| | |
|---|---|
| **From:** | Ouellette, Kara |
| **To:** | "cfpc_news@list.ct.gov" |
| **Subject:** | CFPC Listserv Notices 05/03/2018 |
| **Date:** | Thursday, May 03, 2018 4:33:00 PM |
| **Attachments:** | 8Call90-8TAC Training Program- April 2018.pdf<br>Stamford RFS Elevator Ops 2018.pdf<br>Stamford RFS Elevator Tech Class 2018.pdf<br>2018 Summer NLAE EMT Basic Flyer.pdf<br>CPAT_1__done_june_2018 (1).pdf<br>2018 June Fire School.pdf |

---

**State of Connecticut**
**Department of Emergency Services & Public Protection**
**Commission on Fire Prevention and Control**
**May 3, 2018**

1. **Tanker Operations\Mobile Water Supply-Redding May 19 & 20**
2. **NIOSH Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program Report**
3. **New Fentanyl Resources Available for Workers at Risk of Exposure**
4. **CT Fire Photographers Association – March News Letter**
5. **Revised 8Call90/8Tac System Training Program**
6. **Handling Elevator Emergencies: Operations and Technician Level Courses – Stamford Regional Fire School**
7. **6 Week Accelerated Summer EMT Class**
8. **Firefighter Near Miss Report of the Week**
9. **CPAT Special Sessions – June 6 & 16th, 2018**
10. **2018 CFA June Fire School – Course Booklet**

---

## 1. Tanker Operations\Mobile Water Supply-Redding May 19 & 20

Two–day class covering the importance of pre-planning water sources and rural water operations. Class includes safe tanker operations, driving, filling, and dumping, evaluation of fill and dump sites, and mutual aid and tanker task force concepts.

Students taking this class who are certified Pump Operator (or member of the fire service prior to July 1977) and hold either a CDL or Q endorsement driver's license will qualify to take the Mobile Water Supply written certification exam. Full PPE (no SCBA), training pre-requisite is Certified Fire Fighter I.

Tuition is $110, course number 17561

Link to registration form
http://www.ct.gov/cfpc/lib/cfpc/CFA_2018_New_Student_Application_Fillable.pdf

---

**2. NIOSH Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program Report**

56-Year-Old Fire Fighter Suffers Cardiac Arrest at Brush Fire—New Hampshire

A volunteer fire fighter collapsed at the scene of a brush fire while operating the pumps on a fire engine. Emergency medical services personnel initiated medical care and transported him to the hospital. While at the hospital, the fire fighter died. Click on title for full report.

---

**3. New Fentanyl Resources Available for Workers at Risk of Exposure**

NIOSH has posted updates to its Fentanyl resources for workers page:

- Information is now available on preventing occupational exposure to Fentanyl for healthcare personnel in hospital and clinic settings. Like the Fentanyl resources web page for emergency responders, this web page provides information on best work practices in training, personal protective equipment, and other relevant information for preventing occupational exposure to fentanyl and its analogues.
- Two new interim Health Hazard Evaluation (HHE) reports are now available related to NIOSH evaluations of potential occupational exposures to opioid drugs during law enforcement and emergency medical service responses.

---

**4. CFPA newsletter**

Please find a copy of the CFPA's April 2018 Newsletter at the bottom of this webpage

http://www.ct.gov/cfpc/cwp/view.asp?a=827&Q=245518&PM=1

Also
Visit our website: ctfirephoto.org<http://ctfirephoto.org>
Follow us on Twitter: CT Fire Photo
Join us on Zello: CT Fire Photographers
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CTfirephotographersassociation
Instagram: ctfirephotographers

---

**5. Revised 8Call90/8Tac System Training Program**

For your information and use, attached please find a copy of the May 2018 revision of the 8Call90/8 TAC System Training Program. The program will be posted on the inter ops section of the DEMHS Website and in the WebEOC file library in the near future. If you have questions concerning the content please contact John G. Gustafson at DEMHS John.g.gustafson@ct.gov . This is a work product of the SIEC Training and Exercise Working Group, CTS Staff, and the SWIC.

---

**6. Handling Elevator Emergencies: Operations and Technician Level Courses – Stamford Regional Fire School**

The Stamford Regional Fire School is hosting a Handling Elevator Emergencies – Operations (2-Day) and Technician (1-Day) Level Courses. See the attached flyers for course details, registration and available seats. The course will be taught by Stamford Firefighter Michael Dragonetti.

---

**7. 6 Week Accelerated Summer EMT Class**

**Dates/Times:** June 18, 2018 to August 02, 2018 - Monday through Thursday - 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM
**Location:** New London Adult Education
**Details:** Emergency Training Services has been providing EMS programs since 1983 will be conducting an accelerated 6 week EMT Initial class. This fast paced program exceeds the requirements set forth by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians and CT Department of Health, Office of Emergency Medical Services,
**Invoicing:** Fire/EMS/Police agencies can be invoiced for participants by contacting New London Adult Education at (860) 437-2385, ext 106.
**Wesite:** www.newlondonadulted.org

---

**8. Firefighter Near Miss Report of the Week**

Firefighter Suffers Respiratory Injuries from Brush Fires

Summary

Structural firefighters often may not fully understand the hazards present during class A brush fires. This reemphasizes the need for respiratory protection on any sort of event with byproducts of combustion, despite the fuel.

Event Description

An engine crew was engaged in fire suppression efforts on a spot fire in a large wildland-urban interface area. The fire on this division was burning in medium to heavy brush. Two firefighters assigned to the engine were engaged in fire suppression along the fire line in heavy smoke with intense heat conditions. A firefighter complained to a fellow crew member of a scratchy throat moments after the exposure. The second firefighter complained of shortness of breath, which resolved on its own.

As the day progressed, engine crew continued with fire-suppression efforts on various spot fires throughout the division. About eight hours later, the first firefighter had a second onset of difficulty in breathing with weakness. An ALS engine was called to assess and treat the firefighter. Subsequently, the firefighter was flown out by helicopter to the nearest receiving hospital and then on to a burn center. The other firefighter was also assessed and transported

to the hospital for evaluation.

The firefighter flown by helicopter suffered minor upper-airway injuries and was in the burn unit for three days and one day in the medical ward. Since released from the hospital, the firefighter has returned to the emergency room for breathing problems and respiratory tract infections. This firefighter will more than likely be off-shift, recovering for a long period. View the Report: FF suffers respiratory injuries from brush fires.

## Take-Aways

Maintain LCES (Lookouts, Communication, Escape Routes and Safety Zones) on wildland fires. This crew remained at the scene to protect a crew that didn't have a lookout present. The fire was burning up the draw from below, and the captain of the other engine company was out of radio contact.

Operations such as working with fire below you or attacking from the unburned side of the fuel are high risk and will present the greatest risk of fire and smoke impacts. In brush-type fuels, heat can become extreme in a short time. Attempting to maintain some distance from the flame front will reduce the chances of a respiratory burn from hot air and smoke.

When conducting suppression using pump and roll tactics in light, flashy fuels, make sure you have communication with the firefighter on the hose line and keep them in sight. Smoke and heat can overcome them quickly.

## Discussion

- Does your agency utilize wildland or structural gear for wildland fires? Why?
- Where is your nearest burn center? How long of a transport would you have?
- How can you obtain a fire-weather forecast for your area?
- What type of wildland training does your agency do? Are there other agencies near you that could provide more training?

## Leading Practices

Smoke has always been a problem for wildland firefighters. Wildland fires produce smoke that may contain a mixture of gases and fine particles from burning trees and other plant materials that can hurt your eyes, irritate your respiratory system, and worsen chronic heart and lung diseases.

Working on a wildland fire often requires longer durations of high-intensity work output. This means that utilizing turnouts and SCBAs would present an additional risk of heat injury to firefighters as compared to using lighter-weight, wildland firefighting gear.

This risk/benefit tradeoff means that we work with less respiratory protection than when we operate at a structural fire. Research continues into respiratory-protection options for wildland operations, and a few products are available but haven't been widely adopted.

Work together as a crew and monitor each other. Any suspected respiratory burn should be immediately evaluated; it may require referral to a burn unit for a definitive exam. Understand that this possibility exists and talk through and practice medical procedures with

your agency so you're ready for the unexpected.

Related Near Miss Reports

- Wind Shift Endangers Personnel at Wildland Fire
- Wildland Fire Terrain Overcomes Firefighter
- No PPE on While Operating at Grass Fire

Additional Resources

- FireRescueMagazine.com: Options for Respiratory Protection in the Wildland/WUI Environment - Wildland Urban Interface
- IWFC Article: Respiratory Protection for Wildland Firefighters – Much Ado About Nothing or Time to Revisit Accepted Thinking? (PDF)
- Fire Management Tech Tips: Respirator Usage by Wildland firefighters (PDF)
- IAFC Wildland Program

---

**9. CPAT Special Sessions – June 6 & 16th, 2018**

The CT Fire Academy has opened up 2 special sessions for those candidates who have taken CPAT before. The applications will be available on the CT Fire Academy website. Please complete the application and either email to Jackie Kilby Richards (Jacklyn.Kilby-Richards@ct.gov) or fax to the number on the application. Registration is limited to 50 candidates per session.

http://www.ct.gov/cfpc/cwp/view.asp?a=826&Q=246722&cfpcNav=|

---

**10. 2018 CFA June Fire School – Course Booklet**

The Connecticut Fire Academy's 2018 June Fire School updated booklet is available for download, please see attached. There are a number of new class offerings this year. Don't delay register today as many of the popular classes will fill very quickly. See you at the June Fire School!

Or view on our website

http://www.ct.gov/cfpc/cwp/view.asp?Q=602298&A=833