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# Firefighting Training

Training Document

## Initial Response to a 999 call

Upon being given the information of an incident, your OIC or yourself, will decide on what appliances will be sent to that job and with what crew. Once that has been sorted out and you're heading to the incident this is when Crew roles will be distributed out before you even step a foot on the incident ground (e.g Pump Operator, BAECO or BA Team, Casualty Care).

This is all dependent on the incident, meaning that on arrival of the incident everyone understands and knows what is happening in your appliance

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## Basic Firefighting

When tackling a fire there are multiple factors that need to be accounted for, for example:

Types of fires :

Using the wrong method may lead to serious harm or death.

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Fire Extinguisher Type






| Fire Type | | Powder | Foam | $CO^2$ | Water | Wet Chemical |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLASS A | **Solids** (e.g. wood, plastic, paper) | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ |
| CLASS B | **Flammable Liquids** (e.g. solvents, paint, fuels) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| CLASS C | **Gases** (e.g. butane, propane, LPG) | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| CLASS D | **Metals** (e.g. lithium, magnesium) | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| ELECTRICAL | **Equipment** (e.g. computers, servers, TVs) | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| CLASS F | **Cooking Oils** (e.g. cooking fat, olive oil) | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |
| Some examples of businesses that may need this extinguisher | | Outdoor locations, garages, welding workshops, forecourts. | Schools, offices, hotels, shops, hospitals, apartments. | Offices, server rooms. | Schools, hospitals, shops, apartment blocks. | Kitchens, canteens, restaurants. |

## Basic Breathing Apparatus

When you are called to be a BA Team for a domestic house fire or apartment fire, that is your job to suit up with your partner and get ready by the Entry Control Point Operator. As a BA Team, you will go in a crew of 2 or 3. You will be taking one Attack reel, one TIC and if required any other tools for the job in hand.

## Initial Deployment

In circumstances where immediately available resources are unable to deliver the full deployment.

## BA Emergency

Should an emergency situation arise, the initial BA Entry Control Operative should take the following action:

- Inform the Incident Commander.
- Take whatever action that is practicable in the circumstances.

**It is essential that the BA Entry Control Operative notifies someone that an emergency exists before taking action assisting BA wearers from an incident.**

The message sent to Service Control should be in the form of an assistance message and must state 'BA Emergency'.

**Breathing Apparatus Entry Control Officer**

BAECO can use a **RESCUE** brief

**R - Route and Reason** - where they are planning on searching and why.
**E - Equipment in use** - the equipment the BA team are going to use.
**S - Specific Hazards** - specific hazards the BA team needs to know (chemical spills, gas leaks, etc)
**C - Communications** - who is communicating to BAECO, advise them their radio callsign and frequency.
**U - Understanding** - check their understanding, if needed ask the BA crew to repeat.
**E - Emergency procedure** - ensure they understand the emergency procedure.

So, an ideal RESCUE Brief from BAECO is: ‘Hello, you are doing a Left hand direction search for Search and Rescue for a reported casualty as well as attacking the fire. You guys are using one 45mm hose and a TIC. There is a confirmed fire in the kitchen with a gas leak. I want (firefighters) to be communicating with me in (channel 3. BA comms) your callsign will be Alpha 1. Do you understand your Brief and have any questions? If you hear 3 whistles blown, all BA teams should exit the risk area.

## RTC Procedures

RTC is where a vehicle has had a collision with something or another vehicle and a person can be trapped inside the vehicle and need to be extracted from it. In this case a normal pump and a FRU will be call to the incident as an FRU has much more equipment to deal with incidences like this, as a pump will have just the standard tools.

**You've got six phases of an RTC incident :**

## Vehicle Positions

On an incident the most important thing is how the appliance is parked. This is key for crew safety while working. Under section 44 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, firefighters can close a highway and stop and regulate traffic.

### Defensive

This position allows the appliance to be parked with the cab at the side of the road and the pump near the middle of the road. This is the best defence position as the pump is the heaviest part of the fire appliance so if it was to get hit it will take a lot of the impact. This is useful when the PTO is not in use.

### Offensive

This position allows the appliance to be parked with the cab near the middle of the road and the pump at the side of the road, this position is great for fighting fires as the pump operator will have his back turned to traffic and will be safer this way.

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**In a rtc there is six phases.**

- **Scene Safety and risk assessment**
- **Stabilisation and initial access**
- **Glass Management**
- **Space Creation**
- **Full access**
- **Extrication and immobilisation**

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