



# RFD Training Newsletter

April 2016



## April Highlights

Riverside Air Show

Truck Skills Review Days

New Hire Fire Academy

Stewie the Duck Presentations

RT-130 (Wildland Training)

Driver's Training MCD – KME

Every 15 Min. Program

# The Pumpers Local

## Spot for the Crew, not the Hydrant



***Apparatus Placement – Spot the engine to benefit the crew, not the engineer with a water supply. The engine should be placed in the best position for crew safety, deployment of hose lines, and access to equipment.***

Structure Fires – Keep Driveway Clear.

The engineer's priority is crew safety, and proper apparatus placement, prior to securing a water supply.



# The Pumpers Local

## Supplying Vent with A Hoseline



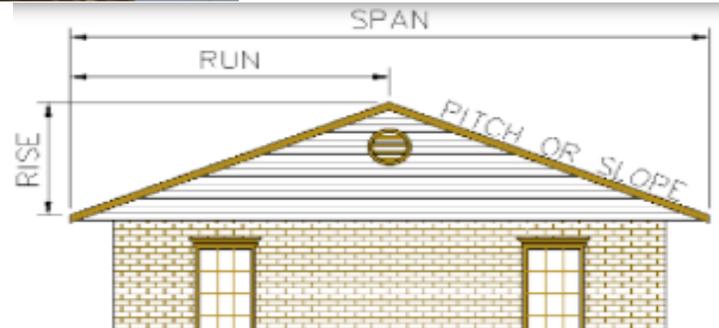
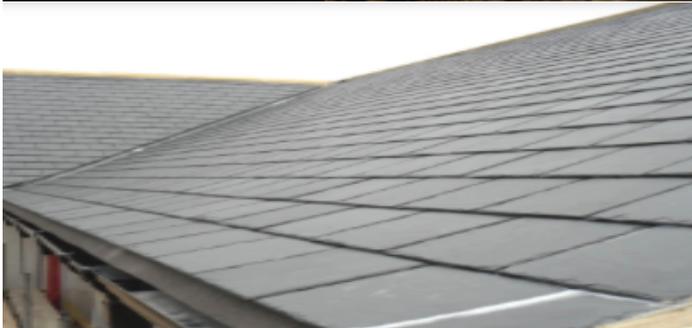
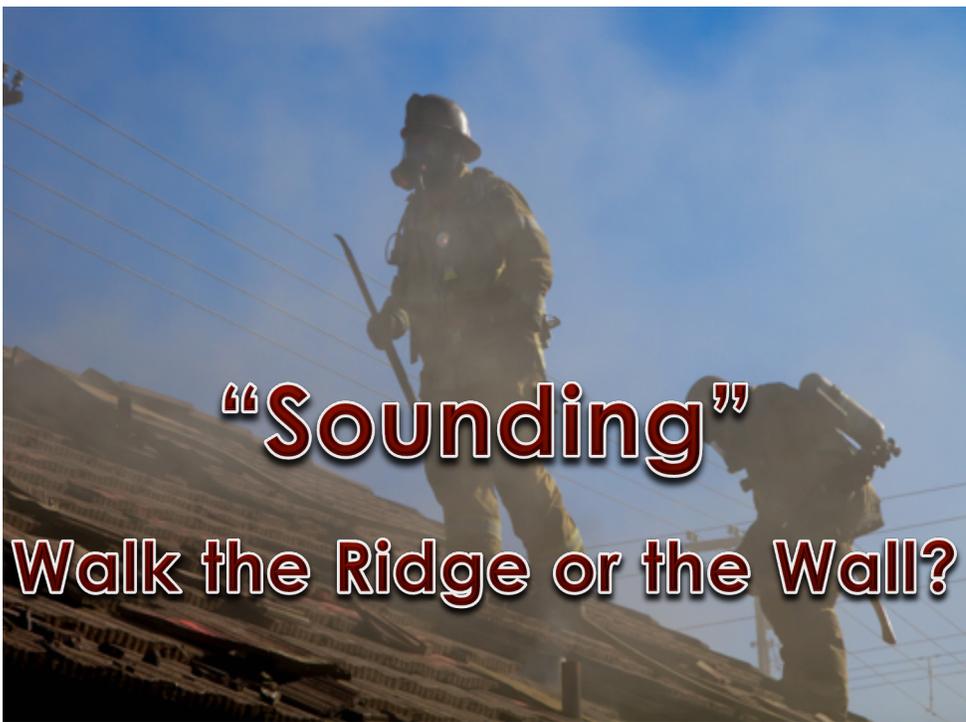
During working attic fires, the Ventilation Group will be requesting a hose line. In recent fires engineers have found that using the 100' front jump line to connect to the truck companies hose roll has worked well.

As the engineer's position becomes more and more demanding, supplying water to the ventilation group is just one more thing added to your to-do list.

Please be proactive and anticipate that a hose line will be requested from the Ventilation Group. Pull the front jump line, and have it ready!



# Working on the Truck



During the recent Multi-Company Drills for Company Officers and Engineers, we learned proper sounding techniques, and the importance of proper sounding by the company officer for the safety of the crew.

When assigned to vertical ventilation where is the safest place to be while sounding as you make your way over to the main fire?

**Over the Load Bearing Wall** – Sounding the roof while walking over the load bearing wall can give you a false sense of security. Over the load-bearing wall maybe the safest place to retreat to, but proper sounding needs to be completed over the ridge prior to sending firefighters out to cut.

**Over the Ridge** – Sounding the roof while over the ridge is more accurate when testing the integrity of the roof. This allows you to feel if the integrity has been compromised when using proper sounding techniques with the rubbish hook.





# The Truckies Hoseline

Small Hoseroll  
with Strap



**Truck Skills Review Days**

**April 6, 14, 18**

**Vertical Ventilation**



# Mentoring & Promotional Section



## A Message from Chief Brunacini

Coming to RFD in 2016

### Ask Yourself:

Is it the right thing for the customer?

Is it the right thing for our department?

Is it legal, ethical, and nice?

Is it safe?

Is it on your organizational level?

Is it something you are willing to be accountable for?

Is it consistent with our department's values and policies?

...if the answer is yes to all of these questions, there is no need to ask for permission,

JUST DO IT!

## Empower your Department

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# Mentoring & Promotional Section



## Command & Control "Better and Safer"

Incident Priorities, Strategy & Tactics, and  
Command Leadership for Company Officers and  
Chief Officers



### Officer Development Training May 6, 12, 13, 2016

City of Riverside Fire Department  
3085 St. Lawrence Ave. Riverside, CA  
92504

Contact the Training Division with any  
questions.



#### Biography

Deputy Chief Mike Bryant (ret.) - served the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and it's 5 million residences for 34-years. He has held the ranks of firefighter/paramedic, firefighters specialist, fire prevention inspector, fire captain, training captain, training program developer, fire battalion chief, assistant chief. Chief Bryant now provides current and future fire service leaders the ability to expand their experience, knowledge, skill sets, and abilities through adult learning domains and environments. Chief Bryant's style is passion driven with focus and purpose. His purpose is to convey executive, command, and management topics/situations through (leadership, emergency management, personnel management, training development, risk assessment, decision making, conflict resolution, policy development, and collaboration). He is always improving the adult learner with his pragmatic style of instruction. Chief Bryant is a Master Instructor through California State Fire Training. He has a Bachelor of Science degree from California State University, Long Beach. He sits on the NFPA Technical Committee 1026; Standard for Incident Management Personnel and as a Program Developer for California State Fire Training. Over the last 10 years, Chief Bryant has been the incident commander on several dynamic "all hazard" type I emergency incidents.

# Wildland Urban Interface

## Common Denominators for FF Fatalities



### The original common denominators (Carl Wilson)

There are four major common denominators of fire behavior on fatal and near-fatal fires. Such fires often occur:

- \*On relatively small fires or deceptively quiet areas of large fires.
- \*In relatively light fuels, such as grass, herbs, and light brush.
- \*When there is an unexpected shift in wind direction or wind speed.
- \*When fire responds to topographic conditions and runs uphill. Alignment of topography and wind during the burning period should always be considered a trigger point to re-evaluate strategy and tactics.

### Common Denominators for Wildland Firefighter Fatalities (Dick Mangan)

As the major causes of firefighter fatalities shift, additional factors need to be considered:

- \*Firefighters are most likely to die in an aircraft accident. Before every flight, fire managers must ask, "Is this flight essential?" and "Is everyone onboard essential to the mission?"
- \*Firefighters are nearly as likely to die in a vehicle accident as in an aircraft accident. Driving too fast for the conditions, failure to wear seat belts, rushing to a fire, and driving home while exhausted from firefighting kills firefighters.
- \*Firefighters can reduce their risk of dying from heart attacks on the job by staying fit, maintaining their body weight, and having regular medical checkups.
- \*Unexpected events such as falling snags, rolling rocks, downed power lines, and lightning strikes cause more than eight percent of fatalities during wildland firefighting operations. Firefighters and fire managers can reduce fatalities by learning to expect these unexpected events.

### **How might years of firefighting experience, fire quals, and crew dynamics affect fireline decisions and a safe outcome for risk management?**

#### Less than 2 years experience,

These are the same numbers that we have all heard before. What is interesting is that there is data to support the idea, though it is not conclusive. The NFPA lists years of service at time of death, and those numbers (for 2003-2013) are here:

- 1- 5 years: 19%
- 6-10 years: 11%
- 11-15 years: 13%
- 16-20 years: 17%
- 21-25 years: 17%





# Specialty Stations



## Using Search Dogs as a Resource

### Live Search & Cadaver Dogs Available

The K9's may be requested for incidents that include:

Building collapses

Parking Structure Collapses

Lost or disoriented Alzheimer's Patients

Lost children/adults in in the river bottom or nearby foothills

Traffic collisions where the victim may have been ejected



The K9's that we have available to us are Live Find dogs & Cadaver dogs. Live find dogs are trained for non-specific scent unlike the tracking and trailing bloodhounds.

However, they are capable of doing area searches. The Cadaver dogs are useful where a deceased person may be suspected. Also, after a structure fire has been cooled and overhauled, a cadaver K9 could be utilized. All K9's are available through US&R as we do not have any on duty within the department.

The request will go through dispatch who will then contact US&R Chief 6 for the request.

