FIRE dispatch

Murrieta Fire Department Weekly Newsletter

Murrieta Fire Department, 41825 Juniper Street, Murrieta, CA 92562, www.MurrietaCA.gov, (951) 304-3473 (FIRE) October 5, 2016

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Two Motorcycle Accidents	1
In the Queue	1
Night Training Recap	2
EMS Section	2
Fire Fleet	3
Equipment/Facilities	3
Fire Prevention Bureau	3
Health and Safety	4
The Numbers	4
Hot Shots	5

Congratulations to Deputy Chief David Lantzer, as this week marks his one-year anniversary with the Murrieta Fire Department!

Two Motorcycle Accidents in One Evening

KALMIA IC, Oct. 1 at 1756 - Truck 2, Engine 5, 6306, and AMR were dispatched to Jefferson and Kalmia for a reported traffic collision involving a motorcycle. Truck 2 arrived at scene to find an auto vs. motorcycle traffic collision with two patients in full arrest, both of which were occupants of the motorcycle. Bystander CPR was initiated prior to arrival. Truck 2 initiated "Kalmia IC" and began ALS care on both patients. Engine 5 arrived at scene shortly thereafter and assisted with patient care. Two AMR units arrived and each ambulance took one patient and two firefighters to Inland Valley ER, where resuscitation efforts were unsuccessful. Both patients succumbed to their injuries.

FREEWAY IC, Oct. 1 at 1846 - Engine 3, Engine 4 and Battalion 6306, responded to a reported traffic collision on Interstate 215 north of Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Engine 3 was first to arrive finding a motorcyclist down, blocking the number 2 and 3 lanes. Engine 4 continued for assistance and patient packaging. The victim was transported to Inland Valley Medical Center with one firefighter ride-along.

IN THE QUEUE

- Riverside County Fire Chief's Leadership Academy – Oct. 3-6
- Citizens Fire Academy Muster at Station 1 – Oct. 8
- CERT: The Colony – Oct. 7-9
- Lobster Festival – Oct. 7-9
- MFD Open House at Station 2 – Oct. 16 from 10 a.m. – 2 p.m
- MCI Training at Station 1 – Oct. 11 and 26

Modern Fire Attack Training

– Training Captain Sean DeGrave

As the training division wraps up our synopsis of the recent modern fire attack training, I wanted to share a little information and lessons that were learned. First, I want to thank all of those who participated and for allowing the training division to better understand how this philosophy works in relation to MFD. When we talk about modern fire attack, and transitional attack, we must first understand that this is merely a tool in the tool box. We can anticipate that all fires are different, and it may not be advantageous to utilize a transitional attack on every fire incident. The one constant practice that should be used on all of our structure fire is the idea of controlling the flow path. The way we control the floor path is to utilize personnel for door and window control.

The question posed by the training division prior to the training was, how do we obtain the most effective control of flow path, and what personnel do we use? The recent training highlighted a few important discoveries. First, utilizing the initial two/out to perform door control has proven to be ineffective. It is unrealistic to expect the first due engineer to be able to break away and handle this responsibility. Likewise, the Incident Commander (IC) is busy laying the ground work for the stabilization of the incident. Several second-on engine companies were assigned Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) with the objective of establishing a tool cache, to soften the structure, develop a rescue plan, accountability, and door control. Typically, one person from the RIC team was assigned to door control. This proved to be the best method over the five day period of live fire training evolutions. Second, when the IC announced the assignment of door control over the radio, it was much more likely that the task would be accomplished. The assigning of door control happened much more quickly when Fire Attack (FA) called for it either on their report back from the 360, in their initial report on conditions, and/or in their CAN report.

Additionally, through the modern fire attack lectures, we have learned that our transitional attack to entry time needs to be within three minutes. If we make entry more than three minutes after exterior knockdown, the fire and the thermal environment will have changed and the benefit is then lost. Most crews involved in the training, met or slightly exceeded the three minute target goal. Many times the delay was due to inefficient hose pulls, unfamiliarity with safety gear, and unnecessary radio traffic. As we continue to train on this subject, it is important to weigh the benefit of pulling one attack line versus two. Most of our single-family dwellings will require two hoselines to be pulled, if the transitional attack will be executed on the CHARLIE side of the structure. Valuable time will be lost if we try and bring this charged hoseline back to our entry point on the ALPHA side. The other conversation point regarding the use of both pre-connects on the first due Engine Company, is the availability of a pre-connected RIC line. The crew assigned to RIC will need to accommodate this challenge.

A full review will be presented by the training division at the conclusion of the modern fire attack training. If you have any questions or insight that would be useful in our synopsis of this philosophy, please forward that information to the training division.

Mass-Cacualty Incident Training

– EMS Coordinator Jennifer Antonucci

Multi-Casualty Incident (MCI) training was conducted at Rancho Springs Medical Center on October 4. MFD participated in MCI tabletop exercises, along with AMR. The morning lecture and exercises were lead by Captain Eric Ballard and Dan Sitar, PLN, with Inland Valley Medical Center. Two additional classes will be held at Station 1 on October 11 and 26, to ensure other shifts receive the training.

Fire Fleet

– Noah "The Mechanic" Praytor

T1 – OOS warranty work – September 28
T2 – In service at Station 1
E2 – In service
E3 – In service
E4 – In service
E5 – In service

E21 – In service at Station 4
B2 – In service
B3 – In service
B5 – OOS – October 3-6
OES – OOS – October 3
R5 – In service

Facilities

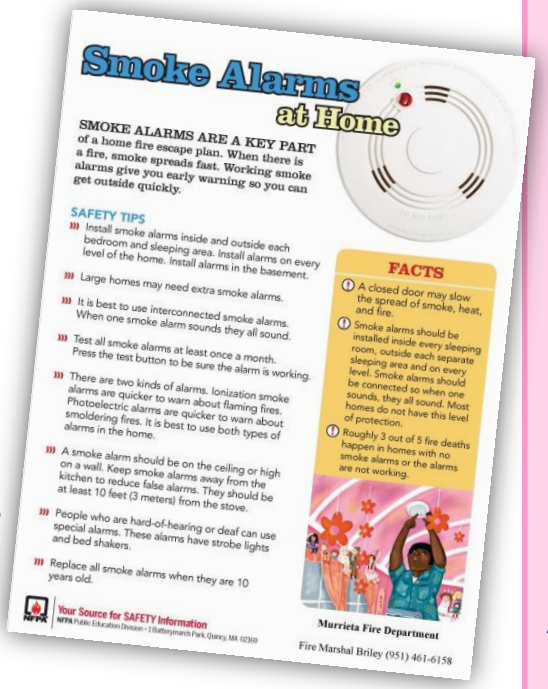
Station 1: Surplus property clean-up
Station 2: Carpet installed
Station 3: No activity
Station 4: Air conditioning system repaired
Station 5: Rear roll-up door installation – Capt. Curran ordering

About Fire Prevention Week

By the National Fire Protection Association

Fire Prevention Week was established to commemorate the Great Chicago Fire, the tragic 1871 conflagration that killed more than 250 people, left 100,000 homeless, destroyed more than 17,400 structures and burned more than 2,000 acres. The fire began on October 8, but continued into and did most of its damage on October 9, 1871.

Commemorating a conflagration
According to popular legend, the fire broke out after a cow - belonging to Mrs. Catherine O'Leary - kicked over a lamp, setting first the barn, then the whole city on fire. Chances are you've heard some version of this story yourself; people have been blaming the Great Chicago Fire on the cow and Mrs. O'Leary, for more than 130 years. But recent research by Chicago historian Robert Cromie has helped to debunk this version of events. MORE



Smoke Alarms at Home

SMOKE ALARMS ARE A KEY PART of a home fire escape plan. When there is a fire, smoke spreads fast. Working smoke alarms give you early warning so you can get outside quickly.

SAFETY TIPS

- Install smoke alarms inside and outside each bedroom and sleeping area. Install alarms on every level of the home. Install alarms in the basement.
- Large homes may need extra smoke alarms.
- It is best to use interconnected smoke alarms. When one smoke alarm sounds they all sound.
- Test all smoke alarms at least once a month. Press the test button to be sure the alarm is working.
- There are two kinds of alarms. Ionization smoke alarms are quicker to warn about flaming fires. Photoelectric alarms are quicker to warn about smoldering fires. It is best to use both types of alarms in the home.
- A smoke alarm should be on the ceiling or high on a wall. Keep smoke alarms away from the kitchen to reduce false alarms. They should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from the stove.
- People who are hard-of-hearing or deaf can use special alarms. These alarms have strobe lights and bed shakers.
- Replace all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old.

FACTS

- A closed door may slow the spread of smoke, heat, and fire.
- Smoke alarms should be installed inside every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area and on every level. Smoke alarms should be connected so when one sounds, they all sound. Most homes do not have this level of protection.
- Roughly 3 out of 5 fire deaths happen in homes with no smoke alarms or the alarms are not working.

Your Source for SAFETY Information
NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169

Murrieta Fire Department
Fire Marshal Briley (951) 461-6158

– Fire Marshal Jason Briley

Dates: September 26-29

Fire Final	1
Fire Underground Hydro	2
Fire Overhead Hydro	3
Fire Pre-thrust Block	6
Fire Rough	5
Fire Sprinkler Final	10
Fire Miscellaneous	1
Fire Flush	0

New Submittals

• Fire Sprinkler	0
• Fire Alarm	0
• Building	2
• Hood	1
• Underground	0

Resubmittals

• Fire Sprinkler	0
• Fire Alarm	0
• Building	0

Approved Plan Reviews	4
Plan Review Corrections	0
Fees Collected	$8,998

So we can all go home…

SAFETY / HEALTH

– Captain Eric Ackerman

Life Safety Initiative - 11

The eleventh life safety initiative addresses response policies imploring that national standards for emergency response policies and procedures should be developed and championed. Response policies are implemented by organizations, rather than on a national level. This means that rather than having one standard for responses in the entire nation, we potentially have 30,000 different standards. The eleventh initiative is not saying that each department can't have its own identity, but rather that a universally recognized set of common standards be adopted that address safe response practices. Some items that should be included in these standards are:

- Adoption of safe driving rules along with enforcement
- Securing of loose objects in the cabs of vehicles
- Limiting the use of code 3 driving to only emergencies, not routine calls
- Ensuring all vehicles meet current safety standards
- And most importantly, mandating the use of seatbelts whenever the vehicle is in motion

The Murrieta Fire Department has already been very proactive with many of these items. Our new policy manual has implemented policies that require safe response practices and follow state and national standards. APCOM is also continuously working to make our apparatus safer.

We must all continue to prioritize safety in our response practices to ensure that we arrive alive to help the citizens of Murrieta.

THE NUMBERS

September 26 – October 2

– Dawn Morrison

OPERATIONS

74	EMS
4	Fires
9	Motor Vehicle Accidents
2	Hazardous-No Fire
20	Public Assistance
3	Beeping Smoke Detectors
10	Police Assist
31	Cancelled Calls
4	False Alarms
6	Miscellaneous
163	Total Calls

EMS CALLS ONLY

Call Processing Time (Secs):	33
Turnout Time (Mins):	1:14
Travel Time (Mins):	3:36
Total Time to Arrival (Mins):	**5:23**

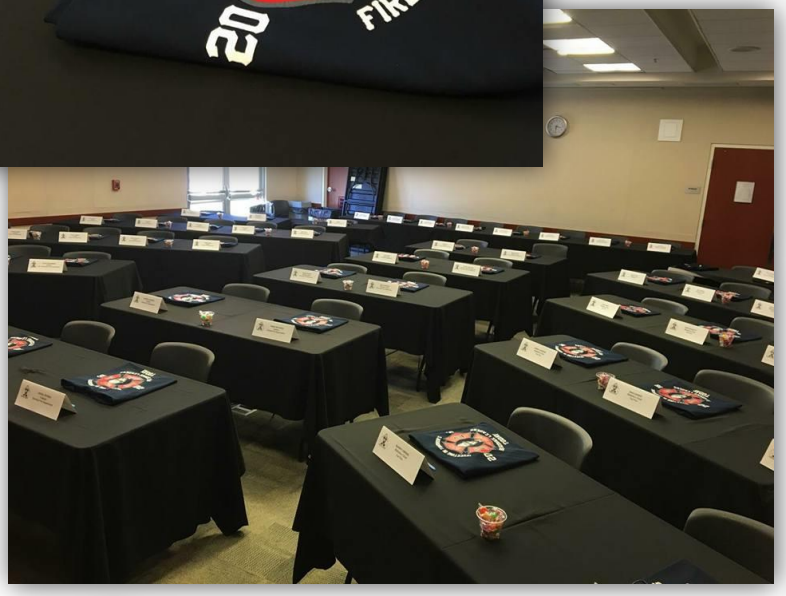
FIRE CALLS ONLY

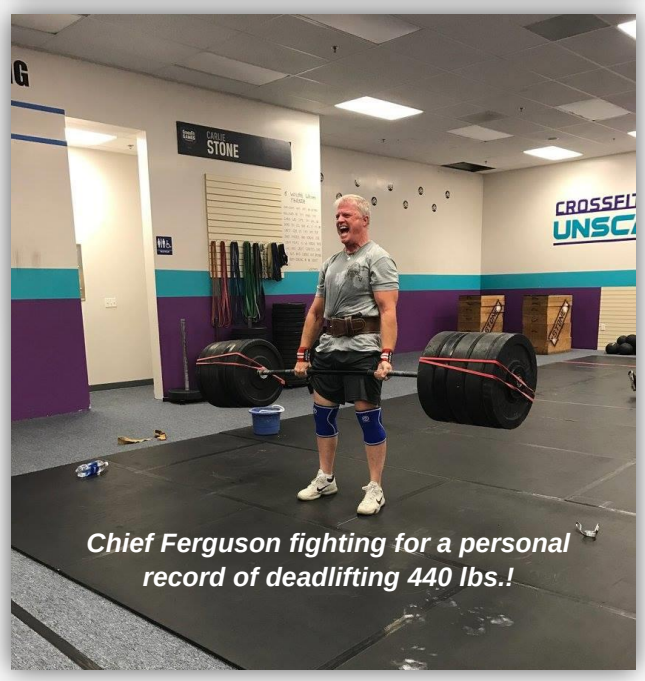
Call Processing Time (Secs):	56
Turnout Time (Mins):	1:27
Travel Time (Mins):	4:01
Total Time to Arrival (Mins):	**6:24**

Preparations for the Riverside County Fire Chiefs Association Leadership Academy.

Fire Explorers playing the victim roll for the Citizens Fire Academy.

Photo by Joe Fenoglio





Chief Ferguson fighting for a personal record of deadlifting 440 lbs.!

Get your Breast Cancer Awareness T-shirt ($15) or hoodie ($30) from Kay at the Fire Administration Office. All proceeds go to Michelle's Place.