
Sawz all
Water can
Extension Ladder *Suitable to structure*
Stoke Basket

* Note: may be many different type SCBA on scene

If Riding Position come off the rig with their required tools, only the following tools will be required to stage:

Rescue rope/webbing
Rabbit Tool
Power Saws
Sawz All
Stokes Basket & Rescue Sled
Extension Ladder
SCBA - Outside of SCOTT since MSA, Draiger... may be also be on scene and being used.
*Any specialize equipment that may be for that scene, such as Hurst tool(s), Torch, Air Bags...

Coming off rig with your tools, also allow the team to go into operation immediately & upon arrival, which may be required!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

*When a Fast Officer feels the need, (**in hopefully very extremely rare instances!**)*

It may be necessary to stage a charged line at the front door, (**although not required !!!**)

- when the line(s) in operation doesn't meet the observed fire load or
- If there are minimal line operating for the visible fire or
- *especially* if **there is no back up line** for the 1st one. (due to man power issue – early in op's)

This proactive tactic may prove very effective when the inside team is unable to get to downed FF, due to fire conditions or if needed as a protection line between the downed FF and the fire…

- *If manpower is lacking, this could ultimately be manned by the FAST 's Outside team –*
  (although not recommended) - remembered this is in hopefully in very rare instances!!

Staging this line – **shouldn't** take away from your primary duties !

*It's **ultimately the host depts. responsibility** to have that back up line in place, our Chiefs at the IC should be making sure this happen!*

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

9th Battalion – F. A.S. Team - Requirements

*When a Fast Officer also feels the need, (**again rarely** and should be done by host)*

The FAS Team, can be used to:

- Get ladders up to 4 side of structure
- Remove Window bars…
- Any **proactive tactic** that may assist the FAS Teams performance **later**…

Although it is suggested, the Dept. Chief at IC, "suggest" these items get done by operating firefighters/companies, *so the FAS Team stays intact*,
but if man power is severely lacking and the "**immediate need is there**,"
it is acceptable that the FAS Team perform these actions , because it ultimately could prevent a FAST deployment or save a life.

Again, performing these tasks shouldn't take you away from your main objectives!

(this doesn't give you permission to put a ladder up in rear and VES) – Again early in operations ….

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Acting on a distress call /mayday …

http://www.firefighterspot.com/1836875/Bronx-Mayday-5th-Alarm-With-Fire-Ground-Audio

Acting on a distress call, can be one the most stressful, emotional and chaotic experience a firefighter can experience.

- In most cases you'll either know or be familiar with the firefighter making that call
- Everyone on scene will want to try to help in some way
- There will be multiple ideas going through everyone head to what to do…

<u>This is when cool head prevail</u>,

- using all the information you've observed and heard about the scene
- using the team concept, working as a group under leadership and not each team member doing their own thing "freelancing "
- the team leader can deploy a plan, that will allow for an quick and efficient removal of the downed firefighter.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Acting on a distress call /mayday …

When there is a catastrophic event (flashover, collapse…) don't be fixed on going to Rescue **one down firefighter**, many times there are more.

- Most of our tasks are <u>team orientated</u>, so ask yourself where is his/her partner?

(*Example of this*) – NHPFD Feb. 2011 when a Basement flashed – 1 FF made to a basement window , all attention was placed on that FF "out the window" meanwhile his partner was unconscious in basement.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Acting on a distress call /mayday …

Remember – Member's calling the mayday **should** be giving you L.U.N.A.R.

L- location, in the fire building
U- unit, company designation and assignment
N- name(s), of person(s) requiring assistance
A- air supply, remaining
R- resources, needed

This should help put a plan in place to make the rescue or at least will be a basis of a good starting point.

Just remember – " mayday, mayday" may be all you get ?
This is where knowing who transmitted comes into play – **Visual Display Screen**!

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Acting on a distress call /mayday …

- **FAST officer** – should be letting IC & Outside Team know Progress …

(“first floor negative going to second” “it looks like he’s through the floor & in the basement” “we can’t make the 2/3 corner due to fire”)

all very important information for both the IC and your Outside team!

Is our tactics going to change? Absolutely!
Could we now need our outside teams help to continue? Very Possible!

A good outside team leader should be anticipating the Inside Leader next request just by their progress reports.
(they just went to 2nd floor – lets make sure that ground ladder and high point bag is ready…)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Approaching/Assessing a Downed Firefighter

When we approach a down Firefighter – remember to do it **S. A. F. E.**

S - **Situational size - up** – Assess the surrounding the down firefighter is in.

- size up the surroundings, we don't want what made this FF go down, make us go down as well !

Stable any hazards that may need securing

- do we need to put a line between the downed FF and the fire?
- do we need to secure a floor that is unstable?
- do we move down firefighter to another room where we maybe close a door ?…

Secure the Search Rope

- we need to secure our search rope, so others can find our location **quickly**
  (this includes our outside team to support the removal)
- will also help lead us out of the structure **quickly**

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Approaching/Assessing a Downed Firefighter

When we approach a down Firefighter – remember to do it **S. A. F. E.**

A – **A, B, C's**

A – **A**ctivated PASS Alarm – **Turn It Off** ,

- this will bring everyone's stress levels down
- allows for better communication between the team, team & down FF or IC/RO

A – **A**ir Exchange – See if down firefighter is breathing

B – if there is no air exchange – Open **B**ypass Valve

C – **C**heck Cylinder Pressure

The A,B,C results needs to get broadcasted to command in a C.A.N. Report

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Approaching/Assessing a Downed Firefighter

When we approach a down Firefighter – remember to do it **S. A. F. E.**

F - **FAST Team Need to Report**

The FAS Team needs to report to command - "C.A.N." Report

C – **Conditions** (fire conditions in the area you're in / condition of downed FF)
A – **Actions** (actions you'll be taking to remove)
N – **Needs** (additional things you need done to remove)

Fast team to Command - we have the downed firefighter second floor 1/2 corner, he is unconscious, has no air. There is fire outside the room were are in and are unable to remove by interior stairs. We need a SCBA in the window and a ladder above for a High Point Removal.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Approaching/Assessing a Downed Firefighter

When we approach a down Firefighter – remember to do it **S. A. F. E.**

E - **Extricating the downed Firefighter** from harm and getting medical attention

Note: there may be instances where removing from harms may be moving to a different or safer part of the building, where EMS can intervene before totally removing.

Remember 6 minutes without air there may be no bringing them back.

***Example**: Roosevelt field – may remove from a store itself , have EMS intervene in the mall area or truck tunnel, before physically removing from the "building".*

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Replacing Downed Firefighter Air Supply

If the down FF is out or air or has less air then what's needed for time to remove:

If Face piece is good – we're going to leave face piece in place and just change out the pack itself.

If Face piece is damaged – we're going to change entire SCBA which includes Face Piece.

This is **only done** with the OLDER Style Packs that don't have a
UAC – Universal Air Connection or **EBSS –** Emergency Breathing Support Systems.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Replacing Downed Firefighter Air Supply

UAC Universal Air Connection

Zoomed in on connection

Scott AP- 50 Packs:

From SCOTT FAST pack to Downed Firefighter

SCOTT FAST or RIT PACK

Used by: Bethpage, Carle Place, Westbury , East Meadow, Roslyn & Jericho

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Replacing Downed Firefighter Air Supply

EBSS- Emergency Breathing Support Systems

Scott Next Gen 7 & AP- 75 Packs

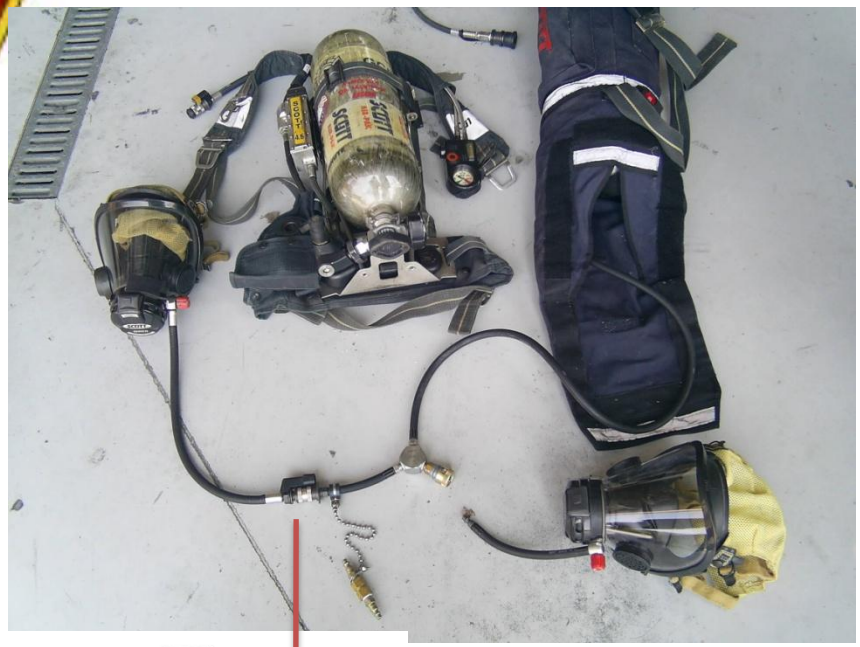
Down FF Pack - Replacement pack

These are also found on MSA & Draiger - SCBAs

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Replacing Downed Firefighter Air Supply



The SCOTT Fast Pack will also connect to the Nex Gen 7 or AP-75
Or you can just used another Nex Gen 7 or AP-75 pack

What make the FAST Pack - Nice is Work on all packs!
SCOTT, MSA, DRAIGER…

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Replacing Downed Firefighter Air Supply

Plainview

Hicksville

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Replacing Downed Firefighter Air Supply

EBSS- Emergency Breathing Support Systems

Not only for FAST purposes but if your immediate partners SCBA fails .

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Packaging down firefighter for Removal

SCBA HARNESS CONVERSION – **Firefighters with No Personal Harness'**

1. Unbuckle and elongate waist strap of the downed firefighter's SCBA harness.

2. Lift one leg of the downed firefighter, putting the waist strap on that side behind or underneath the raised leg and running the strap through the crotch.

The shoulder straps of the SCBA may have to be loosened to facilitate this step with larger-framed firefighters .

3. Buckle the repositioned waist strap and tighten if possible.

4. Tighten and secure shoulder straps with half-hitch knots to prevent the harness from slipping.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Packaging down firefighter for Removal

SCBA HARNESS CONVERSION

Lift one leg of the downed firefighter, putting the waist strap on that side behind or underneath the raised leg and running the strap through the crotch.

Tighten and secure the shoulder straps with half hitch knots to prevent the harness from slipping.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Packaging down firefighter for Removal

If the Downed firefighter HAS a Personal Harness:

Converting the SCBA to a harness is **NOT** Necessary:

You will convert the SCBA **and** the FF personal harness to full body harness:

1. Get the downed firefighter into a seated position
2. Rescuer 1 in Back and Rescuer 2 In front of the downed fire firefighter

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Packaging down firefighter for Removal

Personal Harness & SCBA to Full Body Harness

3. Rescuer 2 in front will find and pull upwards on the personal Harness Leg straps.

4. After Rescuer 1 at the back loosens the alligator clips of the downed firefighters SCBA waist straps .

5. Rescuer 2 at the front will unbuckle the downed firefighter waist strap and place each side under the leg strap on same side of the waist strap.
DO NOT TIGHTEN AT THIS TIME

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Packaging down firefighter for Removal

Personal Harness & SCBA to Full Body Harness

6. Rescuer 1 from behind releases the *Shoulder straps, while Rescuer 2 release the pompier hook from the downed firefighters personal harness.*

7. Rescuer 1 will push the shoulder straps forward and Rescuer 2 will clip hook through both shoulder straps of the downed firefighters SCBA.
(LEFT – to – Right)
** Once Hook is through both straps the gate of the hook can be released*

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Packaging down firefighter for Removal

Personal Harness & SCBA to Full Body Harness

8. Before tightening down all the downed *firefighters straps, Rescuer 2 at back should place a piece of Webbing under the shoulder straps of the downed firefighter, this will help with the removal - if needed later.*

9. *Once the webbing is placed, all the straps of the downed firefighter can be tightened.*

Now both harnesses & SCBA have been combined to a complete body harness that can be used for a vertical or horizontal removal.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Packaging down firefighter for Removal

If the downed firefighter is wearing a Personal Harness:

Another method for using the downed firefighter's personal harness as an attachment point for removal :
is to feed the pompier hook up through the downed firefighter's coat , so that it is at the top of the coat in the firefighter's upper chest area. ("big firefighters ")

This will keep the personal harness close to the body, preventing the downed firefighter from Inverting during removal.

Used **only if can't** achieve combine SCBA /Personal Harness to complete body harness

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Packaging down firefighter for Removal

Drag Handles – Built into firefighter gear:

Some manufacturers of turnout gear are now outfitting their gear with handles sewn into the gear that they can be easily pulled out for the purpose of rescue.

aka: DRD - Drag Rescue Devise

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Webbing Sling Harness

With 15-20’ of webbing,
Divide in half and place
across shoulders
above SCBA

Place ends of webbing
Under the
arms of firefighter

Handle FF 1

Handle FF 2

Place ends up and back through
webbing across the shoulders

This creates 2 handles that can
be used by 1 or 2 firefighter
for a drag

Creates your own - DRD

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

The L Carry or Drag

With a 15′ or 20′ (optimal length) of webbing, approach your victim and you find the legs, take one leg and wrap a girth hitch around either one of the thighs.

After you've girthed the thigh,

you should move to the back of the firefighter

take one part of the loop under each of the victims armpits creating two pull loops.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

The L Carry or Drag

The completed harness leaves two pull loops for either one or two firefighters to use to pull the victim.

The benefits of this harness is that it is easy to complete blacked out and with gloves on and it doesn't constrict the chest like a some harness do.

Additionally, if you girthed **both legs** at the knee and completed the rest of the harness in the same way that you might have a great handle for a second firefighter to grab if you were **removing the downed FF up** a set of stairs.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Extremity Carry

The downed firefighter will be brought into a seated position with his knees bent. If unconscious, it will be necessary for Rescuer 2 to pull the downed firefighter up by the straps of his SCBA.

Rescuer 1 will wrap his arms around the downed firefighter, grasping the downed firefighter's wrists.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Extremity Carry

Rescuer 2 will assume a position between the legs of the downed firefighter, grasping the legs underneath the knees.

Both rescuers will utilize their legs to stand up while lifting the downed firefighter.

Obviously we're not standing unless conditions allow –
Removal more for – Simple - non life threatening injuries…

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Stokes Basket Carry

The stokes is placed behind the downed firefighter with the rescuers rolling the victim into the stokes.

The downed firefighter's SCBA will need to be shifted to the side to allow placement in the stokes.

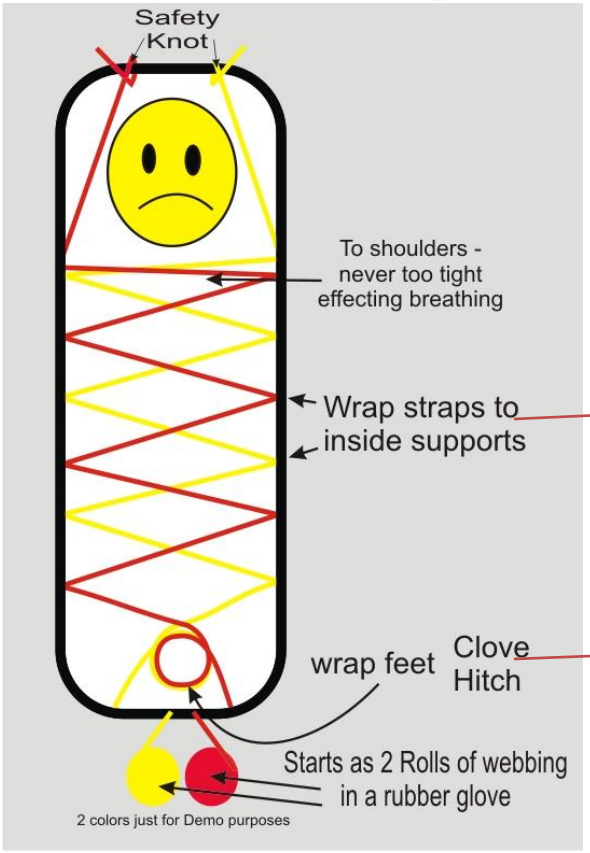
Stokes basket removal is not recommended in a residential structure, due to the tight layouts in the typical home. This may subject the FF to high temperatures as you make the Stokes vertical to navigate some turns.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Securing Victim to Stokes Basket
Diamond Lashing



WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Securing Victim to Rescue Sled

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h47SpdhRo_g

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Side by Side Drag

1. Locate and assess the downed firefighter, placing him on his back.

2. The rescuers will locate themselves at the head of the downed firefighter on opposite sides.

3. Each rescuer will grasp a separate shoulder strap.

4. On command, the rescuers will sweep with the free hand forward while driving forward with their legs to move the downed firefighter.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Horizontal Drag

Clip you Pompier hook to a shoulder strap of downed FF – Lift leg and turn, then drag.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Push & Pull Drag

Rescuer 2 will locate himself inside the legs of the downed firefighter, lifting one of the downed firefighter's legs over his shoulder. The rescuer's head should be positioned high into the groin area with the shoulder driving into the buttocks of the downed firefighter.

On command, Rescuer 1 should pull the downed firefighter while Rescuer 2 uses his legs to push simultaneously.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Push & Pull Drag – Up Stairs

Drag the downed firefighter to the base of the staircase, positioning him facing away from the stairs on the third tread.

Rescuer 2 will be positioned at the feet to the inside of the downed firefighter's legs with his face high into the groin area; the downed firefighter's legs will need to be positioned over the rescuer's shoulders.

On command, rescuer 1 will pull the downed firefighter up while rescuer 2 will push.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Tool Drag

The tool is inserted through the shoulder straps of the SCBA, providing a handle for both rescuers to hold onto.

The rescuers will drag the downed firefighter to safety by using the tool as a handle.

Make certain that the pick end of any tool is rotated away and facing down toward the floor to avoid injury in case the rescuer slips or falls.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Tool Drag - Up Stairs

The tool is inserted through the shoulder straps of the SCBA, providing a handle for both rescuers to hold onto.

On command, the rescuers will pull the downed firefighter up above the stair treads with the downed firefighter's lower extremities dragging behind.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Tool Drag - Up Stairs

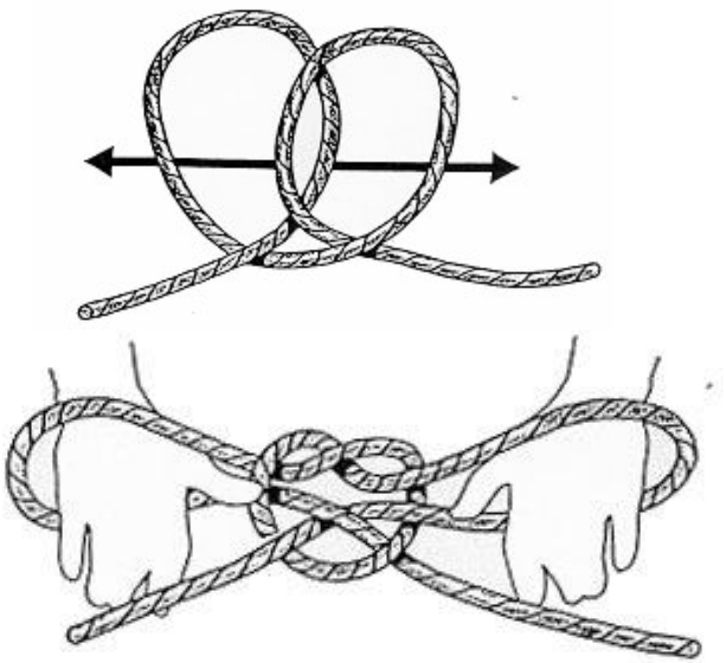
If a third rescuer is available, he can control the lower extremities by being positioned at the feet to the inside of the downed firefighter's legs with his face high into the groin area and with the downed firefighter's legs positioned over the rescuer's shoulders. He will drive the downed firefighter up, helping to clear the stair treads.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Handcuff Knot / Drag



WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Handcuff Knot / Drag - Up Stairs

Rescuer 1 will locate himself at the head of the downed firefighter and place the handcuff knot on the forearms of the downed firefighter. He will then pay out the rope or webbing until they are located at the landing or top of the staircase.

Rescuer 2 will be positioned at the feet to the inside of the downed firefighter's legs with his face high into the groin area; the downed firefighter's legs will need to be positioned over the rescuer's shoulders

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Stokes Basket Raise Up Stairs – Using a Simple 2 : 1 Advantage

Steel Hook
Between door jam

Attach the 2-to-1 mechanical advantage system to an adequate anchor at the top of the stairs and the head of the Stokes

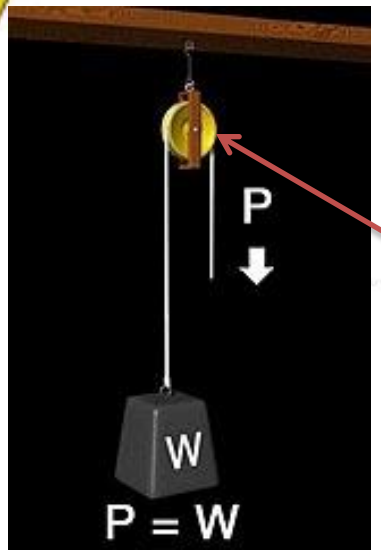
Secure the downed firefighter into the stokes.
The stokes should go up the stairs head first.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

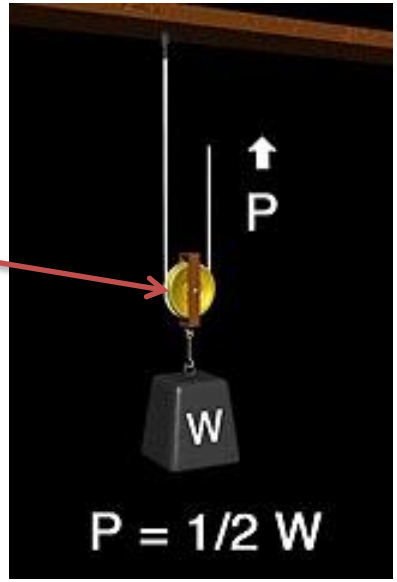
PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

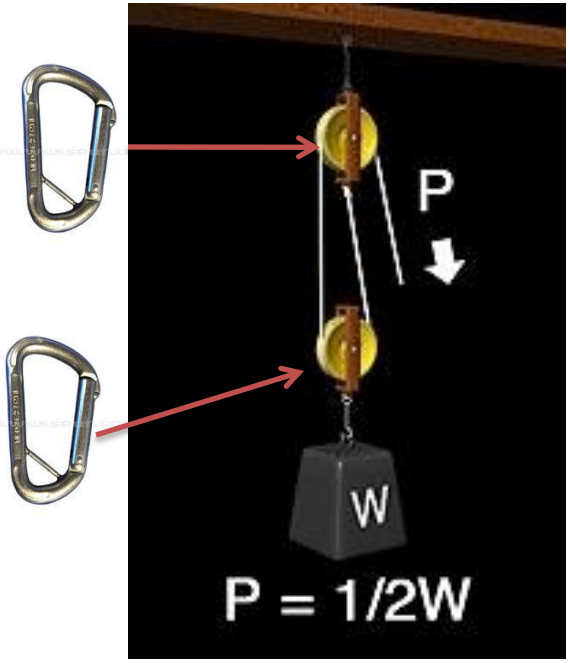
Stokes Basket Raise Up Stairs – Using a Simple 2 : 1 Advantage



1:1 – direction change
pull weight is same as weight
NO ADVANTAGE



2:1 – pull weight
Is ½ starting weight



2:1 – with direction change
pull weight is 1/2
starting weight

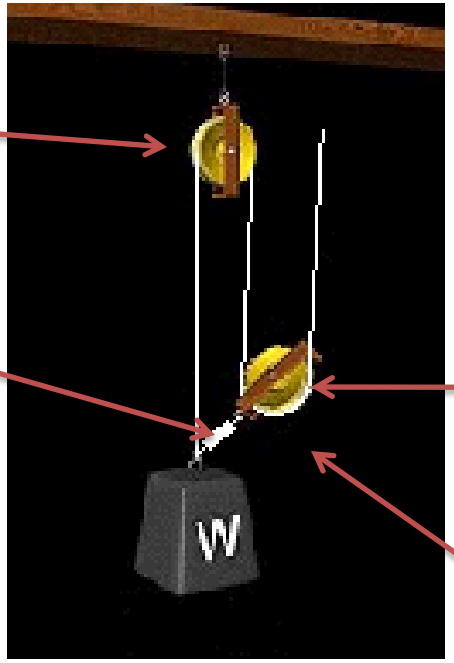
In most cases our pulleys will be a carabiner

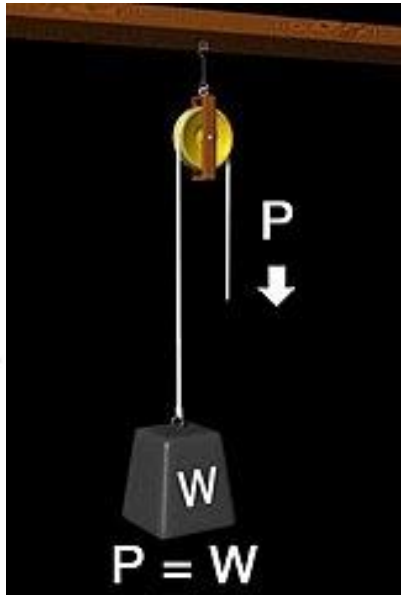
WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

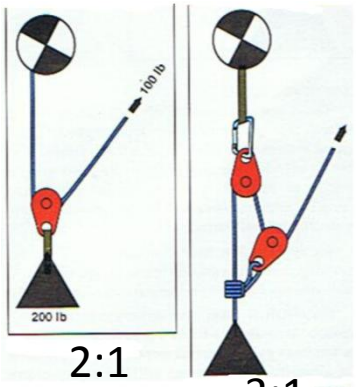
PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Stokes Basket Raise Up Stairs – Using a 3 : 1 Advantage







2:1 3:1

200 lb Firefighter

1:1 = 200 lbs
2:1 = 100 lbs
3:1 = 66 lbs

Butterfly knot

3:1 – advantage
Is 1/3 starting weight

Just add a pulley/carabiner –
to butterfly knot on a 1:1 and you
cut weight 2/3 or
1/3 starting weight

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Stokes Basket Raise Up Stairs – Using a Simple 2 : 1

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Stokes Basket Raise Up Stairs – Using a Simple 2 : 1 Advantage

Note Direction change

Rescuers 2 or 2 & 3 will utilize the haul line to slide the stokes up the staircase.

Rescuer 1 will be positioned at the foot of the stokes to help guide up as it is raised.

Inside team should be a team of 3

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

Using a Simple 2 : 1 Advantage

Rescuer 1 can use their personal harness to gain a 2:1 advantage.

- Secure 1 end of personal webbing to your personal harness

- Place a Carabiner through the SCBA shoulder straps, then the webbing though it
- Or -
through downed FF Pompier hook of personal harness

- By pulling the end , you've created a 2:1 mechanical advantage – cut weight 1/2

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

High Point Removals

This could be from below grade or upper floors

These are performed using same concept mechanical advantages

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

High Point Removals

If the Outside Team will be doing the lifting,

The ladder becomes the substantial object in the 2:1

- A member of the outside team, after setting the ladder in position, will walk the end of the rope w/ Carabiner on a 8 on a bite and secure to a run above window.

- This member will then feed a loop of the rope into the window to the inside team.

- The remaining rope will then be fed to the inside of the ladder and then to the outside at a bottom or lower rung.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

High Point Removals

<u>If the Outside Team will be doing the lifting</u>,

Once the down firefighter is secured to the rope,

- the inside team will lift out the window as the outside team secures the weight. Once the firefighter is out, gravity will take our and the outside team will lower the down firefighter to the ground.

If a second rope is used this will be used just to steer, Right or left, <u>if required</u>?

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Firefighter – Drags and Carries

High Point Removals

If the Inside team will be doing the lifting,

The ladder becomes the substantial object in the 2:1, but will be secured at the **bottom** of the ladder, instead Of the top.

- the rope is then passed through the highest point and the remaining rope is passed to the Inside team.

- The Inside team passes the rope through the pompier hook, then lifts down firefighter out the window.

- The Inside team now lowers the down firefighter .

Around

The ladder could be also be an Aerial Ladder

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

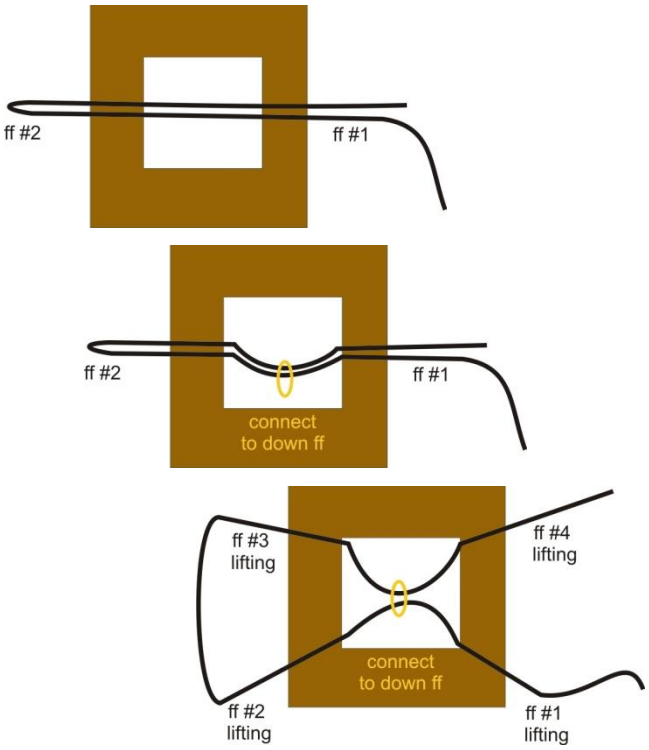
Firefighter – Drags and Carries

4 Point Removals – "Through the Floor"

A method of removing a firefighter who's through a floor is via a 4 point lift:

- fold rope in half - with 1 ff above holding one side and another holding the other feed rope down the hole, so the loop formed can be secured into the down firefighter pompier hook.

- Once secured to down firefighter, each side of the rope will be split so a piece can go to opposite ends. Each of these ends will be points that will be lifted from, raising down firefighter out of the hole.



WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Westbury's FAST 2:1 Bag

FAST 2: 1 Bag

962 & 963 – each have a 2:1 bag – stored in their Stokes Basket, It Contains:

- 100' of 10mm kernmantle rope – Rated at 6000 lbs.
- 2 – Steel carabiners

•They have a Figure 8 and Butterfly knot pre-tied 2' apart from each other, allow for easily setting up of a 2:1, 3:1 or 4:1

Pulling Distance from **our 100'** 2:1 bag:

1:1 - 100'
2:1 - 50'
3:1 - 33'
4:1 - 25'

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Getting Firefighter out a window – Denver Drill (1FF)

Move FF to Window

Get Pack tight against wall

Grab Shoulder straps

(*pack should be made to harness already*)

Can be raised out via high point removal

-or - if 1st floor passed to the Outside Team

Place your foot in front of the downed ff's and lift so the bottom of their SCBA is at the sill of the window

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Getting Firefighter out a window – Denver Drill (2FF)

Move downed FF towards Window

2nd FAST FF gets between Window & FF

Back to wall

FF 1 Grabs Shoulder straps
FF2 grabs bottom of SCBA

FF1 – kneeling gets downed FF legs over shoulder

FF 2 will get SCBA resting to Top of Knees
* Now ½ way to window sill

Both FF get to squatting position together

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwz_jvKV1vM

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Getting Firefighter out a window – Denver Drill (2FF)

FF 1 Will the Stand
Appling inward pressure
Towards window

FF 2 Will lift w/ arms
getting the SCBA
onto the window sill

* At this point the FF is out of the bad elements,
  Can be raised out via high point removal
  -or - if 1st floor, passed to the Outside Team

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Getting Firefighter out a window – Nance Drill (2FF)

Move downed FF to Window
Back of legs against wall
Feet out the window

Both will lift from shoulder straps
Turn outward knee in so now under SCBA
All weight should now be on your knees

- At this point the downed FF can be rotated out window

So you can now hook to high point ,
-or - if 1st floor, rotate and pass to the Outside Team

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Knots - All FAST members should know

Butterfly Knot

Bowline

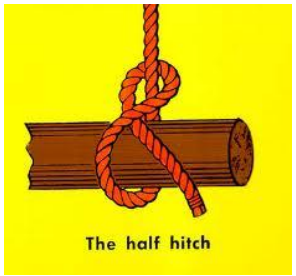
Bowline on bight

Figure 8 knot

Figure 8 on a bight

Munter hitch

Clove Hitch



Half hitch to Substantial object knot

Square Knot

Beckett Bend

Tensionless Hitch

Click Knot Name to see animated

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Practical Application Drill

Over the course of your training you will do practical applications on all Phases of a FAST operation.

The Component of this hands on Training is broken down into 6 modules:

1 – Will go over knowing the 9th Batt, requirements, Staging the appropriate equipment to assigned riding position and the responsibilities for that position
2 - Packaging down firefighters
3 - Inside Teams operations
4 – Outside teams operations
5 – Getting firefighter out a window
6 – getting firefighter through a hole in the floor

Once you are proficient on all these items – you can test out and be certified To respond on a FAS Team.

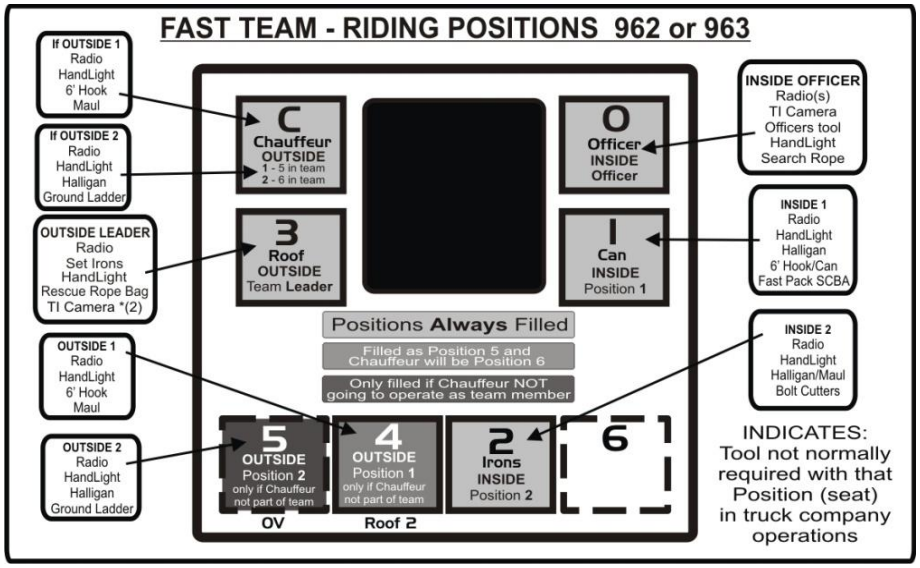
WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Practical Application Drill

Testing Station 1 – **Staging**
(*Members as a 6 person team*)

Stage - All Required Equipment as Team
For the Riding Position
Positions – 3 Inside / 3 Outside



Required FAST TEAM Equipment

9th Battalion - Required Staged Equipment

Portable Radio - *all team members*
Search Rope w/ Tag Lines
2 Sets of Irons
Hand Light - *all team members*
*Spare SCBA And Cylinder
Bolt Cutters
Maul
Rescue Rope/Webbing
Rabbit Tool
Assorted Hooks
Power Saws (1 Wood, 1 Metal)
Sawz all
Water can
Extension Ladder *Suitable to structure*
Stoke Basket

* Note: may be many different type SCBA on scene

If Riding Position come off the rig with their required tools, only the following tools will be required to stage:

Rescue rope/webbing
Rabbit Tool
Power Saws
Sawz All
Stokes Basket & Rescue Sled
Extension Ladder
SCBA - Outside of SCOTT since MSA, Draiger... may be also be on scene and being used.
*Any specialize equipment that may be for that scene, such as Hurst tool(s), Torch, Air Bags...

Coming off rig with your tools, also allow the team to go into operation immediately & upon arrival, which may be required!

First Riding Position equipment,
Then rest w/ Stokes basket

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Practical Application Drill

Testing Station 2 – **Packaging**
(Members as a 3 person team)

Demonstrate – SCBA to Harness
Demonstrate – SCBA & Personal Escape Harness to Full Body Harness
Demonstrate - Diamond Lashing in a stokes Basket
Demonstrate – a method of making a harness from webbing (web sling harness, L - Carry (1 leg or 2 Leg) …)
Demonstrate – **Tester Choice** – 2 knots:
(handcuff, butterfly, 8 on bite, munter hitch, tensionless hitch, clove hitch, ½ hitch on substantial object)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Practical Application Drill

Testing Station 3 – **Inside Team Operations**
(Members as a 3 person team)

Demonstrate – searching for down Firefighter (search rope) – darkened environment
Demonstrate – securing rope bag – Accessing downed FF & Reporting findings
Demonstrate – Changing out face piece or Air supply as situation requires
Demonstrate – dragging a down firefighter up stairs
Demonstrate – packaging for a High point removal - in conjunction with Station 4 (outside team)

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Practical Application Drill

Testing Station 4 – **Outside Team Operations**
(Members as a 3 person team)

Demonstrate – Setting up a ladder for a High Point removal
Demonstrate setting up a 2:1
Demonstrate – assisting inside (station 3) with removing down firefighter via high point

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Practical Application Drill

Testing Station 5 – **Getting down Firefighter "out a window"**
(Members as a 3 person team)

2 – firefighter will climb in a 1st floor window
Using the Denver or Nance Drill – remove down firefighter out a window handing off to a 3rd firefighter

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Practical Application Drill

Station 6 – **Getting down Firefighter out a "hole in a floor"**
(*Members as a 6 person team – 3 inside & 3 outside*)

3 – inside firefighters will secure down firefighter for a 4 point lift
3 – outside firefighter will utilize 4 point lift to raise down firefighter from hole.

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Practical Application Drill

Only those members that have completed

1. This instructional – PowerPoint (*which you just received*)
   And
2. Demonstrated proficiency at **all 6 of the testing stations**

Will be <u>certified to respond</u> of a FAS Team to a mutual Aid request.

This proficiency testing will be <u>required annually</u> to gain or maintain FAS TEAM Certification.
It will be done at minimum **Twice** a year by the Board of Instructors – FAST Committee

WESTBURY FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROBATIONARY DRILL

Question – Comments – Final Thoughts

You were provided a lot of information today

- ALL of what you've learned will Safe your life , your partner, others firefighters …

- Know it, Remember it, Train again and again on it…

- Refresh, Refresh… Your training on these topics shouldn't end when you leave this room today - **Remember** : fight or flight reaction, build that instinctive response within yourself – it could save your life.

- **As far as FAST** – this should be the best of the best,
  Remember what they do: SAVE/Rescue a or Brother/Sister!

Everyone in this rooms should want to be this best of the best so you can get this job done as quickly, effective and safe a possible .

Just going through the motions with FAST Training is totally not acceptable and you will Not get certified!

Others are doing their best for you – you should reciprocate a do the same!