

Minutes – Fire Operations Class

Columbia Fire Department Training Academy

700 Big Bear Boulevard

Saturday - July 31, 2010

In attendance – Mayor McDavid, Councilman Thornhill, Councilman Kespohl, Councilman Dudley, Councilwoman Hoppe, Fire Chief Markgraf, Brad Fraizer, twenty five off-duty fire department personnel.

Event began at 09:00am

Brad Fraizer and Chief Markgraf welcomed everyone and made opening remarks followed by lead instructors Steve Forrest, Eric Caszatt and Jerry Jenkins. It was made clear that the training evolutions were dangerous and their participation was optional and not required.

The council was given a tour of the burn building after the opening remarks.

The council was divided into two person teams. Mayor McDavid and Councilman Thornhill were a team, Councilman Kespohl and Councilman Dudley were a team and Councilman Hoppe and Fire Captain Matt Hudson were made a team. Each team was provided with an escort.

Starting at 10:00am, each team performed three evolutions. Each evolution was forty minutes in duration. The teams were given twenty minute breaks between evolutions.

The event concluded at 12:40pm. Lunch was provided.

There was a brief discussion after lunch in the training academy about the evolutions. The comments consisted of thanks to all participating personnel and councilpersons.

The training evolutions followed the outlines below;

Fire Op's Scenario - Vehicle Extrication

Lead Instructor - Captain Steve Forrest

Assisting CFD Personnel - 8 personnel, 2 victims

CFD Apparatus - Reserve Snozzle 1, Squad 3

Additional apparatus / personnel - 2 cars for extrication.

The scenario was a two vehicle accident at Old Highway 63 & Hinkson Avenue.

The situation involved incoming personnel finding two vehicles upright.

Participants followed the outline below;

First due company; Officer will establish command \Rightarrow give a size-up \Rightarrow assesses for additional hazards \Rightarrow confirm extrication.

Engineer and Fire fighter; both will assess patients \Rightarrow provide patient care.

Chief Officer; will then take command.

Second due company; deploy a hose line \Rightarrow Officer and Engineer assist with vehicle stabilization.

Two council members will be handed off the Squad Officer \Rightarrow Council members will assist with the extrication of the victims.

Squad 3 Crew; Officer will assess extrication needs and deploy extrication blanket to cover patients.

Engineer will set up tools \Rightarrow deploy the Hurst spreaders.

Officer will deploy the Hurst cutters and perform dash roll on driver's side (We will switch tools to allow council members to use both) perform dash \Rightarrow roll on passenger's side.

Once extrication is completed council members can assist with patient removal, or Squad Officer can explain how patients are packaged and removed.

Talking points for extrication:

DANGEROUS, LABOR-INTENSIVE

- Requires at least three fire fighters for safe and effective operation assuring that patient is protected during extrication.
- Equipment is heavy requiring advanced training for safe operation.
- Often completed in extremely hazardous conditions

Fire Op's Scenario - Building Search and Hose Line Advancement

Lead Instructor - Battalion Chief Jerry Jenkins

Assisting CFD Personnel - Captain Matt Hudson, Engineer Michael Orth, Engineer Tracy Gray, FF Jim Pasley

CFD Apparatus - Reserve Snozzle 1

This scenario was designed to simulate the actions of a first due company at a fire scene.

This was a live burn. The participants filled the roles of a normal fire department crew and followed the outline below;

Participants exit **fire truck** in full PPE and Donn SCBA ⇒ Pull 1 3/4" pre-connect from Quint 4 and advance to front door ⇒ on side 1 request Quint 4's engineer to charge the line.

One crew member gets the "married set" (axe/halagan bar set) ⇒ both crew members conduct a 360 walk-around the building check the door for heat and make entry into the building.

Conduct a right hand search ⇒ search the lower level of the building until they locate the victim (rescue ⇒ andy) remove the victim outside of the building to a safe environment.

Once the crew and the victim are outside, crew will report to rehab and remove PPE.

Let the crew talk about the challenges they faced. Explain what other challenges we face during this type of activity.

Talking points for Building Search:

- **DANGEROUS, LABOR INTENSIVE**
- FF's operate blindly during this process - is one of the primary assignments at a fire scene
- Before FF's can enter the building - 2in/2out established - regulation set by OSHA
- Assures 2 FF's can quickly rescue should an emergency occur
- Minimum of 2 FF's are required to enter a structure fire to locate and remove victims

Talking points for Hose Lay evolution:

- **LABOR INTENSIVE**
- Minimum of 1 FF, an Officer and pump operator
- Difficultly manipulating the hose due to weight of water & non-flexibility of hose
- Significant force from the nozzle as water is released

Fire Op's Scenario - Cardiac Arrest

Lead Instructor - Engineer / Paramedic Eric Caszatt

Assisting Instructors - Fire Fighter / Paramedic Chris Babich

CFD Apparatus - None

Additional Apparatus - Boone Hospital Ambulance

This scenario demonstrated the importance of early defibrillation and ALS care for a positive outcome in the cardiac arrest patient.

Two participants and a CFD paramedic team leader respond to the 2nd floor of the training tower for a reported man down. Upon their arrival they find a 50 y/o male lying face down. Bystanders report the male collapsed suddenly.

Council members will work with the Paramedic Instructors to deliver life saving care to the patient including airway management, CPR and application of an AED.

Talking points for EMS scenario:

- **TIME CRITICAL**
- Medical emergencies are time critical and require special intervention. One of the most time-critical events is heart attack.
- Fire fighters and paramedics are specially trained to deliver immediate care to victims of this event.
- Cardiac events are still the number one killer of people in the United States, claiming more than 1,000 victims daily.
- When the heart stops pumping, brain damage immediately begins to occur. Rapid intervention is the key to saving lives. Restoring electrical rhythm to the hear must occur within four to six minutes
- Fire fighters and paramedics are also trained to render care to critical trauma patients.
- Whether a car accident or a victim of violence, time is the enemy and rapid rescue and treatment are vital to sustaining life.