

June 2014

# Monthly Report

Division of Training & Safety



## Safety Topics

### Safety Committee Meeting

Scheduled for July 17, 2014

### Non-time Loss Injuries

Month: 1 YTD: 9

Eye irritation

### Time Loss Injuries

Month: 1 YTD: 4

### Accidents

Month: 0 YTD: 7

### Auto-aid/Mutual-aid Training Truck Operations Downers Grove Fire Department



## Candidate Orientation Training cont. Topics



The month of June started the transition of candidate training bringing all of the fundamental objectives together. This incorporated the coordinated focus of basic skill sets into a team oriented approach of executing offensive fire suppression, auto extrication, forcible entry and Rapid Intervention Crew activities.

Some of the areas of instruction were:

### Hose line advancement as a company into

- Single family residence
- Commercial occupancy with 2 1/2 hose
- Basement fire scenario
- High Rise operations as the initial hose line crew

### Auto Extrication

- Tools and equipment
- Cribbing and shoring
- Removing of doors, roofs, and windows

### Forcible Entry

- Tools and equipment
- Crew position
- Inward swing doors
- Outward swinging doors
- Through-the-lock access
- Door control

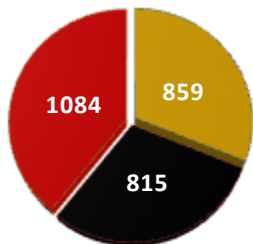
### Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) operations

- MAYDAY procedures
- Tool selection
- Team positioning
- RIC pack position and operation
- Victim removal

### Courage to Be Safe

Introduction of the 16 Life Safety Initiatives

## Shift Training Hours



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**PP**  
Points to Ponder

Lisle Woodridge Fire District

**"Flood/Moving Water Awareness"**

**FORCE OF WATER**

- Water flowing at an easy running pace can begin to wash people off their feet to a depth of only 6 inches.
- Water flowing at an slow walking pace can make it difficult for crew members to retain their balance at 20' of water.
- 12 inches of fast moving water has enough energy to move a car.

**Rescue priorities**

**Yoursell**  
Important to take responsibility for you own actions in hazardous water environment. Unless you are properly equipped and trained the task could be unachievable and could result in you becoming a victim.

**Moving suit with PFD**

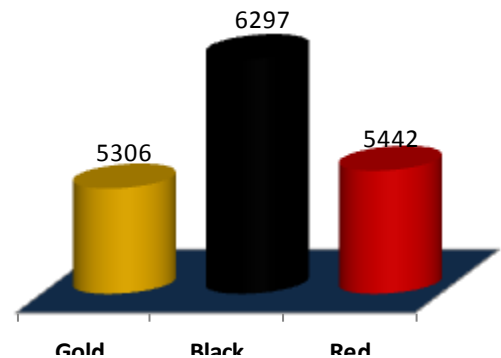
**Crew**  
Members not only have to look out for yourself but, also that of the crew. This creates the safest working environment possible.

**Victim**  
Only once the rescuer and the crew have been safely accounted for can operations begin for the victim.

**Safe Operations**

- No person should ever be tethered near or in moving water unless they have the appropriate training and proper type 5 PFD with breakaway tether attachment.
- If a person is tethered in moving water the rope has the potential to trap the affected member underwater without a means of escape.
- If a member is swept away in moving water never attempt to stand up; attempting to stand up in moving water can lead to a foot entrapment, this situation can be fatal.
- The affected member should swim on their back with their feet in front of them down stream to the water's edge. Then find an area of calm water to regain their footing.
- Always use a object (IE, pine pole, etc.) to probe area in front of you when walking if unable to see what you are walking on.
- Lost manhole covers, guard rails, tree branches, bridges and other floating debris are all possible hazards.
- Strainers are a very dangerous type of hazards that entrap a person on their up-stream side and only allow water to flow through but not solid objects.
- Other possible hazards include anything that a person has in their house, garage or yard. Power lines, gasoline, biohazards, etc.

## Training Hours 2014



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