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LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Initial Firefighting

AXIELPD

WARNING :

This document is owned by AxielPD and should **not** be used outside of the community.

Sections of Training:

This document will give you all the relevant information which is needed in order to be a firefighter within the London Fire Brigade.

- ➔ Basic Firefighting
- ➔ Basic Breathing Apparatus
- ➔ Breathing Apparatus Entry Control Operator
- ➔ Basic Road Traffic Collisions



Sections of Training:

This Document contains all the information and Methods/Skills you will need to become a Firefighter within LFB and to ensure you can do it as realistically as possible.

For those wanting to have a greater understanding of Firefighting. This document aims to provide a understanding of the methods and skills used by LFB, we advise that to make a scene as realistic as possible you attempt to RP every aspect of your work to the details this can be through the in Game Chat or (/me) as to provide the understanding on what your intentions are on the incident ground and everyone's clear motives, as we will look over Equipment for each aspect of LFB.

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, when 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.

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.

1st Class Fire Protection
01603 742741
enquiries@1stclassfireprotectionnorfolk.co.uk

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 Firefighting

Fog Attack :

The hose uses a fog setting to extinguish a fire. This is ideal for closed compartment fires where there is no wind.

Indirect Attack :

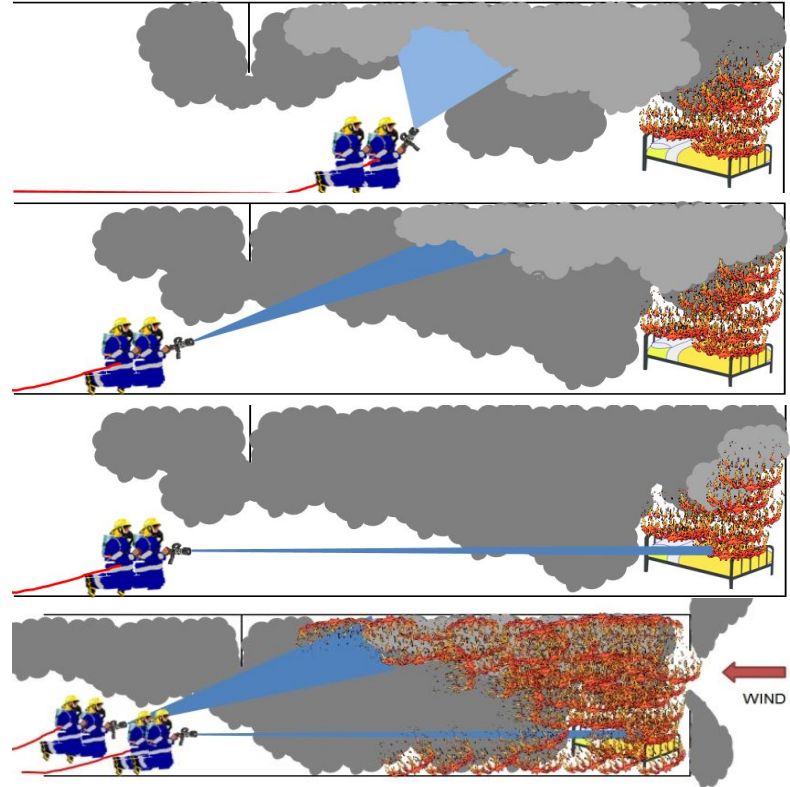
Aimed at the ceiling, the water drops down and extinguishes the fire from above. Like the fog attack, this method is most effective in closed compartment fires, such as high rise environments.

Combination Attack :

This uses both indirect and direct attacks to combat the overhead gases and the flames simultaneously. whilst directly attacking the fire itself, extinguishing it quickly and minimising the spreading.

The 'TWO LINES IN' offensive attack :

Aimed at the ceiling, the water drops down and extinguishes the fire from above. Like the fog attack, this method is most effective in closed compartment fires, such as high rise environments.





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 now 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 and 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 Stage 1 Entry Control procedures but where there is an opportunity to preserve life or take action that will prevent an incident deteriorating, Initial deployment of BA may be used under strict control criteria.

Basic Breathing Apparatus

BA Emergency

Should an emergency situation arise, the Stage 1 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

There are 3 levels of BA Entry Control procedure currently in use. **Initial, Stage 1 and Stage 2** which are established at the points of entry into the incident and are directly responsible for the safety of BA wearers.

BA Entry Control points should be designated and identified at the incident by means of suitable referencing using the **phonetic alphabet**. The first BA Entry Control point established at the incident will be designated '**Alpha**', the second '**Bravo**', and so on.

BA teams deployed from the BA Entry Control point will be identified by a sequential numbering system. For example, at BA Entry Control point Alpha the first BA team will be designated '**BA Team Alpha 1**', the second team '**BA Team Alpha 2**', and so on.

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 guys, you guys are doing a Left hand direction search for Search and Rescue For a reported casualty as well 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. as well Just making sure, if you hear 3 whistles blown, all BA team should exit the risk area.



Basic Road Traffic Collision

RTC Procedures

RTC is where a vehicle has had a collision into something or another oncoming 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 a 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 :**



Basic Road Traffic Collision

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.

Basic Road Traffic Collision

Plan A & Plan B

Plan A

The casualty has minor damage to his legs, as he's also complained about his back is hurting and the neck, this means we've got a spinal injury and we've got some time to do a roof extrication, giving us the most space possible in this scenario.

At any point if he crashes you go to plan B

Plan B

The Casualty is no longer responding and his vitals have crashed, this means I want the driver's door **OFF!** and dragged out the car and started doing medical treatment on him.

LAS will be on to take over from there as our job will be making the vehicle safe.

Basic Road Traffic Collision

- **Scene Safety and risk assessment**

This is where your officer will do a 360 and spot any high risk in the area, this can be fuel leaks, any casualties lying on the ground, electrical Sparks etc.

- **Stabilisation and initial access**

- a. Crews will get Chock Blocks or Step Blocks to stabilise the vehicle under the wheels and see if any doors can be opened in the process.

- **Glass Management**

- a. Crews will work to remove most of the glass from a vehicle to ensure the safety of the casualty and emergency service personnel on scene.

- **Space Creation**

- a. As crews are working on the vehicle, making space can be anything from removing doors, taking out seats, A/B/C pillars and roof, this gives more room for paramedics.

- **Full access**

- a. Crews have now got full access to the casualty and all the space you need to execute a extrication plan to remove the casualty.

- **Extrication and immobilisation**

- a. With the assistance of the Ambulance Service, crews will extract the casualty from the vehicle

End of Document

This is the end of the Basic Firefighting Document

If you wish to read through some more advanced information please read the
Advanced Firefighting Document