

PPE INTRODUCTION

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SCBA PRACTICLE

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter shall safely demonstrate proficiency in donning and doffing Personal Protective Clothing (PPE). Firefighter shall be able to state PPE's intended purpose. Firefighter shall be familiarized with Operation Guidelines pertaining to PPE.

I. Demonstrate Donning and Doffing PPE

- A. Helmet
- B. Protective Hood (Flash Hood)
- C. Protective Coat and Trousers
- D. Gloves (Firefighting, Rescue, Examination)
- E. Safety Shoes or Boots
- F. Eye Protection (Primary and Secondary)
- G. Hearing Protection

II. Intended Purposes

- A. Helmet- protects the head from impact and puncture injuries as well as from scalding water.
- B. Protective Hood- Protects portions of the firefighter's face, ears, and neck not covered by the helmet or coat.
- C. Protective Coat and Trousers- Protect trunk and limbs against cuts, abrasions, and burn injuries, and provide limited protection from corrosive liquids.
- D. Gloves- protects the hands from cuts, wounds, biohazards, and burn injuries.
- E. Safety Shoes or Boots- Protect the feet from burn injuries and puncture wounds.
- F. Eye Protection- Protects firefighters eyes from flying solid particles and liquids.
- G. Hearing Protection- Limits noise induced damage to the firefighter's ears.

III. References

- A. NFPA 1500 NFPA 1971
- B. IFSTA Essentials fourth edition of firefighting
- C. Blackwood Fire Company Operating Guidelines sections 1.11.12, 7.1, 7.5, and 7.11

COMMUNICATION

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter shall be able to communicate in a professional manner. Firefighter should be familiar with different types and meanings of communications. Firefighter should be familiar with section 3.0 of the Blackwood Fire Company Operating Guidelines.

I. Means of Communication

- A. Radios (Portable, Base, Mobile, UHF, VHF)
- B. Face to Face
- C. Relay
- D. Warning Devices (Air Horns, Sirens)

II. Meanings

- A. Radios (know your call sign)
- B. 3 long distinct blasts of the air horn (open the hydrant)
- C. Alert Tone followed by 30 seconds of continuous sirens or air horns (Evacuation Signal)
- D. 3 alert tones (priority message being transmitted radio silence)

III. Types of Radios

- A. Portable Radios (Hand Held)
- B. Mobile Radios (Vehicle Mounted)
- C. Base Stations (Building Units)
- D. Yellow Cases (UHF Gloucester County/ GTPD/ CH.3 Deptford Twp./ CH.5 Washington Twp.)
- E. Black Cases (VHF Camden County)

IV. Common Terminology

- A. 84_ Responding
- B. 84_ Responding Reduced Speed
- C. 84_ Arriving / On Location
- D. 84_ Available / Recall
- E. Officers 840_
- F. Incident Commander 840
- G. MAYDAY
- H. LUNAR (Location, Unit, Name, Air, Reason)

HAND TOOLS

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter shall safely demonstrate the ability to identify, utilize, and locate all of the various hand tools on the apparatus.

I. Cutting Tools

- A. Flat-Head Axe
- B. Pick-Head Axe
- C. Bolt Cutters
- D. Cable Cutters
- E. Exo Thermic Torch
- F. Petrogen Torch
- G. Hand Saws (Wood, Glass)

II. Prying Tools

- A. Pry Bars (Pinch)
- B. Crow Bar
- C. Halligan Bar
- D. K-Tool
- E. Officers Tool
- F. Roof Hook
- G. Duck Billed Pad Lock Breaker

III. Pushing/Pulling Tools

- A. Pike Pole
- B. Closet Hook
- C. Drywall Hook
- D. Roof Hook
- E. Boston Rake

IV. Striking Tools

- A. Sledge Hammer
- B. Mallet
- C. Battering Ram
- D. Flat-Head Axe
- E. Spring Punch (Center, Window)

V. Wrenches

- A. Spanner (LDH & SDH)
- B. Hydrant
- C. Adjustable
- D. Water Pump Pliers
- E. Foam Wrench

VI. Misc.

- A. Small Hand Tools
- B. Brooms
- C. Shovels
- D. Pickets
- E. Hand lights
- F. Portable Radios
- G. Sprinkler Wedges
- H. Hot Stick
- I. Meters

VII. Specialty Tools/ Equipment

- A. EMS Equipment (All Apparatus)
- B. Haz Mat Equipment
- C. Rope Rescue Equipment
- D. Water/Ice Rescue Equipment
- E. Extrication Equipment

HOSE, COUPLINGS, APPLIANCES, AND NOZZLES

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter should safely demonstrate the ability to locate, identify types, deploy, load, and utilize the different types of hose, coupling, appliances, and nozzles in the Blackwood Fire Company.

I. Hose Locations

- A. Cross lays 841,842,844
- B. Hose beds 841,842,844
- C. Front bumpers 841,842,844
- D. Pump access compartments 841,842
- E. R-1 844 Only
- F. T-3 846 Only

II. Types and Sizes of hose

- A. Supply line 3" or larger
- B. Attack line 3" or smaller
- C. Pony lines 3" and 5" both are 25' long
- D. Forestry 1"
- E. 1 ¾" hand line
- F. 2 ½" blitz line
- G. 3" bomb line
- H. 5" supply line

III. Couplings

- A. Stortz
- B. National Standard Thread NST
- C. NJ American Water Thread (pipe thread)
- D. Jones Snap

IV. Appliances

- A. Gated Wye
- B. Ball Valves
- C. Foam Eductor
- D. Deck Gun Tripod

V. Types of Nozzles

- A. Smooth Bore Nozzle
- B. Combination Nozzle (commonly referred to as TFT)
- C. Stack Tip
- D. Fog Nozzle
- E. JS-Foam Nozzle
- F. Pro/pak
- G. Combination/Smooth Bore Nozzle
- H. Piercing Nozzle
- I. Cellar Nozzle

HYDRANT OPERATIONS

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter shall safely demonstrate proficiency in having the proper equipment, identifying, connecting, and operating all of the referenced hydrants.

I. PROPER EQUIPMENT

- A. Portable Radio VHF or UHF. As applicable
- B. Hand light
- C. Hydrant Bag (Unless doing a reverse lay)

II. HYDRANT TYPES

- A. Triple Header 3 discharges (1x 4.5" discharge and 2x 2.5" discharges)
 - B. New York or "Mea West" 2 discharges (2x 2.5" discharges)
- NOTE:** Triple-headers are made with a wide variety of threads and couplings. Ex. DIST. #82 & 28-1 have 1 x 4.5" discharge pipe thread and 2x 2.5" Jones Snap discharges

III. OPERATIONS

- A. Flush Hydrant- remove the largest discharge cap then **OPEN** the hydrant in accordance to the indicating arrow. Watch for water clarity and to insure water is free of debris. Once water appears to be clean, **CLOSE** the Hydrant
 - B. **FULLY DRESS THE HYDRANT**, While full dressing a hydrant, take one cap off at a time. Main LDH / Steamer cap LDH, then connect main supply line, followed by one cap at a time while installing the ball valves.
 - C. **WAIT** for orders to **OPEN** the Hydrant. Then open the hydrant **COMPLETELY**.
 - D. Hydrants take approximately 20 turns to full open, full open is important to ensure closing of the drains in the hydrant.
- NOTE:** 3 LONG BLAST of the air horn is also a signal for open the hydrant.
- E. Once hydrant is open report to the apparatus officer.

GROUND LADDERS

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter shall be able to safely use, carry, and position ground ladders.
Firefighter shall be able to identify the various types, components, lengths, and locations of the Blackwood Fire Companies ground ladders.

I. Safety

- A. Wear proper PPE
- B. Proper carrying techniques
- C. Ladder should always be footed
- D. Overhead obstructions
- E. Always use leg locks or harnesses when working off a ladder
- F. Check heat sensor labels

II. Functions

- A. Means of access and escape
- B. Rescue
- C. Roof access
- D. Ventilation
- E. Fire attack
- F. Salvage and Overhaul

III. Positions

- A. For roof access have at least 5 rungs above the roof level
- B. For venting a window ladder should be above the top of the window upwind
- C. For rescue use the ladder should be directly under the window sill
- D. Always have two ways off a roof

IV. Types

- A. A-frame ladder
- B. Extension ladder
- C. Folding ladder
- D. Roof ladder

V. Components

- A. Beam
- B. Bed or Base section
- C. Butt or Heel
- D. Butt spurs
- E. Dogs, Paws, ladder locks
- F. Fly
- G. Footpads

- H. Guides
- I. Halyard
- J. Heat sensor label
- K. Hooks
- L. Protection plates
- M. Pulley
- N. Rails
- O. Rungs
- P. Stops
- Q. Tip or top

VI. References

- A. NFPA 1931 and 1932
- B. NFPA 1001:3-3.5
- C. IFSTA's Fire Service Ground Ladders manual
- D. IFSTA Essentials fourth edition of firefighting

PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Objectives

Firefighter shall safely demonstrate working knowledge of all of the extinguishers carried on the apparatus. Firefighter shall be able to identify all of the locations of the various extinguishers on the various apparatus.

I. Safety

- A. Ensure that the extinguisher is the proper classification for type of fire.
- B. Ensure that the extinguisher is large enough to handle the fire.
- C. Ensure that proper PPE is donned prior to attempting to fight a fire.

II. Proper Classifications and Locations

- A. A-Pump Tank hand held / back pack 841,842
- B. A-Water / Can / PW 841,842,844,846
- C. AB-Foam 841,842,846
- D. ABC-Dry Chem stored pressure 841,842,844,846
- E. ABC-Dry Chem cartridge 846 only
- F. BC-stored pressure & cartridge none on apparatus
- G. BC- CO2 none on apparatus
- H. D-Metal-X Dry Powder 846 only
- I. K-Kitchen none on apparatus

III. Use of extinguishers.

- A. P.A.S.S.
 - 1. Pull the pin
 - 2. Aim the nozzle
 - 3. Squeeze the trigger
 - 4. Sweep the involved area

POWER EQUIPMENT

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter shall safely demonstrate the ability to identify the types, start, operate, and restore the various types of power equipment. Firefighter shall know the proper locations of all the power equipment.

I. Types of Power Equipment

- A. Electric Tools
- B. Hydraulic Tools
- C. Gas Tools
- D. Pneumatic Tools

II. Starting Power Equipment

- A. Personnel Safety Equipment shall always be worn when operating power equipment. OG Section 7.5.3 and 7.6
- B. Choke should be on
- C. Pull Cord should be pulled until engine sputters (usually 2-3 pulls)
- D. Choke should be turned off
- E. Cord should then be pulled again until power equipment starts.

III. Restoration of Power Equipment

- A. Tools shall be inspected after every use (i.e. Fuel, Blade Condition, Equipment Damage. Etc)
- B. Tools shall be cleaned after every use
- C. Power Equipment Shall Always be restored in a ready to start or operate condition.

IV. Electric Power Equipment

- A. Generators-apparatus mounted and portable 846 only
- B. Cord reels 841 & 842 have 1 each R3, 846 have 2 R2 & L4, and 844 have 2 under the stairs.
- C. Smoke ejector fan 846 only on R2
- D. Portable lighting: Tripod lights and Circle D lights
- E. Reciprocating Saws 844 & 846

V. Hydraulic Tools

- A. Trimo pump
- B. Portable Gas Unit Duo pump
- C. Rams
- D. Spreaders
- E. Cutters
- F. Peddle Cutter
- G. Bottle Jacks
- H. Porto Power
- I. Hydra Ram

VI. Gas Power Equipment

- A. PPV Fans
- B. Chain saws
- C. Circular saws / K saws
- D. Reciprocating saw

VII. Pneumatic Power Equipment

- A. Air Bags
- B. Chisel
- C. Wizzer Saw
- D. Ratchet

SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS THEORY

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter shall be able to safely know the purpose of and when a SCBA should be used, change cylinders, don and doff SCBA. Firefighter shall be able to identify and use all of the basic components of the SCBA. Firefighter shall be able to properly restore the SCBA.

I. SCBA Safety

- A. SCBA-Protects the face and lungs from toxic smoke and products of combustion. Ex. Oxygen Deficiency, Elevated Temperatures, Smoke, and Toxic Atmospheres.
- B. PASS-Provides life-safety protection by emitting a loud shriek if the firefighter should collapse or remain motionless for approximately 30 seconds.
- C. SECTION 7.2 FIREFIGHTER SAFETY – USE OF SELF CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS Operating Guidelines.
- D. SECTION 7.8 FIREFIGHTER SAFETY – PERSONEL ACCONTABILITY Operating Guidelines.

II. Changing SCBA Cylinder

- A. Ensure cylinder is OFF.
- B. Bleed the low-pressure line using the Purge Valve.
- C. Turn the PASS device OFF.
- D. Unlatch the harness-mounted latch.
- E. Pull the two release latches out. Audible chirps will indicate release.
- F. Remove bottle
- G. Replace with full bottle in the harness using the harness-mounted latch.
- H. Press the bottle down firmly into the socket. Audible chirps and visible blue lamps indicate proper connection
- I. Attach the Webbing strap. Note: strap may need to be adjusted depending on the material of the cylinder.
- J. Turn cylinder ON.
- K. Check remote pressure gauge / lapel mounted pressure gage to ensure gauges read the same.
- L. Ensure that PASS system has turned back ON.
- M. Turn off bottle
- N. Bleed purge valve
- O. Turn off PASS

III. Donning and Doffing the SCBA

- A. Seated Method - Firefighter shall be able to unlock and don the SCBA then restore the SCBA to its ready position.
- B. Over-the-head-method – Using L2 compartments on 841 and 842 Firefighter shall be able to unlock and don the SCBA then restore the SCBA to its ready position.
- C. Coat Method – Firefighter shall be able to don a SCBA on like a coat by putting one arm at a time through the shoulder straps then doff the SCBA unit.

IV. Identify SCBA Components

- A. Cylinder
- B. High Pressure line
- C. High Pressure regulator
- D. Low Pressure line
- E. Low Pressure regulator
- F. PASS device
- G. Lapel Gauge
- H. Buddy Breather Line
- I. Manual alarm

SCBA PRACTICLE

OBJECTIVES

Firefighter shall safely demonstrate proficiency in wearing, working in, and using all SCBA components. Firefighter shall be able to operate in a mock fire ground evolution.

I. Safety

- A. Firefighter shall be fully encapsulated using all PPE.
- B. Firefighter shall be familiar in use of PASS system.
- C. Firefighter shall know how (LUNAR) and when to utilize MAYDAY.
- D. Firefighter shall know when to use two in and two out.

II. Training Evolution

- A. Firefighter shall have all necessary tools to safely complete the evolution Ex. radio, irons, and light box.
- B. Firefighter shall be low to the ground. Ex. crawling or duck walking.
- C. Firefighter shall be demonstrating proper search or hose handling techniques.
- D. Firefighter shall be able to overcome obstacles that may arise during evolution.